THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,984. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1872.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS!

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HERALD BRANCH OFFICE—UP TOWN.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD RECEIVED AT THE BRANCH OFFICE,

1,265 BROADWAY,

WEST SIDE, BETWEEN THIRTY-FIRST AND THIRTY-SECOND STREETS.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FROM 8 A. M. TILL 9 P. M. EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR AT OFFICE RATES. NO EXTRA CHARGE OF ANY KIND.

PERSONAL.

ANCIENT ORDER OF EGYPTIAN MONKS. MONASTERY of the North. Deed all is.

BOY LOST—ON AFTERNOON OF MARCH 7, WAS four years old; bad light hair, dark eyes, wore gray coat, black pants, black leather belt, with steel buckle and dark Scotch cap. Supposed to have been drowned at Fifth street dock, Hoboken. On returning him, deceased or alive, to his father, THOMAS KENSCHLER, at Kimball & Harp's lumber yard, foot of Fifth street, Hoboken, N. J., will be suitably rewarded.

DARLING—FORGIVE ME; I WAS NOT MYSELF. Come to night, or I shall think you have forgotten me. J. W.

FULTON FERRY STAGE, FRIDAY MORNING.—BE ON Fulton street, Brooklyn, Saturday, 3 o'clock.

FRED.—DO YOU KNOW WHERE WE CAN FIND THE French cutter who suited us so well in Paris in 1871? I understand he is in New York or Brooklyn. GEORGE.

IF THE PERSON WHO ENTERED MY HOUSE, NO. 8 East Thirty-sixth street, New York, on the evening of March 7, 1872, and took therefrom certain Silver Ware will return the same the full value thereof will be paid and no questions asked.
THOMAS P. ELDRIDGE, 340 Broadway.

INFORMATION WANTED OF SIMON OROZCO, A young Spaniard from Central America, about three weeks in the city, 18 years of age; dark hair, dark complexion, light growth of whiskers and mustache; height about 5 feet 5 inches, had on a dark suit of clothes, black overcoat, gaiters, felt hat, flat crown. He strayed from the Gramercy Park House on the morning of the 7th inst. Any information leading to his recovery will be thankfully received and suitably rewarded by D. DE CASTRO & CO., 25 William st.

KEYPORT OBSTACLE IS AT ASTOR HOUSE WANTING to see you.

SI MONSIEUR FRANCIS HENRY CUILLARD, NE A Rouen, Normandy, France, lira ces lignes et viendra a 66 Pine street, chez Monsieur W. F. JORDAN, il entendra quelques intéressants importances.

THE EMPLOYEES OF THE THEATRE COMIQUE, during 1869 and 1870, will confer a favor by sending their present addresses to X., box 174 Herald office.

WILL E. S. W. COMMUNICATE WITH HIS FRIENDS and relieve anxiety?

W. D.—LIZZIE H. WAS AT FIFTEENTH STREET until 8 o'clock. Did not see you. Write again. Appoint day time. Will be there, in the house. L. H.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BANKBOOK, NO. 99,523, OF GREENWICH Savings Bank. Return to bank, corner Sixth avenue and Waverley place.

LOST—ON THURSDAY LAST, IN NINTH AVENUE, between Twenty-second and Twenty-ninth streets, an enamelled double case Ladies' Watch and a Locket, with Jet Chain. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning same to 402 West Twenty-second street.

LOST—A CHASED GOLD NARROW BAND BRACELET, with safety chain attached, with the name Maria engraved on inside, by a lady in a Madison avenue stage or on East Fifteenth street, between Broadway and Livingston place. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at 50 Beaver street.

REWARDS.

$5 REWARD FOR WHITE SPITZ DOG, LOST WEDNESDAY evening, on Eighth avenue, near Forty-fifth street. Inquire for BATTERSON, at 732 Eighth avenue, first floor, over store.

$10 REWARD, NO QUESTIONS—LOST, FROM 1,261 Broadway, a small mouse-colored Italian Greyhound Slut. Doctor's office.

$10 REWARD—LOST, A BRINDLE BULL TERRIER, corner Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue, about 10 A. M., the 7th inst., white spot on breast, and answers to the name of "Jerry." Please return to 102 East Twenty-second street.

$2,000 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE RETURN of the Black Guipure and Thread Laces stolen from the premises of RODGER, BACON & CO., 49 Howard street, on Saturday night, March 2.
RODGER, BACON & CO., 395 Canal st., New York.

DETECTIVES COX & KING, 72 BROADWAY AND 11 New street, established 1862, furnish only reliable and experienced operatives. Branch offices in Chicago and St. Louis. Correspondents in all principal cities and Europe.

DETECTIVES—EDSALL & JONES, NO. 8 PINE street, rooms 14 and 15, furnish nothing but reliable operatives for all kinds of private business. Correspondents in all principal cities.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A.—PERSONS WHO ARE INSURED IN GOOD life insurance companies and who do not desire to surrender their policies by an absolute sale, can borrow the surrender value of their policies by applying at Insurance Agency, 57 Liberty street.

ALL OFFICERS, SAILORS AND SOLDIERS, DISabled, wounded, ruptured or injured in the war, however slightly, are entitled to pensions. Apply to Dr. E. B. JACKSON, late Surgeon United States Navy, 37 Park row, Room 22.

A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY EXTRA CLASS NO. 215, MARCH 8, 1872.
64, 13, 23, 28, 12, 19, 11, 67, 58, 55, 46, 64, 21, 49, 16.
KENTUCKY CLASS NO. 216, MARCH 8, 1872.
64, 32, 68, 20, [illegible], 21, 77, 44, 18, 65, 54, [illegible], 61, 68.
PADUCAH EXTRA CLASS NO. 115—MARCH 8, 1872.
69, 18, 36, 21, 78, 10, 44, 68, 70, 52, 30, 25, 69, 73, 64.
PADUCAH—CLASS NO. 116—MARCH 8, 1872.
69, 2, 77, 43, 15, 56, 72, 78, 64, 25, 1, 9, 34, 6.
SIMMONS & CO., Managers, Covington, Ky.

J. CLUTE, Broker, 196 Broadway. Post office box 4,969.

DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS 32 Chambers street.
NEW YORK, Jan. 2, 1872.
Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of the Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New York for the year 1872 will be open for inspection and revision on and after Monday, January 8, 1872, and will remain open until the [illegible] day of April, 1872, inclusive, for the correction of errors and the revision of the assessment of the aforesaid real and personal estate in the City and County of New York. All persons believing themselves aggrieved must make application to the Commissioners during the period above mentioned in order to obtain the relief provided by law.
GEO. H. ANDREWS, THOS. B. TREAKER, WM. H. KING, MARMADUKE SANDS, Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FIFTH AVENUE BLOOM OF BEAUTY IMPARTS beautiful color. Lip and Pimple Salve cures all eruptions. Pomade for hair and chapped hands, Face Powder and all fashionable Hair Powders, 25c. and 50c. GREENE'S Depot, 53 Cedar street, near the Post office.

HAVANA LOTTERY. FULL OFFICIAL DRAWINGS received for February 24 by JOSEPH BATES, 194 Broadway, room 4.

MARCH, 1, 1872. DISSOLVED THIS DAY, BY MUtual consent, the firm known as Blair & Wilson (furniture), at 2,989 Third avenue; the business will hereafter be carried on by R. Blair, at the above number, all bills due by above firm will be paid by the latter, and all bills due shall be paid to the same.
ROBERT BLAIR,
ANDREW WILSON.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM GAS LIGHT COMPANY, No. 2,044 Third avenue, northwest corner 114th street.
NEW YORK, March 6, 1872.
Notice.—The price of Gas will be reduced on the 1st day of April next to $3 per 1,000 cubic feet for all gas furnished by the Harlem Gas Light Company from and after that date.
By order of the Board of Directors.
WM. H. OSBORN, Secretary.

PASSENGERS ON SHIP JAMES FOSTER, JR., WHO gave powers of attorney to undersigned and have not received share of compensation, address GEORGE P. SMITH, 40 Wall street.

SINK THE TRACK AND ARCH IT OVER. THE Nineteenth Ward Railroad Reform Association hold regular meetings at their headquarters, 889 Third avenue every Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock. Property owners and others interested are invited to attend.

TO NUMISMATISTS.—FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF rare Gold Coins, comprising five two and one Guinea Pieces of reigns of James II., Charles II. and George II. Can be seen at THOMAS BENNETT'S, 233 Fulton street.

$100,000 GOLD WAS DRAWN IN ROYAL Havana Lottery of Cuba, Feb. 24. Kentucky, class 216, Nos. 64, 32, 65 drew $20,000. Address BALEY & CO. (old established office), 174 Broadway.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &c.

A.—FOR SALE—ALL KINDS OF FANCY DOGS, BIRDS, &c. Medicines for all diseases; prepared food for mocking birds, at B. G. DOVEY'S, No. 3 Greene street, near Canal.

WANTED—A FULL-BLOODED BULL PUP, ALSO A good Watch Dog. Apply between 9½ and 11½ o'clock, Sunday morning, the 10th inst., at 65 West Twenty-third st.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

AT BARKER & CHASE'S CITY AUCTION MART AND NEW YORK TATTERSALLS,
corner of Broadway and Thirty-ninth street,
MAJOR C. W. BARKER, AUCTIONEER,
Regular sales of Horses, Carriages, &c.,
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Twenty-four hours allowed for trial on every horse sold under warrantee.
The only mart in the city having
A LARGE DRIVING RING
for showing horses on sale.
CATALOGUE OF SALE THIS DAY AT 12 O'CLOCK.
An elegant Road Establishment, comprising an elegant, highbred and fast chestnut sorrel trotting Mare, sired by Mamorino Patchen, and raised by Dr. Herr, in Kentucky; is 15½ high, 6 years old; without exception is one of the finest, best-gaited drivers in the city; was never handled for speed, and can beat 3 minutes; is afraid of nothing, and can be driven by a lady, and is warranted sound and kind. Also an elegant, half seat, city made road Wagon, Harness, Blankets, &c.
Closely matched, elegant and fast pair of brown Mares; full sisters; 15½ high, 6 and 7 years old; extra fine, free and elegant drivers; can trot in 2 40 sure, are great roadsters, drive evenly and are gaited alike, are afraid of nothing; no vices, and warranted sound and kind.
High bred, blood bay Mare, got by Lexington and raised by General Buford in Kentucky, is 15.3½ high, 6 years old, is a very game and stylish driver, can trot in 2 40; flowing mane and tail, elegantly gaited and warranted sound and kind.
Fine large sorrel Coupe Horse, bred in Kentucky, 16 high, 5 years old, is a very fine and handy driver; great roadster; fears nothing, can be driven by any one; is an extra fine family or business horse, warranted sound and kind.
Extra stylish and desirable bay Mare, 15½ high, 6 years old, very blocky built; a fine, prompt and handy driver; can trot in 3½; is an all day roadster and warranted sound and kind.
One fine Benson Bro. Top Road Wagon.
New and second hand Harness, Horse Clothing, Saddles, Bridles, Robes, Whips, &c.
One fine half-top Phaeton, sold to pay advances.
Extra fine bay Gelding, 15½ high, 6 years old, prompt, free and easy driver, great roadster; can trot close to three minutes; very stocky built, and warranted sound and kind.
Very elegant and closely matched pair of blood bay Geldings, half brothers, 15½ high, six and seven years old; are very game, handy and stylish drivers; can trot close to three minutes, are afraid of nothing; no vices, and warranted sound and kind.
Depot, Express and Business Wagons.
Also, several other Horses.
Full description at sale.
Sales never postponed on account of weather.

AT PUBLIC AUCTION THIS DAY (SATURDAY), MARCH 9, AT 11 O'CLOCK,
AT 1,401 BROADWAY, BETWEEN FORTIETH AND FORTY-FIRST STREETS.
A brown Mare, 14¼ hands high, 9 years old, sound and kind, together with Pony Phaeton Harness, &c.
Also a very fast young Mare, 15½ hands high, 5 years old; a little sore forward, but perfectly kind and true.
Also a fine and speedy roan Mare, 15½ hands high, 6 years old; can trot in 3 minutes; warranted sound and kind.
Also a very fast flagtail bay Horse, 15½ hands high; has a record of 2:36; warranted to beat 2:45 any day, and is warranted sound and kind.
Also a fine Star Mare 15 hands high, 12 years old; can beat 2:40 any day, and is warranted sound and kind.
Also 2 top Wagons, 3 open Wagons, 1 Rockaway, 2 sets double Harness, 3 sets single Harness, Blankets, Robes, Whips, &c.
N. B.—Sales absolute and unreserved.
JENKINS & DUFF, Auctioneers.

A GLASS QUARTERED COACH, QUITE LIGHT, C springs, nearly new.
A close panel Coach on platform springs.
A Clarence, C springs, good order.
One fine Landau, on eight springs.
One light curtain Coach.
A C spring Barouche.
A six seat Phaeton.
One four seat Phaeton, very stylish.
Two Coupes, suitable for one or two horses.
Coupe Rockaway, winter front, one of two horses.
Four wheel Dog Cart.
Two wheel Dog Cart, by Peters, of London.
Stanhope Phaeton, by Peters, of London.
Light English made Wagonette.
"T" Cart, with shifting top; our own make.
One Cabriolet, one Victoria.
Extension top Cabriolet, four seat Basket Phaeton, one Pony Phaeton, one top and one no top Wagon.
For sale cheap.
WOOD BROTHERS' CO., 740 Broadway.

A CURTAIN FAMILY COACH, GOOD AS NEW, lined with morocco; very light; made by Brewster & Baldwin.
Square body glass Quarter Coach, by Wood Bros.
Fine spring Top Wagon, new, made by Baldwin.
Road Wagon, 1,8 lbs.; new, made by Dusenbury & Van Duzer.
No top Wagon, with jump seat, for two or four persons.
Second hand Top Wagon, by Stivers.
Top Pony Phaeton; city built; made by Seaman.
No top Pony Phaetons at $120.
Top Pony Phaetons at $150.
Shifting Leather Top Wagons from $125 up.
Top and no top Depot Wagons from $120.
Tumble seat Rockaways, for four persons, for $125.
Three-spring Express Wagons, very light, $115.
Carpenters' Wagon, $120.
Dealers will do well to call and get our prices and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL,
110, 112 and 114 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth av.

A SECOND HAND SIX SEAT CARRIAGE, SUITABLE for depot purposes; three two seat no top Wagons, two Depot Wagons, one Drag, selling off regardless of cost to close business. TAYLOR'S, 59 Cedar street.

A BROOME STREET BREWSTER TOP WAGON; ONE D. & Van Duser top Wagon and Skeleton, one four-seat extension top Phaeton; one Jagger, by Dusenbury, two second hand Coaches, top and open Pony Phaetons, Rockaways, fine top and open Wagons, Coaches, Clarences, Harness, Blankets, Robes, Sleighs, Bells, &c.
WM. H. GRAY, 20 and 22 Wooster street.

A GREAT VARIETY OF DEPOT WAGONS, COUPE Rockaways, six seat Westchesters, Victorias, Pony Phaetons, light Rockaways, light Buggies, new and second hand; popular prices.
MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 638 Broadway.

A HANDSOME TEAM FOR SALE—BLACK AND gray; 15½ hands, kind and sound; stylish drivers; will be sold together or singly. Inquire at 150 East Fifty-fifth street.

A GRAY HORSE, 16 HANDS HIGH, EIGHT YEARS old, sound and kind in all harness, sold cheap. 190 Broome street, rear.

A.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, 10 HORSES, SUITAble for all purposes, trotter can show 2.45, single or double. Apply at 24 Vandam street, near Greenwich.

ARMY HARNESS, RUBBER BLANKETS, CAVALRY Coats, Mule Collars, McClellan Saddles, Canvas, Waterproof Wagon, Horsecovers, Blacksmith and Contractors' Tools, &c.
W. A. CARTER, 52 Cortlandt street, near Greenwich.

CARRIAGES, GREAT REDUCTION, PRICES UNEqualled, examination solicited, to particularize unnecessary, assortment unsurpassed, from Pony Phaetons to Clarences, large number second hand, cheap. WILLIS'S Manufactory, Nevins and Fulton streets, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A HORSE 17 HANDS, HARNESS AND Truck at half their value, also a covered Delivery Wagon. EMPIRE CITY TOBACCO WORKS, 452 East Tenth street, New York.

FOR SALE, FIFTY TOP AND ROAD BUGGIES, Phaetons, Rockaways and large assortment of new and second hand Carriages, cheaper than any in city.
DAY & SON, 166 and 168 Elizabeth street.

FOR SALE, 12 LOW PRICED HORSES ALSO THREE Coaches and two double Trucks and five sets double Harness cheap. Inquire at 150 South Fifth avenue.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF GOOD WORK HORSES, JUST arrived from the country, suitable for all purposes, to be sold cheap. Apply at 90 Wooster st., near Spring.

FOR SALE—GRAY HORSE, 16 HANDS HIGH, SOUND and kind, [illegible] Coupe and Harness; will sell cheap. Apply at 47 West Thirtieth street, between Sixth avenue and Broadway, private stable.

FOR SALE A FINE PRIVATE STABLE IN WEST Forty-fourth street, extra width.
POFFMAN, CORBEN & CO., 602 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE CHEAP, A VERY HANDSOME BLACK Stallion, sound, kind and well bred. Inquire of E. H. [illegible], corner North Third and Second streets, Brooklyn, E. D.

FOR SALE CHEAP, A GOOD HORSE, TRUCK AND Harness, [illegible] good order. Apply at 33 East Tenth street, [illegible] depot.

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE—Harness, Blankets, Clothing, Hospital Goods, Tents, &c., double and single Harness, suitable for farming and teaming, Overcoats, Dress Coats, Blouses, Pants, Under Clothing, Beds, Bedsteads, Mosquito Nets, Rubber Goods, &c. Send for circular. FITKIN & CO., 170 Chambers street, New York, or 73 North Second street, Philadelphia.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

HARNESS FOR FARMING, TEAMING, TRUCKING, carting, expressing, road, coach, business and pleasure use, $8 to $500 per set. C. M. MOSEMAN & BRO., Manufacturers, warerooms 114 Chambers street.

LIVERY STABLE FOR SALE THE STOCK AND Lease; doing an active and profitable business; location unsurpassed, accommodation for 40 horses. Inquire at WILLIS'S carriage manufactory, Fulton and Nevins streets, Brooklyn.

ON ACCOUNT OF LEAVING THE CITY I WILL SELL my young Trotters cheap, the one 2:40 the other 2:35; also Road Wagon, fine Pung and Harness, Robes, Blankets, &c.; any gentleman wishing a fine turnout should not let this opportunity pass. Call at doctor's office, 1,261 Broadway.

SECOND HAND AND SLIGHTLY SOILED CARRIAGES cheap; Coupe Rockaway, Phaeton, Depot Wagon, Victoria, light Rockaway, several Buggies; all styles new Carriages at low prices.
MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 638 Broadway.

TO CARMEN, COALMEN AND CONTRACTORS.—The cheapest and best Saddle in the United States; also, a good assortment of all kinds of Harness at low prices. Please call and examine for yourselves at 43 Murray street, New York.

THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND LEASE OF A LIVERY Stable—Running steadily eight carriages; doing a first class family trade. Address, for particulars, E., box 121 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

WANTED—A PRIVATE STABLE, SITUATED BEtween Twenty-fifth and Fortieth streets and Third and Seventh avenues. Address T, box 1,397 Post office.

3 EXPRESS, ONE GROCERY, ONE CARPENTER'S, one Baker's and one Plumber's Wagon; one Phaeton, two top and one no top Buggy, one light Business Wagon, at 226 Spring street, corner of Clarke.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
Bankers,
50 Wall street,
issue letters of credit to travellers, available in all parts of the world, through the
Messrs. de Rothschild
and their correspondents.
Also make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.
Subject to check at sight.

FIRST CLASS
City and County Bonds,
10 to 13 per cent interest.
Choice Securities,
Principal and interest payable in New York, at a large reduction below par.
For sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Banker, Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
43 Pine street, New York.
N. B.—Choice Municipal Bonds and other Investment Securities, strictly first class, paying large rates of interest, a specialty with this house for many years, and always kept on hand, for sale at the lowest market rates.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW THE STANDING OF EVERY bank, all insurance companies, those that have failed or are unsafe, what counterfeits are in existence, get the Bank and Insurance Register every week from newsdealers, or at office, 22 Ann street, price 10 cents.
MORTIMER M. SHELLEY, Proprietor.

MORTGAGES WANTED—FIRST OR SECOND, LARGE or small; $10,000 and many other sums to loan, without bonus. S. COCKCROFT, No. 5½ Pine street, room 10.

TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, $7,000, $2,500 and $2,000; City Property and responsible bondsmen preferred.
JAMES PRICE, 200 Hudson street.

$2,000—$4,000, $20,000 AND $50,000 TO LOAN IN New York or Westchester county. Apply to G. W. DITCHETT, No. 2 New Chambers street.

$2,500 TO $15,000 TO LOAN—ON PRIVATE RESIdence or Store Property; New York or Brooklyn. GERALD REEVE, 153 South Fifth street, Williamsburg. GEORGE B. WALTON, Attorney, 21 Park row.

$50,000 TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT, FOR years, without bonus, New York or Brooklyn, money for second and leasehold mortgages.
A. M. JOHNSON, 150 Broadway.

$300,000.—THE PHOENIX REAL ESTATE AND Loan Company, at 923 and 908 Third avenue and 85 Fourth avenue, have the above amount to loan on first and second mortgage, at fair rates, on city property only.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A RELIGIOUS SOCIETY CAN RENT ADELPHI HALL, fully furnished, Fifty-second street and Broadway, all day Sunday. Apply to JOHN H. TRENOR, 723 Sixth avenue.

"A PRISONER WITHOUT COUNSEL," SUBJECT OF discourse to morrow, at 10 30, by Rev. David Mitchell, in Canal Street Presbyterian church, 17 Greene street.

AT APOLLO HALL, BROADWAY AND TWENTY-Eighth street Thomas Gales Forster, trance speaker, lectures on Sunday, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., on the "Philosophy of Spiritualism."

BISHOP SNOW WILL PREACH IN THE UNIVERSITY, Washington square, on Sunday, at 3 P. M. Subject—"The Church of Philadelphia as the Present Bearer of the Standard of God."

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER OF DOWNING and Bedford streets.—Rev. Isaac Wescott will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. P. L. Davies at 7½ P. M., Sunday, 10th inst. All are invited.

ELDER JAMES BICKNELL, OF WESTMORELAND, will preach on Sundays, March 10 and 17, to the Beulah Particular Baptist church 303 West Fourteenth street. Services at 10½ and 3 o'clock.

FREE RELIGIOUS SERVICES AT THE BROOKLYN Academy of Music, Sunday evening, at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. Henry Powers, on "True Independence;" solo, choir and congregational singing. All are invited.

GRACE CHAPEL.—"THE WORLD IN THE BEGINning." Lecture by the Rev. T. W. Coit, D. D., LL.D., of Troy, on Sunday evening. Seats free. East Fourteenth street, opposite the Academy of Music.

MORNING STAR SUNDAY SCHOOL MONTHLY meeting will be addressed by prominent speakers, Sunday, at 2.30 P. M. 123 West Twenty-fourth street. Public invited. Seats free.

REV. DR. OSGOOD WILL PREACH IN ST. JOHN'S (Memorial) church, West Eleventh street, bet. Seventh avenue, Sunday evening, at 7½, on "Happiness in Our City." Rev. R. F. Innes, of Pennsylvania, will preach at 10½ A. M. Seats free.

REV. E. C. SWEETSER WILL PREACH IN THE Bleecker street Universalist church, corner of Downing street, to-morrow morning and evening. Morning subject, "Christ's Entry Into Jerusalem." Services begin at 10½ and 7½ o'clock.

REV. C. S. HARROWER WILL PREACH IN ST. Luke's Methodist Episcopal church, Forty-first street, near Sixth avenue, on Sunday, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. He will deliver the first of a series of Sunday evening sermons on "Old Truths Restated."

REV. EDWIN S. WILLIAMS, OF ANDOVER, MASS., will preach in the New England Congregational church, corner Madison avenue and Forty-seventh street, Sunday morning and evening. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath school at 3 P. M.

REV. DR. FLAGG, CHURCH OF THE RESURRECtion, will preach in the hall corner Fifty-fifth street and Third avenue, on Sunday morning, at 10½. Sunday school at 2½ P. M.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL PREACH IN THE West Twenty-third street Presbyterian church on Sunday, at 10½ A. M.; in the evening first anniversary of Young People's Christian Association. Addresses by Dr. S. I. Prime and the Pastor.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH CORNER OF FIFTH AVENUE and Fifty-third street.—A Pew in the middle aisle for sale. For particulars apply to WILLIAM F. HEINS & CO., 161 Broadway.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, 133 WEST TWENTY-fourth street.—Preaching at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M., every Sabbath. Meetings Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings.

SEVENTEENTH STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL church between First and Second avenues.—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. J. S. Willis, Sunday morning and evening. Seats free.

THE ANNUAL SERMON BEFORE THE YOUNG Men's Society of the Rev. Dr. John Hall's church will be preached in the church, corner Fifth avenue and Nineteenth street, next Sunday evening, March 10, by the Rev. Dr. William Adams. The pastor and others will take part in the services, which will commence at 7½ o'clock. All are invited.

"TONGUES AND PROPHECY."—PREACHING ON this subject at the Catholic Apostolic church, Sixteenth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, on Sunday, at 7½ P. M.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, SECOND AVENUE and Tenth street, Rev. J. R. Kendrick, D. D., pastor.—Preaching to morrow morning and evening at the usual hours. Seats free in the evening.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &c.

ERIE SCOW BOATS WANTED.—PARTIES HAVING open scow boats in good order to sell, will find a cash customer by addressing K. L. CO., 433 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—A STEAM YACHT, NEARLY 80 FEET IN length, 10 feet beam, very fast, [illegible] Apply to THOS. ROBINSON, Herald [illegible] News office, pier No. 1 East River.

FOR SALE—THE SLOOP YACHT GRACIE, OF THE New York Yacht Club, 34 tons. The winner last year of the Commodore's Challenge Prize for Sloops and of the Cape May, Swampscott and Brooklyn Club prizes. Thoroughly fitted and furnished. Apply at 57 Wall street, third floor.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A STEAM PROPELLER LENGTH about 100 feet, 22 feet beam, 7 feet hold, low pressure engine, cylinder 22x26 inches. Can be seen at Osmond Company's dock, foot of Bridge street, Newark, N. J.

BILLIARDS.

A1 STANDARD AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES—New designs, also Bagatelles and everything appertaining to billiards, at lowest prices. H. W. COLLENDER, successor to Phelan & Collender, 738 Broadway.

A PHELAN & COLLENDER THREE QUARTER SIZE four pocket rosewood Billiard Table, slate bed, complete, with cues, balls, &c., but little used, will be sold cheap at upper Broadway [illegible].

NEW DESIGN OF FRENCH PEARL TABLES WITH Delaney's Patent Wire Cushions, can only be bought at W. H. [illegible] salesroom, 40 Vesey street. Purchasers [illegible] will please [illegible] before [illegible] elsewhere.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO SECOND HAND BILLIARD Tables. Address, giving size and price, F. D. L., Herald office.

$165.—BILLIARD TABLES, EQUAL TO BEST make at 4 per cent less cost, slate Beds, best cushions, including Balls, Cues, &c., $165 to $300.
AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLE CO., 907 Broadway.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER,
By ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER,
late
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
(Established 1847.)
TUESDAY, MARCH 12,
at 10½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, 95 Chambers street and 77 Reade street,
a large and valuable stock of fine Watches, Jewelry, &c., damaged in the Chicago fire,
and sold by order of
Messrs. GILBERT & CO., of Chicago,
to adjust a settlement
with the insurance companies.
The stock comprises fine Gold, Silver and other Watches; Appleton, Tracy & Co.'s and other fine American and imported movements; Gold Chains, Pins, Earrings and a general assortment of Jewelry of every description.
The greater part of the stock is but slightly damaged; can be put in perfect order at a very reasonable expense, and will be sold without reserve.
Goods on exhibition morning of sale.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER.
Salesroom 95 Chambers and 77 Reade street.
By ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER.
FRIDAY, MARCH 15,
at 10½ o'clock at our salesroom,
95 Chambers and 77 Reade street,
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Mirrors, Carpets, &c. Details in time.

ARCH. [illegible] AUCTIONEER, [illegible] 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office. [illegible] ments, Hand Organs, &c. [illegible] TASSELL will sell this day, at 12 o'clock, [illegible] room, 37 Nassau street, a large assortment of Musical Instruments, Accordeons, English Concertinas, some high cost, Hand Organs, Banjos, Violins, Flutes, Fifes, Trombones, Horns, Bugles, Harmonicas, &c., &c.

ALBERT B. WALDRON, AUCTIONEER.
Salesrooms 105 Liberty, 111 Cedar, 58 Church street.
HOUSEHOLD AND CABINET FURNITURE,
Carpets, Mirrors, Bedding, &c.
THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK,
WALDRON & COOKE will sell as above a fine assortment of second hand and new Goods, removed to salesrooms for convenience of sale, including:—
Fine Chamber Suits,
Office and Counting House Desks,
Parlor and Library Suits,
Fine Oil Paintings,
Velvet and Brussels Carpets,
Bookcases, Buffets, Wardrobes,
Bedding of every description,
Extension and Centre Tables,
Cutlery, Plate, Pictures,
Tin, Wooden and Iron Ware,
Superb Parlor Suits,
Lounges, Rockers, Chairs,
Enamelled Chamber Suits, &c.
Catalogue at sale, commencing at 10½ o'clock.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER,
office and salesroom 37 Nassau street,
opposite the Post office.
Household Furniture, Desks.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell, this day (Saturday), at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street, a large assortment of Household Furniture,
Parlor and Bedroom Furniture,
Beds, Bedding, Sheets, Quilts,
Blankets, Bolsters, Pillows, &c.
Also a large assortment of Sitting and Standing Desks,
Letterpresses, Carpets, Safes, &c.
Rosewood Pianoforte, by Barmore.
Also
One Chronometer, by Murray, of London,
in perfect order, rated by Greenwich time.

ART AT AUCTION.—ROBERT SOMERVILLE, AUCtioneer, will sell a large collection of Decoration Oil Paintings at the Somerville Gallery, Fifth avenue and Fourteenth street, on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, March 12 and 13. The paintings are now on exhibition free.

A. JOURNEAY, AUCTIONEER.
Office No. 1 Pine street, New York.
Auction sale of valuable Dwellings and Business Property, on Wednesday, March 13, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway:—West 16th street, Nos. 44 and 46, between 5th and 6th avs., four story high stoop brown stone front houses, each 24 feet front, lots 20x103.3 each, possession May 1, 1872; West 11th st., Nos. 111, 113, 115 and 117, between 5th and 6th avs.; ground 25.10⅜x103.3, with buildings. Terms easy. Bills at Auctioneer's office.

AUCTION. AUCTION. AUCTION.
HENRY ZINN, Auctioneer, sells this day, commencing at 10½ o'clock, at the elegant and costly Household Furniture contained in private residence 124 West 4th st., near 6th av., viz.:—Rosewood Pianoforte, rich Parlor Suits, covered in satin and silk reps; Mirrors, Brussels Carpets, &c. Also Bedroom Suits, in rosewood and walnut; single and double bedsteads, Bureaus, Wardrobes, Spring and Hair Beds, Bedding, &c. Also Dining Room, Basement and Kitchen Furniture, Buffet, Extension Table, Chairs, Plate, Cutlery, China, Glassware, &c.

AUCTION. AUCTION. AUCTION.
This (SATURDAY) morning, at 11 o'clock,
Over $3,000 worth and over 500 lots of
Magnificent Household Furniture, Pianoforte, Carpets, Rich Parlor Suits, Mirrors, Paintings, Cabinets, Works of Art
At the elegant private residence of Albert B. Vanderhoff, Esq.,
252 West Forty-second street, one block west of
Broadway, near Seventh avenue.
Velvet, Brussels Carpets; magnificent Parlor Suits, covered with the richest description of satin, brocatel and reps, Mirrors, Curtains, Works of Art, Statuary, Paintings, Clocks, Vases, Cabinets, gilded and inlaid Tables, Bookcases, Parlor Desk, Turkish Easy Chairs, Lounges,
Magnificent rosewood 7⅓ octave Pianoforte,
Stool, Cover and Music Cabinet, cost $875;
rosewood and walnut Chamber Suits, style of Louis XIV.; Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Bedding, Sofas, Chairs, Rockers, covered with reps and haircloth; Sideboard, Extension Table, Dining Chairs, China, Glass, Crystal and Silverware; Cutlery, Basement and Servants' Furniture. Sale positive. Goods packed and delivered for purchasers. E. NICHOLS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.
CLINTON B. OSGOOD, AUCTIONEER.
OSGOOD & CO. will sell at their salesroom,
126 CHAMBERS STREET, near College place,
THIS DAY (SATURDAY) MARCH 9, AT 10½ A. M.,
general assortment of Household Furniture, including
BLACK WALNUT BEDSTEADS,
BLACK WALNUT MARBLE TOP BUREAUS AND WASHSTANDS,
PIER AND OTHER MIRRORS,
BRUSSELS AND INGRAIN CARPETS,
BLANKETS AND BEDDING,
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS AND HAIRCLOTH,
Cottage Suits, Kitchen Utensils, China, &c., &c.

A.—LUKE FITZGERALD, AUCTIONEER.
Sells this SATURDAY morning,
commencing at 10½ o'clock,
at private residence 125 West 23d st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Magnificent rosewood Pianoforte, cost $900, used 6 months; Parlor Suits, Centre Tables, Curtains, Carpets, Books, Bookcase, Bronzes, Oil Paintings, Etageres, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Wardrobes, Commodes, Hair and Spring Mattresses, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Oilcloths, Hatstands, Beds, Bedding, &c.; over $15,000 worth of first class Household; sale positive, in lots. Catalogues ready. House open 9 o'clock. Sale positive in lots.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF CABINET FURNITURE—BY W. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer, in continuation, this day, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, 79 Nassau street, consisting of a general assortment of fine Parlor Suits, in all kinds of covering; also carved walnut and rosewood Parlor Suits, together with a general assortment of second hand Furniture, Plated Ware, &c., also a lot of Counters, second hand Desks, Office Railing, Bookcases, &c. All to be peremptorily sold.

AUCTION. AUCTION. AUCTION.
Magnificent Household Furniture,
at elegant residence No. 38 West 15th st., near 5th av.,
On this day SATURDAY, March 9,
sale commencing at 10½ o'clock.
Rosewood Pianoforte, Drawing Room Suits, Paintings,
Bronzes, marqueterie bois de rose Cabinets,
Velvet Carpets, Statuary.
AUGUSTUS MARTINES & CO., Auctioneers.
Drawing Rooms—Sinero Suits, Pompadour, Marie Antoinette styles, covered brocade, silk and reps; marqueterie Cabinets, Tables, Encoignures, Jardinieres, lace Curtains, rosewood Etageres, marble top; secretaire Bookcase, 500 volumes Books, Velvet, Medallion Carpets, Bronze Clocks, Paintings, by eminent artists, Holy Family, Ancient Rome, Cattle Piece, Flemish Interiors; Engravings, bronze Statuary, Hamlet, Bacchanalians, Mazeppa, Crusaders, Minerva; magnificent rosewood Pianoforte, celebrated maker, Stool, embroidered Cloth Cover, French plate Mirrors, Turkish Chairs, Canterbury.
Dining Room—Extension Table, Buffet, Ruby Crystal Glassware, silver Casters, Salvers, Dinner, Tea Service, Cake Baskets, Linen, Cutlery, China Dinner Set.
Chambers—Rosewood, walnut Dressing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Commodes, style Louis XIV., Hair, Spring Mattresses; Barker's Counterpanes, Toilet Sets, Bolsters, Pillows; Furniture servants' apartments.

BY J. W. CAMPBELL, JR., AUCTIONEER.
CAMPBELL & CO. sell this day, commencing at 10½ o'clock, at 349 Hudson street, near Charlton, in lots, to be immediately removed, fine Household Furniture, &c., viz.:—Elegant walnut green rep Suits; rep, Turkish, enamelled, haircloth and other Lounges, walnut Wardrobes, superior French plate Mirrors, elegant Chromos, Engravings, mahogany Bureaus; haircloth, cane, caning and other Chairs; Troy and other Bedsteads; hair and other Mattresses; French 11 owa, Blankets, Comforters, Palliasses, elegant bronze 8 day Clocks, Bed Lounges, Stoves, Refrigerators, Oyster Range, Washstands, leaf and other Tables, Crockery, Glassware, &c. Groceries, Spices, Butter, Hams, &c. Buyers, dealers and speculators invited.
CAMPBELL & CO., Auctioneers, 349 Hudson street.

BY ISADORE J. SWARZKOPH, AUCTIONEER—SELLS, 10 o'clock, 237 East Eleventh street, Stock and Fixtures of Grocery store, positively in lots. Dealers invited.
I. J. SWARZKOPH, 223 Bowery.

EXECUTORS' SALE—A. J. BLEECKER, AUCTIONeer.—Will be sold by the subscribers Wednesday, March 20, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway (Trinity Building), the Northeast corner of Cedar street and Greenwich street, with the Four Tenements thereon, being 139, 141, 143 Greenwich street, and 127 Cedar street, being together 56 feet 11 inches on Greenwich street and 24 feet 6 inches on Cedar street. Sale peremptory. This indisputable. Present rents $9,442 per annum.
C. W. SANDFORD,
WM. HIBBARD, Executors.
2 Chatham street, New York.

EDWARD SCHENCK, AUCTIONEER.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PAINTINGS, &c.,
at No. 228 Second avenue,
on TUESDAY, March 12, at 10½ o'clock.
Particulars in to-morrow's Herald.

IMPORTANT ART SALE.
Messrs. Goupil & Co., of Paris, having instructed us, through Messrs. M. Knoedler & Co., [illegible] to close out by auction their entire stock of fine Modern Paintings in [illegible], in consequence of a partner retiring from the business, we beg to announce that these paintings are now on free exhibition at the Leavitt Art Rooms, 817 Broadway, and that they WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER, WITHOUT ANY RESERVE OR LIMIT [illegible], on the evenings of Wednesday and Thursday, March 13 and 14. The catalogue contains some 130 Paintings, comprising many choice examples by [illegible] the best modern artists. Among them may be mentioned:—

[illegible]	Brochart,	Farlahoww,
Beranger,	Bron,	Breton,
[illegible]	Carand,	Comte, [illegible]
Desgoffe,	Delaunay,	D[illegible]
[illegible]	Giacomo,	[illegible]
Hamo,	Hamman,	W[illegible] Koek,
Leyendecker,	Levy,	Wichm[illegible]
Parrot,	Poirson,	R[illegible]
Schlesinger,	Tessaert,	Verboeckhoven
Vibert,	Zeho, Bl[illegible]	Z[illegible]

[illegible] Sale, 10 o'clock.
GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO.

L. W. WEINBERGER, AUCTIONEER, SELLS THIS DAY, [illegible], March 9, at 10½ [illegible], at 12 Bowery, a general assortment of Wines and [illegible], [illegible] casks, [illegible] and [illegible], also a quantity of [illegible]; [illegible] Engravings, [illegible], Fancy Goods, Pocketbooks, Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, &c.

SALES AT AUCTION.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.
THIS DAY, March 9,
at 11 o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 1 North William street,
Household Furniture,
Mirrors, Carpets, &c., &c.,
consisting of a large assortment of Parlor, Bedroom, Dining Room and Kitchen Furniture; Sewing Machines, Iron Safes.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—RICHARD WALTERS, AUCtioneer, will sell this day, Saturday, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom 27 East Broadway, 19 firkins prime Butter, 10 boxes Family Soap, cases Port and Sherry Wine, Gin, Bitters, baskets Champagne, Glassware, Sign, &c.; 3 Billiard Tables, to pay storage and advances; 2 cases Tobacco.
JAMES DONOVAN, Marshal.
One Milk Wagon and two Cans, 1 Bagatelle Table
P. McCABE, Marshal.

PEREMPTORY SALE—BY ORDER OF SUPREME Court, under direction of Gerard M. Stevens, Referee, of Property at Newtown, Long Island. Property consists of a three story Mansard roof House, with Extension; also barn, carriage house, &c., together with about two acres of land. Will be sold on Saturday, March 9, 1872, at 12 M., at the Long Island Railroad depot, near the ferry at Hunter's Point, Long Island City. Sale absolute. For particulars and maps apply to McADDOMS, Attorney, 119 Broadway, New York.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
from pier 47 North River.
For Queenstown and Liverpool.
FRANCE, Thomson.......Saturday, March 9, at 3 P. M.
ITALY, Thompson.......Saturday, March 23, at 3 P. M.
HOLLAND, Bragg.......Saturday, March 30, 9 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown or London direct:—Cabin, $75 and $65, steerage, $28, currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32, currency.
For further particulars apply at the company's offices, 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

WHITE STAR LINE.
New York, Cork and Liverpool. New and full powered steamships, the six largest in the world.
OCEANIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC,
REPUBLIC, CELTIC, ATLANTIC,
6,000 tons burden, 3,000 horse power each.
Sailing from New York on Saturdays, from Liverpool on Thursdays, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
ATLANTIC, March 30, at 9 A. M.
BALTIC, April 6, at 4:30 P. M.
OCEANIC, April 13, at 9 A. M.
From the White Star dock, Pavonia ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unrivalled, combining safety, speed and comfort.
Saloons, staterooms, smoking room and bathrooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates Saloon, $80 in gold; steerage, $30 in currency.
Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33 currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For information apply at the company's office, 19 Broadway, New York.
Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.
ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., 10 Water street, Liverpool, and No. 7 East India avenue, Leadenhall street, London.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

From New York.	From Boston.
CHINA.....Wed'y, March 13	SIBERIA...Sat'day, March 9
ABYSSINIA..Wed'y, M'ch 20	PARTHIA...Sat'y, March 16
CUBA..Wednesday, March 27	BATAVIA...Sat'y, March 23
ALGERIA..Wedn'April 3	SAMARIA..Saturday March 30
CALABRIA..Wed'y, Apr 10	OLYMPUS....Sat'y, April 6
And every following Wednesday and Saturday.	An every following Saturday.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation.
Tickets to Paris.....$15, gold, additional.
Return Tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage.....$30, currency.
Steerage Tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE,
for Queenstown and Liverpool. Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF BRISTOL.....Thursday March 9, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, March 14, 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW YORK.....Saturday, March 16, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Thursday, March 21, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, March 23, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK.....Thursday, March 28, 6 A. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and Thursday, from pier 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 Broadway, New York.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
The steamship BREMEN, Captain W. Willigerod, will sail on Saturday, March 9, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot Third street, Hoboken, to be followed by steamship HERMANN, Captain G. Reichmann, on Saturday, March 16.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE AND BREMEN.
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
First Cabin.....$120
Second cabin.....72
Steerage.....30
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling Green.

THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY'S iron mail steamship
WESTPHALIA,
Captain H. F. Schwensen, will sail on Thursday, March 14, 1872, at — P. M., for Hamburg,
taking passengers from New York to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
First cabin, $120. Second cabin, $72.
Steerage, $30, payable in United States gold.
The HOLSATIA will sail March [illegible], 1872.
KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, 61 Broad street, N. Y.
C. B. RICHARDS & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, No. 6 Barclay street, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE.
Steamers sail every Wednesday and Saturday to and from
NEW YORK AND GLASGOW,
calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.
THE NEW DEPARTURES.

FROM GLASGOW.		FROM NEW YORK.
Saturday, Feb. 17	BRITANNIA	Saturday, March 9
Saturday, Feb. 24	AUSTRALIA	Saturday, March 16
Saturday, March 2	EUROPA	Saturday, March 23
Saturday, March 9	ANGLIA	Saturday, March 30

And an extra steamer of the line every Wednesday, from pier 20 North River, New York, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency.
to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:—
First cabin $60 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates, at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the company's offices, to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling Green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
The General Transatlantic Company's mail steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from pier No. 50 North River as follows:—
WASHINGTON, Rousseau.....Saturday, March 9
VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont.....Saturday, March 23
PEREIRE, Danre.....Saturday, April 6
ST. LAURENT, Lemarie.....Saturday, April 20
Price of passage in gold (including wine):—
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin.....$125; Second cabin.....$75
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travellers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—STEAM TO QUEENStown and Liverpool.
Sailing every Wednesday.
NEVADA, Forsyth..........March 13, at 8½ A. M.
WYOMING, Whineray..........March 20, at 2½ P. M.
From pier 46 North River.
Cabin passage, $70, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid tickets, $33, currency.
Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway and Sweden, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates. Apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—OFFICIAL Passports of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court House, 41 Chambers st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE, 207 BROADway, corner Franklin street, also Notary Public and Commissioner for every State. F. L. KING.
Passport Agent and Notary Public. Charges lo.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAM., SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILE.
Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day preceding.
[illegible] steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Captain A. G. Gray, will leave pier 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, [illegible] Kingston, Jam., connecting at Panama with steamer [illegible] CHINA, Captain [illegible], connecting at Acapulco [illegible] and Mazatlan [illegible] connecting [illegible] Central American and [illegible] Freight for the last [illegible] March 12.
Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC [illegible] San Francisco, April 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For passage, freight and all information apply at company's office on the pier, [illegible] street. F. R. BABY, Agent.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA,
HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
New York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line [illegible], 17 [illegible] 3 P. M. [illegible] Havana.
CLEOPATRA, [illegible] Havana only, Wednesday March [illegible]
CITY OF MERIDA, Timmerman.......Saturday, March 23
CLEOPATRA, [illegible] Havana only.......Tuesday, April 2
CITY OF MEXICO, Deaken.......Saturday, April 13
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, [illegible] Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
[illegible] Mail Steamship Company [illegible] every Thursday at 3 o'clock P. M. from [illegible] No. 4 North River.
CRESCENT CITY, Captain F. Van Sice.......March 14
MISSOURI, Captain F. H. [illegible].......March 21
MORRO CASTLE, Captain [illegible].......March 28
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

TEXAS LINE OF GALVESTON STEAMERS—TOUCHing at Key West, carrying the United States mail.
The steamship CITY OF HOUSTON, Captain Pennington, at pier 20 East River will leave on Saturday, March 9.
Through bills of lading given to Houston and to all points on the Galveston, Houston and Henderson and B. B. B. and C. Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane,
or to W. P. CLYDE, 119 Wall street.

FOR FERNANDINA, JACKSONVILLE, TALLAHASSEE, TAMPA AND ST. AUGUSTINE,
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Steamship ASHLAND,
sails Saturday, March 9, at 3 P. M., from pier 29 North River; insurance ½ per cent. For freight or passage apply to
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FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The Cromwell Steamship Line.
The steamship CORTES, Captain S. Whitman, will leave pier No. 9 North River, on Saturday, March 9, at 3 o'clock P. M. Freight received daily. Through rates given to Galveston, Indianola, Mobile and St. Louis.
Cabin passage, $50, steerage, $25.
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MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE,
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The steamship GENERAL SEDGWICK,
Captain T. S. Ellis,
will leave pier 21 East River, Wednesday, March 13.
Freight for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston taken.
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FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The Old Dominion Steamship Company will despatch from pier 37 North River their elegant sidewheel steamship WYANOKE, for Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, on Saturday, March 9, at 3 P. M., giving through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Through passenger tickets issued to all points. Accommodations unequalled. Apply at pier 37, or at general office, 187 Greenwich street, corner of Dey.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR EUROPE during the week ending Saturday, March 9, 1872, will close at this office on Wednesday at 11½ A. M., on Thursday at 11 A. M., and on Saturday at 11 A. M.
P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

BOARDERS WANTED.

1 OR TWO SINGLE ROOMS, WITH FIRST CLASS Board and attendance, for gentlemen. 35 Ninth street, between Broadway and University place. Reference required.

$5 TO $10 PER WEEK.—A FEW GENTLEMEN OR gentlemen and their wives can obtain Board and pleasant Rooms at 18 St. Mark's place, near Cooper Institute.

6 BLOCKS WEST OF BROADWAY, NEAR MACDOUgal street.—Are well furnished Rooms, with good Board, for families or single gentlemen. Apply at 180 Bleecker street. Terms moderate.

13 WEST SEVENTEENTH STREET, THIRD DOOR from Fifth avenue.—Very desirable Suit of Rooms; also one single Room to rent, with Board. References given and required.

19 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, OPPOSITE Fifth Avenue Hotel.—Elegantly furnished Rooms to let, with or without Board, to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen.

20 WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET.—A SUITE OF two Rooms on third floor, neatly furnished for gentlemen or married couple, with first class table. Also an entire Second Floor, five rooms, will be vacant first of May.

23D STREET, TO LET, WITH BOARD, AT 129 EAST Twenty-third street, two front and two back Rooms, on second floor, suitable for a family.

29 WEST NINTH STREET.—A HANDSOMELY FURnished Floor to rent, with first class Board; references exchanged.

35 GRAMERCY PLACE, EAST TWENTIETH STREET.—Large, handsomely furnished front Room and hall Room for gentleman and wife, with Board. Also handsome small Rooms.

41 WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms on first, second and third floors for families or gentlemen, table first class; a few table boarders will be taken. References.

56 EAST NINTH STREET, A FEW DOORS WEST OF Broadway.—Pleasant Rooms to let, with Board, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

84 MACDOUGAL STREET, ST. CLEMENT'S PLACE.—Good Board and nice Rooms for married or single gentlemen. Good location and terms moderate.

120 EAST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—ROOMS TO let, en suite or singly, with unexceptionable Board. Table Boarders accommodated.

122 MADISON AVENUE.—TWO NEATLY FURnished Rooms; Breakfast and Dinner if desired.

156 WEST THIRTY-SIXTH STREET, NEAR BROADway. Two nicely furnished Rooms to let, to two gentlemen and wives, with full Board for the ladies, and two young ladies can be accommodated.

214 THIRTY-FIRST STREET, NEAR THIRD AVEnue.—Well furnished large Room, closet, gas, water, with good Board for two, $18; private American family and pleasant location.

336 SECOND AVENUE, NINETEENTH STREET.—Two fine large and small hall Room, with very good private table, for gentlemen; two large Rooms for small housekeeping; all front, references; price reasonable.

A LADY HAVING A NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURnished house uptown would let one or two Rooms to gentleman and wife, with Board for lady. Address S. D. S., box 106 Herald Uptown Branch office.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE, MONTROSE station, N. J., one hour from Barclay street via Morris and Essex Railroad.—Favorable arrangements can be made for the spring and summer seasons at this popular hotel, which for comfort and convenience has no equal in the vicinity of New York, 21 trains daily.
C. HITZELBERGER, Proprietor.

ONE OR TWO ROOMS, WELL WARMED AND WELL Lighted, with good Board, wanted for a gentleman and his wife, in a quiet family where there will be no moving in May; location central and terms moderate, references required. Address, with full particulars, stating terms, J. D., box 4,281 New York Post office.

TO LET—TO ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN, A NICELY furnished front Room, with or without breakfast. Apply at 504 Sixth avenue, near Forty-fifth street, ring second bell.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, WHO WILL FURNISH their own room, wish to obtain Board where there are no other boarders, between Second and Seventeenth streets and Second and Fourth avenues. Address, stating terms, D. FISMER, 128 Mott street.

BOARD WANTED.—TWO ROOMS. WILL PAY $25 per week; neither a very private family nor a large boarding house will do, family of three—husband, wife and four year old child; references given and required. Address X., box 150 Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE; location below Forty-second street. A private family preferred. Address, giving accommodations and terms, with, X102 Post office.

FOR BROTHER AND SISTER, UNDER 21, NOT EXceeding $100 a month, not above Thirty-fourth street; permanent if in a private family, or would board near Fort Washington until November. Address PARENT, Herald office.

GOOD BOARD, IN A CENTRAL LOCATION, IS wanted by a family of six adults. Address, stating terms and location, PHYSICIAN, 102 East Twenty-third st.

ROOM WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WHO IS WILLING to pay for first class accommodations desires a Room, with Board, where the comforts of home can be enjoyed; a widow's family preferred. Address, stating terms and location, LEXINGTON, box 138 Herald Uptown Branch office.

WANTED—BY A NEWLY MARRIED YOUNG couple, a nicely furnished Room with Board, in a private family; location between Twenty-fourth and Thirty-fourth streets, Sixth and Eighth avenues. Address, stating price, &c., K. M., Herald office.

BROOKLYN BOARD.

51 SANDS, COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, BROOKLYN, THREE minutes' walk from Fulton ferry.—First class Rooms and Board, with advantage of Turkish baths if desired.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—WITH PLEASANT SECOND and third story Rooms; adult parties can now have a [illegible], occupancy between the first and second week in April [illegible], location unsurpassed for style, and summer months, family strictly private, a family from five to six [illegible] required, references given and required. [illegible] Schermerhorn street.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR FAMILY OF FOUR grown persons, from 1st of May, in exchange for a first class Piano, [illegible] for one week, PIANO MANUFACTURER, box 200 Herald office.

HOTELS.

[illegible] WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS HOTEL [illegible] May 1, [illegible] $10 to $14 per week [illegible] arrange [illegible] Board [illegible] Wall [illegible] and [illegible] street, New York [illegible] particulars [illegible].

NEW ENGLAND HOTEL, 30 BOWERY, CORNER OF Bayard street. 200 light Rooms, [illegible] and 50c. per night, $2 to $4 per week, for gentlemen [illegible].

OATMAN HOUSE, 27 BOWERY, CORNER BAYARD street, [illegible] or singly, [illegible] Board, Rooms 50c., [illegible] per night.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

A [illegible] HATING [illegible] NUTS. [illegible] the State of New York [illegible].

WANTED—A GOOD [illegible] F. D., Herald office.

WANTED—I WANT [illegible] A SECOND HAND Soda Fountain [illegible] J. C. S., Herald office.

WANTED [illegible] BERGMANN, 80 Nassau street.

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MAYOR HALL.

The Battery of "Objections" Resumes Hostilities, but is Eventually Silenced by the Court.

THE "GARVEY" BATTERY OPENS FIRE

The Great Plasterer Tells All He Knows About the Court House Frauds.

Tweed's Fifty Thousand Dollars to Manipulate the Legislature.

Sixty Thousand Dollars for Plastering Two Houses for Walter Roche.

THE MAYOR'S POSITION STILL INTACT.

The Public Excitement on the Increase---Andrew J. Nervous and Ill at Ease.

TENTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The excitement caused by the unexpected appearance of Andrew J. Garvey, the great plasterer, on the trial of Mayor Hall, during Thursday's proceedings, is on the increase. Yesterday it was almost impossible to reach the doors of the court room, so closely were they besieged by a solid mass of people anxious to force their way inside. It required all the efforts of the officers of the court, aided by the strong, massive doors, which, when once closed, were sufficient to resist any pressure brought to bear against them, to keep back the surging and impatient crowd. All having actual business in the court room had to pass through the clerks' offices, and so through the Judge's door. Every facility was rendered in this direction, and so much inconvenience and delay was in this way prevented. But one query and but one thought was in the minds of all—

WHAT WILL GARVEY TESTIFY TO?

This was the all absorbing subject of speculation and was only secondary to the desire to get a glimpse of the hero of the hour himself. It was very evident, however, that it was not love for the great plasterer personally that prompted all this ebullition of popular feeling, but a desire to see the man whose name more than any others is mixed up with the Ring frauds in connection with the new County Court House, and if possible to hear his developments and to learn which of all the ex-chiefs of Tammany would be most damaged thereby. He sat during the early part of the proceedings beside the reporter's table, looking nervous and anxious, yet apparently eager to be again called to the stand.

THE COURT ROOM

was filled much earlier than usual, and the Chief Justice, counsel, jury, and all professionally engaged in the proceedings were promptly at hand. The Mayor entered entered with his usual *sang-froid* and took his accustomed seat. The apparition of Garvey on the previous day didn't ruffle him in the slightest degree, and all day yesterday he left the legal contest altogether in the hands of his able counsel, busying himself apparently with taking notes of the arguments of counsel for the prosecution and of leading points in the testimony of Garvey. An hour or more was consumed by Mr. Stoughton, for the defence, presenting and arguing

OBJECTIONS TO THE INDICTMENT

to the effect that unless Garvey's claim was a proper liability against the city no duty was imposed by the statute on the Mayor to audit; and hence, under the indictment for neglect of that duty, no proof of its not being a liability was admissible, especially since the indictment did not state it as a "liability" but a "claim," and that, if this was a liability of the county's, then the Mayor did no moral wrong—was not, in other words, "wilful" in passing it without examination. This argument affects the indictment itself, and, if sustained, would quash the indictment.

MR. STOUGHTON'S OBJECTIONS AND ARGUMENTS.

After the formal opening of the Court, Mr. Stoughton resumed his argument of the previous day. He said that since the adjournment of the Court he had very carefully considered the view which he would proceed to present, and in connection with this he had collected two or three cases which he thought illustrated their force. He had no intention to go over the ground occupied yesterday, but he would say, in view of the character of the testimony attempted to be given here, the question becomes very important to be considered and determined here. For if, as counsel for the defence confidently presume, that his testimony is utterly inadmissible, we will be likely to save a great deal of valuable time which would otherwise be wasted in the trial of the case. He would in the first place call the attention of the Court to the first count on the indictment, all that was charged there being simply a

WILFUL REFUSAL AND NEGLECT

to audit a claim said to have been presented on behalf of Andrew J. Garvey. There is no suggestion in that count, from beginning to end, that does not apply as well to the second count. There is no suggestion or averment that the claim thus refused to be audited is an unjust or fraudulent claim, or that we knew it to be so or had any earthly reason to suspect it was so. No implication of a dishonest motive is suggested by the indictment, so far as the first count is concerned. Now, assuming this first count to have been intended to present the offence under the statute of a wilful refusal to audit, supposing there had been a wilful neglect to audit, and supposing that on this trial that fact had been proven and Mayor Hall should here offer as his excuse or defence that the claim, or part of it, thus presented for audit was unjust, would that be any answer whatever to the offence charged of wilfully refusing or neglecting to audit? Would not that offence be complete irrespective of the question whether the whole bill was due or a part fraudulent or not? Is not the duty charged and the duty imposed—the duty to audit—to examine and to allow or disallow a claim in whole or in part? And is not that duty disregarded when the Mayor refuses, irrespective (I repeat the inquiry) whether the claim be fraudulent in part or in whole? And again, suppose in this case we offered to show that under the first count of the indictment this claim was not a county liability, but was a city liability, and, in addition thereto and aside from that, that even supposing it was a county liability, it was incurred after the passage of the act. Under either of these propositions, then, it was not a claim which the Mayor either was bound to audit or had a right to audit. So, then, if we prove either that this claim was not a county liability, but a city liability, or if we prove, admitting that it was a county liability, that it was incurred after the passage of the act, that would be a complete answer to the offence charged in the indictment. Now, a question has arisen as to what is meant by "liabilities incurred."

LIABILITIES INCURRED.

means the contracting by the county of an indebtedness or liability anterior to April 26, 1870. When the goods were furnished, or when the work was performed, as suggested in the indictment, the liability was incurred. There is, therefore, no offence committed unless the liability was incurred prior to the passage of the act of April 26. When the material was furnished or the work performed then it was that the liability was incurred within the meaning of the act. Then, inasmuch that the liability incurred must be one incurred prior to April 26, and must be a county liability, without which there arises no duty on the part of the Mayor or imposed upon him by the act to audit any claim otherwise presented, these two indispensable ingredients—the proof of the liability being a county liability, and that it was incurred prior to April 26—necessary to constitute an offence, are wanting in this case. Now, as to the second count in the indictment. It is charged that the Mayor, being bound to audit a certain claim, did then and there wilfully, unlawfully and corruptly neglect to audit and refuse or to examine into the validity and correctness of said claim, &c. Now the charge in this second count presents no other offence than the offence charged in the first count. They allege that the three persons named in the indictment, including the Mayor, accepted the trust of auditors and entered upon their duties, and it is averred that on the 6th of June [illegible] and was the duty of said Hall and the others, and each of them, to audit, and in auditing to examine into the validity and correctness of a claim stated on a certain paper presented there and then for audit as a liability against the county, and that the said Hall, as one of such auditors, neglected to audit such claim. The averment set forth here has no greater force or value than in the [illegible] first count, that it was the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] averments, with a view to an offence which [illegible]

...important under them to introduce evidence to show whether this was or was not a fraudulent claim, in whole or in part. that the defendant refused to audit the claim, then, assuming the duty raised by the fourth section to be binding on him, it would be a non-performance of duty and would become a misdemeanor, but his objection was that the prosecution was not attempting to prove that but attempting to prove the actual audit of a false and fraudulent claim, and, peradventure, to show that Mayor Hall had a corrupt knowledge of its being false and fraudulent. He contended that no man could be lawfully called to answer a charge founded on this indictment and to have turned against him the testimony to sustain averments which the Grand Jury had not thought proper to put into the indictment. Now, I go back to where the

SECOND COUNT DIFFERS FROM THE FIRST.

The second count proceeds to state that the said three officers, the Mayor, the Comptroller and the President of the Board of Supervisors subscribed a certain certificate in writing whereby in substance it was falsely certified that such three officers had audited the said claim, and had allowed the sum of $41,562 42, whereas, in truth and in fact the said Abraham Oakey Hall had not audited the said claim and had not ascertained its correctness. Your Honor will observe we have here an allegation that a certificate was made by these three officers that they had audited a claim, when in fact it is alleged that they had not audited it; but there is no allegation that the claim was a fraudulent or unjust one, or that the certificate was given with the intent of defrauding the county. There is no averment that the act was not totally innocent, utterly harmless and entirely inconsequential of results. Having averred that this claim had not been audited, but that there had been a false certificate that it had been, it is alleged that "the said Connolly, &c., paid the said claim to Andrew J. Garvey." Your Honor will perceive that this certificate alleged to have been signed by these three persons is alleged to be a false certificate, not a certificate of a false claim; not a certificate that a claim had been audited which they knew or had reason to believe was false; not a certificate that they had audited a claim which was not wholly due; and everything is to be presumed in favor of honesty and innocence until the contrary is proved; for it has been said that the law, like charity, thinketh evil of no man. What allegation have we got, then? First, that the three auditors signed a certificate that they had audited a claim, when they had not; and second, that that claim was paid without any averment or suggestion that it was false, fraudulent or unjust, or suspected so to be by either. What offence would be created by that state of facts. Would that be

"WILFUL NEGLECT OF DUTY?"

Is not the false certificate that they had audited entirely consistent with the proposition that they had not wilfully refused to audit? Is the allegation that they had certified that they had audited, when they had not, equivalent to an allegation that they had wilfully refused to audit? The charge comes then to this merely, that these three persons directed a claim to be paid without auditing it. I would like to see an indictment framed that these three men, being bound to audit all county liabilities, had paid one of them without auditing it. Under what section would that offence come?

Mr. Tremain—If it had been corruptly done would it not be an offence?

Mr. Stoughton—There is the very difficulty in this case. If it had been stated that, knowing the said claim to be false and fraudulent, these men, for the purpose of causing it to be paid and thereby defrauding the county, had pretended to audit a false and fraudulent claim, which was paid, that would be an indictable offence. But without the allegation of fraud and knowledge on their part that it was fraudulent no offence is stated. Well, I have always been taught—I know very little of criminal law, and it is not necessary to study a great while to learn it all—but I have always been taught that it is indispensible in an indictment to state every fact which constitutes an indispensable ingredient to make out the crime. We are not practising under the code here, where you conform the pleading to the proof, and it is a blessing that we are not under that which has done so much to curse our profession. The Grand Jury of the county—and they were sufficiently influenced to present all the charges against my learned friend and brother here that they suspected him guilty of—did not venture to put such a charge as that into this indictment. Now, coming down to where I left the second count, we have

NOTHING UNDER HEAVEN

charged but that they falsely certified that they had audited a claim which the law presumes to be just, when they had not, and that it was paid. The false certificate or statement of audit performed might well be made without the existence of wilful neglect to audit it. I wish, then, to call Your Honor's attention to the fact that in its very nature no offence is charged by the allegation of this false certificate and its payment, and no other law makes it an offence without other ingredients which are not averred. Mr. Stoughton then referred to a Lansing, page 77, to show the difference between malfeasance in office and a wilful neglect to perform an official duty, or non-feasance. He continued:—Fanatics may hold a man up to the very portals of the Court; they may club him and knife him under its very porch; but when they get within their hands become nerveless and the law rises up and takes its course according to settled forms and established principles. And these settled forms and established principles are not only necessary for the protection of the defendant, but also for the protection of the Judge, for when the Judge, human as he is, may be urged by a voice outside, he answers by saying, "I speak not for or of myself, but I speak the law; whatever that is is not my business, but it is the result of a higher power, to which, if I fail to conform, I fail myself." So that the Judge, so protected by forms and rules, answers the disappointed

HUNTER AFTER

a victim, of sacrifice only with the legal knife, wielded by legal hands." There is always prejudice enough against the defendant. I have, Your Honor, to say to the jury as they leave their seats, "Permit no one to speak to you on the subject of this case. Let no human lips of charity say one word in justification or excuse of the defendant." But the public prints may utter their denunciations or arguments and the jury read those. The Court does not say to them "Read nothing," but "Hear nothing that charity may offer. I am powerless to prevent you from reading that which malice suggests." The time may come when a Court will conceive that it has that power, as well as the authority to warn the jury, as it does now very properly. I desire to add that if it be an ingredient of the offence that the claim was fraudulent, it must be averred in the indictment that the Mayor knew it to be false and fraudulent, and, so knowing, refused to examine, or so knowing, falsely certified that it had been audited. Mr. Stoughton briefly resumed the foregoing arguments, and called the attention of the Court to a number of cases and authorities, among others Archbold's Criminal Pleadings, page 4; 15 Wendell, page 279, The People vs. Goff; 22 vol. N. Y. Reports, People vs. Tyler, page 180.

The Court—I propose to rule upon this question now, without hearing the counsel for the prosecution, unless they desire to be heard, and without giving my reasons for my decision upon any of the questions which have been discussed, for this general reason—that they will all be involved in the subsequent view of the law which the Court will be called upon to take, and because I cannot with propriety settle questions of the admissibility of the evidence, involving the whole subject matter of the indictment, as broadly as the learned counsel has presented it. As the counsel for the prosecution has been asked by the defence to state the reasons for asking the question, I will make this present ruling prior to hearing the extent of the inquiry which I suppose will be made, while all the effect of the evidence will depend on the nature of the evidence itself. I shall rule, therefore, for the present, that the witness may be asked all that he knows respecting this claim, the presentation of it, and all that he knows respecting it, down to the time of the payment of it, and that will embrace the ruling for the present.

An exception to the ruling of the Court was taken by the defence, which, it was understood, should embrace the whole extent of the evidence now to be taken.

ANDREW J. GARVEY,

who had some time previously quietly entered the court, and had sat with fixed face listening to the greater part of the foregoing arguments, was then again installed on the witness stand, and was questioned as follows:—

Garvey's examination resumed—You stated last night that this exhibit is a fair copy of the account you presented; do you now recollect the nature of the claim. A. Yes, sir.

Q. Please answer the question that I put to you last night, whether that claim was a just and honest one? A. No, sir.

This answer produced

A PROFOUND SENSATION,

as it made apparent the previous guesses made that the witness, in City Hall slang, meant "to squeal."

Q. How was it made up? On what foundation, if any, was it made up? A. That particular bill?

Q. Yes, sir.

Mr. Smith objected to the question. He had understood His Honor to rule that this witness might testify in regard to the nature and contents of the bill, and he objected to any question beyond the fact that it was a county claim, and an unjust one. If the object of the counsel in this case, Mr. Smith continued, is to gratify the audience by giving them a history of this claim and the nature of the items, and specifications [illegible] but if we are here for the purpose of [illegible] the issue to the record, then we are confined simply to testimony that has relation to the charge that is made, and beyond that it cannot be carried.

The Court—My ruling is broader than you have stated.

Mr. Smith—My client states that he is perfectly willing to have it so [illegible] but I do not understand Your Honor as ruling to allow them to go into a bill of particulars of this kind. If Your Honor says it was to that extent——

The Court—I will allow this witness to testify to all that he knows respecting the nature of this claim, the presentation of it, and all that was officially done respecting it down to the time of its payment. That is about as precisely as I can express myself.

Mr. [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. Tremain asked for the reading of the last question, and called upon the witness to give, which he did as follows:—

GARVEY'S CONFESSION.

A. In the latter part of April, 1870—about the 20th, I think—Mr. Woodward, deputy clerk of the Board of Supervisors, and James H. Ingersoll, asked me [illegible]

Mr. Smith—One moment [illegible]

Mr. [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. Garvey—After what I have said I had the fu...

nishing of the plastering of the Court House from May, 1869, up to the present, and all that was done——

Mr. Tremain—I want you to confine yourself to what occurred before this account was presented in June, 1870.

Mr. Garvey—It was necessary for me to have for the furnishing of the plastering and the materials, and all repairs and alterations of that nature in the New Court House, $110,000 for work due and in progress; that was about the 20th May, 1870.

Q. You wanted to get $110,000? A. That was actually due for work done then and in progress.

Q. For work and materials on the Court House that was due and would become due? A. Yes, sir; covering June, July and August, 1870, from the 1st of May; there was also due on county buildings $78,760, and on armories and drill rooms $75,000; that was the money that I required to pay me for the labor, materials and expenses, and to allow me my profits besides; besides that, there was due to me, unpaid, from outside parties, $126,000 that I was expected to cover up in my bills; $50,000 of that was

CASH TO MR. TWEED,

to Albany, for the Legislature.

Q. What time?

Mr. Smith—Does that come within the range of your ruling, Your Honor?

The Court—The witness must confine himself as far as possible to the particular bill referred to in the indictment.

THAT PROPORTION.

Mr. Garvey—All the bills that I received had an average proportion of this money on them.

Mr. Stoughton—You must talk about this bill only.

Mr. Garvey—I will have to go into a calculation and for the amounts on this particular bill; that will take me a little time to do.

Mr. Tremain—This bill is a part of a system of bills, and it would be impossible to separate them.

The Court—Is that so, Mr. Garvey?

Mr. Garvey—Yes, sir; to a great extent.

The Court—Then you may answer the question.

Mr. Tremain—State the general arrangement. A. This arrangement of ours was nearly all completed before I made up my bills at all.

Mr. Burrill—Our objection is to this witness going into these other questions.

The Court—The witness having said that it is impossible for him to separate these bills, I think he may answer the question. You must confine yourself, however, Mr. Garvey, as far as possible, to the particular bill in question.

MORE DISCLOSURES.

Mr. Garvey—Well, the amount I claimed for work in the Court House and county buildings, and armories and drill rooms was, altogether, $264,660, for work done and in progress, and there was due to me from other parties, that I was expected to square on my bills, $126,000; and then I added on $5,000 for myself for expenses for the fall for political purposes—my own assessment—making, altogether, $395,660. That was the money I expected to get back and get paid, and I received on my bills——

Objection having been taken, the witness was warned to confine himself to the bill in question as far as possible, and continued:—

HOW THE BILLS WERE MADE UP.

A. I had $395,660 that I claimed to be paid, and I made out this bill of $41,562 42, equivalent to its carrying a presumed proportion in ratio to the others. If the excess is supposed to be distributed equally over all the bills that I got paid.

Mr. Burrill—We only want the excess on this bill.

The witness (excitedly)—You may easily fix it yourself, Mr. Burrill.

Mr. Tremain—Just answer your questions. You made out your bills with the view of obtaining a certain proportion of them, didn't you?

GARVEY'S SHARE.

A. I received thirty-five per cent of the bill, minus the interest; the interest had nothing to do with it; taking the net bill I got thirty-five per cent of that for payment of my work; I actually received a few hundred dollars more than that percentage, I believe, on the total amount.

Q. And the accounts were made out on that basis? A. Yes, sir.

Q. So that you got back your money? A. Yes, sir, and the money that I had advanced; I received the original bill, not the interest.

Q. And this was one of the bills thus made out—that is to say, a copy of it? A. That is a pretty fair copy of that bill.

Q. What was the whole amount of the bills that you presented on which you received back this $395,660?

Objection having been taken, Mr. Tremain waived putting the question for the present.

Q. At the time that this particular bill was presented were there not other bills presented with it at the same time, and on the same day went through the process of auditing?

Mr. Burrill objected, and before the Court ruled upon the question a recess was taken.

After Recess.

The Court having re-opened, the examination of witnesses was continued as follows:—

Q. You began yesterday by stating a portion of the items which constituted the foundation of this and other claims? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Had you a paper giving all the items of this bill? A. Yes, sir.

A BRIBE TO TWEED.

Q. Will you state the balance of them? A. Well, there was $50,000 in cash sent by me to Mr. Tweed at Albany; my brother took it up to the Legislature; $60,000 more is for work and expenses at Greenwich, Conn., in 1869 and 1870, for Mr. William M. Tweed, and work by his order at a house at Coseob, the two amounts making about sixty thousand dollars for the two buildings and for the house of Mr. Tweed's friend; about thirteen thousand dollars was for work done at the order of Mr. Woodward, at Norwalk, Conn., and $3,000 for plastering two houses for Walter Roche, in Fifty-fifth street, which I gave him a receipt for in the room down stairs but never gave him a bill for; $5,000 was for myself; that I anticipated for my expenses for the fall campaign.

Q. What is that last item in amount? A. Five thousand dollars.

Q. One house for Roche? A. Two houses for Roche.

Q. And two for Tweed? A. Two for Tweed and one for a friend of his.

Q. Who was that friend?

Objection taken and sustained by the Court.

Q. I will ask you whether these four accounts were on printed blanks? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where did you get the blanks? A. In the office of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

Q. Who gave them to you? A. Sometimes they were given to me by Woodward and sometimes I was told to take them out of the desk, which I usually did; they were kept there for those who had bills to take them.

Q. Did you receive at the Comptroller's office, before making out the bills, a written memorandum naming the amount at which you should make out the account?

Objected to, and waived for the moment by the prosecution.

Q. Was this account upon the blank that was obtained at the Supervisors' Chamber? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How soon after you received the blank did you fill it in? A. I think I usually had a few of these blanks by me; I had them in my desk at home; they were given me for the purpose of making out those accounts.

Q. Now, then, take this particular account and give a history of it from the time you presented it until the time you received the warrant. State all you know about it, to whom you delivered it, and what took place in its passage? A. As near as I can judge that account was rendered—

Objected to by the defence on the ground that the witness admitted he had no distinct recollection of this particular bill.

The Court—Mr. Garvey, speak as near as you can recollect from your recollection, and where you do not recollect distinctly distinguish that part of the answer.

Garvey—I think it was about the latter part of May that I presented this and three other bills.

WOODWARD'S MANIPULATION.

Q. What did you do with this particular bill? A. I gave it with, I think, three others to Mr. Woodward in the office of the Board of Supervisors, and he looked at them; after just glancing at them he took them over to Watson's office.

Q. Where was he when he received the bill? A. He was down stairs in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

Q. Did he have any particular part of that room assigned to him? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was it railed off? A. Yes, sir; he might have been at his desk when I handed him the bills, but I can't say; he was not there very often; I am sure he was in the office, however.

Q. Now, go on again. A. He took them over to Watson's office and left them with Watson.

Q. Watson was the Auditor? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long had Watson acted as Auditor? A. A long time, but I cannot tell you exactly.

Q. Several years? A. Yes, sir.

Q. As County Auditor? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Woodward took them over to his office—where was his office? A. In the Comptroller's office, adjoining Mr. Connolly's; he had a little private room there.

Q. Was that opposite the hall where you enter the Comptroller's office? A. On the opposite side of the hall.

Q. On the floor below the present floor at the head of the stairs? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was that the usual office of the Auditor? A. Yes, sir, with a nice walnut partition.

Q. What did Woodward do with these bills? A. I went over with Woodward.

Q. But what was the next thing you knew of the accounts? A. On the [illegible] of June he found me——

A COUNTY BARGAIN.

Q. Who did? A. Woodward; and we went into a room down stairs—the chamber of the Board of Supervisors—we closed the door after us; we got over into a

PRIVATE CORNER,

and I gave him a check——

Mr. Burrill—We have nothing to do with what took place between Woodward and the witness.

The Court—I suppose the testimony must be confined to what was done before the delivery of the warrant.

The witness—This was before the delivery of the warrant; I gave him the check before I got the warrant; I gave him a check for $1[illegible].

Q. Whom did you give it to? A. To Woodward.

Q. On what bank? A. The Broadway Bank; then he gave me the warrant and I signed receipts [illegible] the vouchers, I taking the pins out of the warrants myself; perhaps he might have helped me in taking the pins out, but I can't swear as to that.

Q. Was that check paid at the bank on your account? A. Yes, sir; I went right over and deposited the warrant; I had to make the account good or it would not have been paid.

Q. Your account has been written up since that? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Including that check? A. Yes, sir.

A motion was made by Mr. Burrill to strike out all the preceding testimony, but by mutual consent was suspended for the present.

Witness then identified the blank forms of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] AFFIDAVIT [illegible]

Q. Was there any affidavit made by you in the form presented in this printed blank (counsel here read over the affidavit) which affirmed the correctness of the claim presented? A. No, sir.

Mr. Burrill—I object to the last answer, because the question is irrelevant, and, in the second place, is not covered by the indictment, and thirdly, that there was no law requiring these affidavits to accompany the claim.

Mr. Tremaine—I wish to show the history of the case.

The Court—On that ground I think the answer admissible.

Q. Did you make that affidavit at any other time? A. No, sir.

Q. Did anybody make it on your account or in your behalf? A. No, sir.

Q. Before you received, or before you presented the account in question, did you receive from Woodward a memorandum in writing, giving the amount of the account and also the date of the account which you were requested to make out, fill up and present, and also a general memorandum of the subject matter that should constitute the account.

Mr. Burrill—Our only objection is that it is not connected with the defendant.

The Court—I shall admit it under the statement of the counsel for the prosecution that he expects to connect it with the accused; if he fails I shall instruct the jury in the strongest terms I can command to disregard it.

The witness then answered:—"Yes, sir; Woodward gave me a little piece of paper containing those memoranda."

Q. Did you before you received this memorandum from Woodward receive any instructions from Watson, the Auditor, in relation to your taking instructions in regard to your accounts from Woodward?

The Court modified the question so as to make it read what the witness did in consequence of any instructions he had thus received.

A. I made the bills out in accordance with the memorandum given me by Woodward, under that heading and for work prior to such a date, and the total of the amount; the memorandum said, "Give me bills or bills to such an amount against the Court House, dated prior to such a date; that was the contents of the paper.

Q. Is there any portion of that account that you can identify as being embraced in the memorandum given you by Woodward, whether the printed part or in relation to the Court House or the heading of such expenditures? A. The sum total—that is, all except the designation of the bill for plastering work against the Court House—the sum total is the same to a fraction; the date is approximating to such a date; of course I could not give it on a Sunday.

Mr. Tremaine then renewed his former question as to what instructions had been given to witness by Auditor Watson in regard to Woodward.

This question was, of course, at once objected to, and, after a brief discussion of it, the Court adjourned until Monday morning, at eleven o'clock.

"WHAT ABOUT GARVEY?"

Expressions of Opinion from Those Who Know and from Those Who Don't Know.

Appearance of "Michael Angelo" Garvey.

The Effect of What He Said in Court Yesterday Upon Prominent Politicians.

WHAT HE DID WITH $5,000.

Garvey Denounced for Being Treacherous to His Friends.

Interviews with Garvey's Brother-in-Law and Friend.

Mr. Tweed on the Side of the Ring Plasterer.

What "the Boss" Thinks of the Conduct of Mayor Hall's Defence.

How Garvey Has Spent His Seven Weeks of Leisure.

WILL HE BE ARRESTED?

The reappearance of Andrew J. Garvey continued yesterday to be the absorbing topic in political circles. The course that he has taken was almost universally condemned, inasmuch as it is a perversion of the proverb that there should be "honor among thieves." "Any man," said a venerable city democrat, who has in his time done faithful service to his party, "is scouted who turns State's evidence, and is always despised. I have suffered pecuniarily as much as any man by the break-up of the Tammany party, and I would have all the thieves punished; but don't do it in this mean way." This old gentleman's sentiment was endorsed by the group who surrounded him, all of whom said, "Andy will suffer for this before he gets through." Political partisanship, both in and outside the court room, assumed a tone of great indignation, which was not, however, founded entirely on the fact of his having turned State's evidence, but was intensified by the character of the evidence which he volunteered. Among the many politicians in the Court yesterday afternoon when Garvey was on the stand was ex-Chamberlain Bradley. When Garvey was giving the details of the mode in which the amount on the warrant was disposed of he said that he had appropriated for himself $5,000 to pay his assessment of election expenses. This volunteered admission from

THE GREAT PLASTERER

prompted the exclamation immediately from the ex-Chamberlain, "Rather than have said that I would have put a bullet through my head." It is this moral turpitude that has excited the anger of the Ring politicians, and has struck them with dismay, and completely demoralized them when any endeavor was made by them to arrive at an estimate of the effect of Andy's evidence, not only on the prosecution of the Mayor, but as to the use that may be made of him on the prosecution of the other Ring indictments. Mr. Garvey appeared to be well taken care of. His brother, Mr. John Garvey, and two other gentlemen never left him while he was waiting in the ante-room to give his evidence, and joined him immediately on his leaving the witness stand. Mr. John Garvey says that his brother has been in the city over a month, nearly all the time at his own house, and going out into the city and neighborhood occasionally in a close carriage. The secret of Andy's return has been well kept, he said, simply because the friends and relatives who were entrusted with the secret had too much honor to reveal it. He asks that the public reserve their judgment of the conduct of his brother in giving this evidence until he has got through as a witness let the people.

MR. GARVEY'S FRIENDS

claim that he has been vilified and charged with committing frauds which, if frauds, were not committed entirely for his own benefit, but that the largest portion of the money that he has been charged with receiving, was received at the instance and in the interest of others. He regards it as his duty, under the circumstances, to clear himself, and the result must show whether the course he has taken will be successful in this direction or not. There was a discussion yesterday, in and out of the court room, as to Mr. Garvey's position in reference to the criminal proceedings that were initiated before he left the country. The facts given in the HERALD yesterday as to the Sheriff's warrants were confirmed by a later interview with Mr. Brennan. Mr. Garvey's friends will not be [illegible] [illegible] that has been committed to the Sheriff, and which has become important by his appearance [illegible] in relation to this aspect of the great

QUESTION OF THE DAY

[illegible] that the District Attorney has no [illegible] warrants in relation to the Garvey frauds which [illegible] [illegible] that there is a compact entered into by which, under certain circumstances, Garvey's [illegible] will not be interfered with. The District Attorney has been called upon, it is alleged, to do his duty in this matter, but that official is under the impression that he is doing his duty now, and he will continue to do it in accordance with his oath of office. In this connection this fact must not be lost sight of: in obtaining a calm review of the present condition of affairs [illegible] [illegible] arrest [illegible] [illegible] concerned. Various opinions [illegible]

terday among Mr. Garvey's former associates as to any change in

HIS PERSONAL APPEARANCE.

A gentleman who has known Mr. Garvey intimately for some years, and has been a strong and close political friend of his as well as an associate in his social pleasures, told a HERALD reporter yesterday that he should not have recognized Garvey had he met him in Broadway. Even when he saw him on the witness stand it was some moments before he fully made up his mind that it was the veritable and renowned plasterer, with whom he had had many and many a good time. This gentleman says that Garvey has lost a good portion of his physical ponderosity, has an expression of care and haggardness which he had not before, and his hair is now silver-hued, whereas in happier days his locks were like the raven. There was a prevailing impression in the court room that the Mayor's counsel have darkened their wisdom by a multitude of words, and have not done much good to their client thereby either on the mind of the Court or jury. The Mayor will conduct the cross-examination of Garvey, and it is fully expected will greatly damage the evidence in chief by his skill, founded on his long practice as District Attorney, and the fulness of his knowledge as to the *modus operandi* of the proceedings of the Board of Audit and his duties in connection therewith.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. GARVEY'S FRIENDS

Falsity of Prevailing Rumors—All Pretence of Concealment Denounced—Candor and Fair Play the Order of the Day—The People Advised to "Wait and See."

A HERALD reporter called at the headquarters of police yesterday afternoon to see Detective Clapp and ascertain his views upon the situation. Mr. Clapp is a brother-in-law of Andrew J. Garvey and is supposed by the general public to possess a good deal of interesting information upon the vexed question of the hour. Mr. Clapp is a gentleman in the prime of life and has been attached to the detective force for a considerable period. He worked his way from the force to the position he now holds, and seems likely to be able to retain it, despite the tempests that may come to shake the police ship. Mr. Clapp married the senior of the two sisters, and Mr. Garvey soon after followed his example by taking the younger one under the protection of his substantial wing. Detective Clapp met the reporter with his accustomed politeness and the following conversation took place:—

"Mr. Clapp, I would like to ask you a few questions about Mr. Garvey?"

"Very well, sir; anything I can do for the HERALD I will do with the greatest pleasure."

"You are a relative of Andrew Garvey, I understand?"

"I am his brother-in-law, sir?"

"Then, if you are on good terms with the family, you can give the public some interesting information about the sudden appearance of that gentleman in the city?"

"Well, as to its being sudden I don't know, but I am afraid you give me credit for too much knowledge of the subject."

"Perhaps it is that you don't want to say anything about it."

"That may be so, too."

"You certainly were aware that Mr. Garvey was in town."

"I was."

"When did he arrive?"

"I have a very bad memory for dates."

"Do you remember the ship he came home in?"

"It was one of the Cunarders, I think; but really I am not sure."

"It was quite recently, was it not?"

"Well, yes; he has not been here a long time. If he had you gentlemen of the press would most certainly have known it."

"About how long do you suppose he has been in New York?"

"I really could not tell you; I am a detective, as you know, and I am obliged to attend to my regular duties here as an officer of the force; consequently, while I am attending to my own business I have very little time to devote to the affairs of Mr. Garvey."

"Still you must be acquainted with what is going on in your own family."

"Certainly I am; and you must also be aware that I am not in a position to put you in possession of all my family affairs."

"Well, of course, I don't expect that, but there is a supposition in the public mind that you could give some interesting details regarding the return of Mr. Garvey, and the HERALD is about the best means of conveying these facts to the people."

"If I knew anything about Mr. Garvey's affairs I may be inclined to give them to the people, but, to be entirely candid with you, I know absolutely nothing about them. One thing I can do for you, however, is to introduce you to an intimate friend of Mr. Garvey. He knows all about him, and he may be inclined to talk to you. If you will go with me I will take you to him."

Detective Clapp accompanied the reporter to a well known hotel in the vicinity of Police Headquarters, and introduced him to the gentleman in question. After some general conversation the reporter conversed with the friend to whom he had the introduction, as follows:—

"How long has Mr. Garvey been in town?"

"I don't want my name used just at present. You understand."

"Yes, perfectly."

Turning to the bar the friend of Mr. Garvey said:—

"Harry, I think we would like a glass of wine."

Harry ministered to the gentleman's desires and he seemed comparatively happy.

"Now, sir, you want to know how long Andrew J. Garvey has been in town?"

"If you please."

"Exactly seven weeks."

"It has been given out that he was in Jersey since his return."

"That is not correct. He has not been in Jersey, absolutely has not put his foot in the country—you know it is not a part of the United States—since his return."

"It must have been very dreary for him, shut up in a house in New York all this time?"

The gentleman smiled peculiarly and said:—"Shut up? Culton, give us some cigars. Why, sir, he was no more shut up than you or I. On the contrary, he was continually abroad."

"Abroad! Where? In New York?"

"In this city and Brooklyn; in Prospect Park, in the Central Park, up and down Broadway every day, and on all the principal thoroughfares of the city."

"On foot?"

"Yes, on foot and in his carriage. He went to a theatre on Broadway last night, and stood for, perhaps, half an hour at the barroom counter when he came out."

"He does not seem to be afraid of the bullets that are said to be in waiting for him in case he talks too much?"

"There may be plenty of people ready with bullets for him, but you might bet the HERALD against all the newspapers in the world not one of them will ever find a place in the body of Andrew J. Garvey."

"You seem to be very confident."

"I am, sir; and when all this story is told you will see with what reason."

"Do you know anything about the conditions upon which Mr. Garvey came back?"

"Well, I do, and I don't. I have a sort of general idea why he came home, the same as he has himself; but there are no conditions that I can tell you."

"There is a rumor to the effect that he is to turn State's evidence, to secure his own release from the charges against him?"

"Well, I don't want to say anything about that, for it would look like compromising you; but wait and see. I know that some of these gentlemen who are quaking in their boots now because of his dramatic return to life would like to see him put suddenly out of the way, or have such fifth case upon him as they themselves dread. I have only to say to you, and through you to the public, 'Wait and and see.'"

Thanking the gentleman for his courtesy the reporter withdrew.

THE "BOSS" SPEAKS.

What He Knows and Thinks About Garvey—He is Pleased with His Return, Criticises Mayor Hall's Defence, While Exonerating That Individual—How He Would Have Run the "Old Thing."

A reporter of the HERALD yesterday called upon and interviewed William M. Tweed. He leisurely climbed the stairs of No. 95 Duane street, and, casting furtive glances to the right and left, discovered the legend—"William M. Tweed's office, room No. [illegible]." Trying the door knob it refused to yield to his gentle touch, and the searcher after the ex-Sachem of Tammany felt that his visit to that edifice was likely to prove abortive. A still, small voice whispered,

"TRY YOUR KNUCKLES."

"Try your knuckles." The fingers came in violent collision with the door panels, and the quick ear of the searcher after knowledge detected an animated movement within. An instant after the [illegible] obeyed the summons of his chief and the reporter stood face to face with a familiar countenance, whose owner in deep baritone asked:—

"What can I do for you?"

"I wish to see Mr. Tweed on important business."

The janitor looked perplexed, opened the door, and invited his visitor in. "What can I do for you?" he asked.

[illegible]

"All right, sir," was the response, and the janitor disappeared, leaving his visitor in the custody of a small boy. In a brief space of time the courteous official returned, and, throwing open a door, pleasantly remarked:—

"MR. TWEED IS IN,

and will be pleased to receive you."

Entering the door the reporter was suddenly placed in the presence of the "Boss" of old Engine Company No. 6, who greeted him most cordially, with the remark, "Glad to see you, ——; how have you been?"

The room is

ONE OF MR. TWEED'S PRIVATE RETREATS,

and the walls bore testimony to his love of art. Besides portraits of the celebrated members of the Ring, some of whom were his earliest associates in political life, there were exhibited a number of old paintings of rare value, which were taken in at a glance. While this survey of the surroundings was being had the Chief of No. 6 courteously inquired for news, and finally dropped into his chair. Never had Mr. Tweed appeared to him to better advantage. The old

CAPTAIN OF THE DEMOCRATIC CLAN

for once seemed to be relieved from the cares of office, and ready for a good, long talk, such as the more modern sachems of Tammany delight to participate in. Finally, the point was struck by the visitor, who quietly remarked:—

"Well, Mr. Tweed, did you expect an interviewer?"

"Well, I've been let alone for some months, but I made up my mind that to-day I would likely receive calls from my old interviewers, that I am always glad to see."

"Well, what do you think of Garvey's sudden appearance in the city? It is said by one of the morning journals that one of

YOUR BONDSMEN HAS 'WEAKENED'

and proposes to surrender you to the Sheriff?"

Mr. Tweed, who seemed to be in an *abandon* mood, and highly elated at the turn things had taken, straightened himself up to his full height and rapidly answered:—

"It is false; every one of my bondsmen is a friend of mine, from whom I have no official secrets. Each joined in my bond with a full knowledge of the responsibility they assumed, and not one of them is disposed to retreat from his action. Why, were they to do so, I have other friends who will go my bail for four million more."

"But another paper intimates that you have left, and that your rooms at the Metropolitan Hotel were closed last evening?"

"They were not closed, although I am rarely in them after five o'clock in the evening."

"It seems that

GARVEY'S APPEARANCE IN COURT

yesterday was a surprise to every one except the prosecution. Can it be possible that Andrew J. has been in the city all the time, and is now produced at the supposed opportune moment to change the entire policy of the defence? I have thought that he never left the country, but has been here in the city all the time."

"Oh, there can be no doubt but he left the country; but he has evidently returned. Of that there can be no question."

"AS A WITNESS FOR THE PROSECUTION?"

"Yes, I guess so; he no doubt will testify as the prosecution desire. Were it my case I would not have objected to his evidence, as was done yesterday.

MAYOR HALL IS EVIDENTLY INNOCENT

of any complicity in the frauds charged, but it appears to me that he has not the most astute criminal lawyers. Had it been my trial I would not have objected to the admission of Garvey's evidence as his did."

"Speaking of your trial; when is it likely to come on?"

"I don't know; but I am ready. When it does you may be sure I don't want it before Judge Daly."

"And why, may I ask?"

"Because, while I have no objections to Judge Daly, and consider him eminently fitted for an investigation of this character, I have no desire that my case shall come on out of the regular order; and I do not fear to appear in any Court of the city, and trust to it for

MY VINDICATION."

"But, do you really think Garvey has turned State's evidence?"

"Yes"—(Mr. Tweed hesitated)—"my impression is that he has."

"And what effect will it have on the trial of the Ring men?"

"None, that I see. As far as I am concerned I am glad to hear of Garvey's return. His evidence may be very important, or it may not be. As far as I am personally interested I am ready for trial, no matter who is present."

"But, Mr. Tweed, you have doubtless observed that yesterday,

GARVEY WAS SUDDENLY CUT OFF

by the defence when on the eve of responding to a question?"

"I see that such was the course. Had it been my trial I would have asked my counsel to wave his objection and permit the witness to answer. I think, as I said before, that Mayor Hall has not the best criminal counsel, and if he had such men as I could name they would not have objected to the admission of the evidence. My experience in criminal matters, had it been my case, would have told me that the evidences should have been admitted, and I would have trusted to the counsel I had selected to overrule my opinion or approve it. While I candidly believe that Mayor Hall has not participated in any alleged frauds upon the city or county, I think

HIS COUNSEL HAS MADE A SAD MISTAKE.

I would have admitted all the evidence that the prosecution proposed to furnish through Garvey, and then, by a searching cross-examination, compelled Garvey to tell what propositions and what inducements had been made to him to testify. In this way I would have furnished the Court with the incentive there was, if any, for Garvey to testify, and it must, as a matter of course, have had its effect upon the Court. In this particular I think Mayor Hall has yielded too much to the advice of counsel."

This actually ended the interview so far as the reporter felt justified to take advantage of Mr. Tweed's courtesy, and for a few minutes the interviewed and interviewer chatted on general topics, relative to the policies of the State and nation, and especially regarding Governor Hoffman's action in the removing the Health Officer of the Port. On this matter Mr. Tweed was very "pronounced" in favor of the late Health Officer, and expressed his astonishment at the removal of that officer.

The reporter, when the conversation lagged, suddenly discovered a full sized

PORTRAIT OF COMMISSIONER HANK SMITH

hanging on Tweed's walls, and casually remarked:—

"I see you have Hank Smith's picture said here? You are not ashamed of it, Mr. Tweed?"

"Ashamed of it! Why should I be?"

"He is a good-hearted fellow."

"Yes, and a man that is more sinned against than a sinner."

"All the papers of the city don't seem to think so," ventured the reporter.

"Nevertheless, they misrepresent him. That man, Smith, has done all that his financial condition will permit to bring out the savings banks. He spent every cent he could to protect the depositors of

THE GUARDIAN SAVINGS BANK,

and I came in with $60,000 to assist them out. Hank Smith may be lied about, but I tell you he will stand by a friend to the last, and spend his last dollar to protect his reputation. He has done all he could, and when a man does that he should be let alone."

The above is briefly the substance of the interview that lasted for half an hour; but while no notes were taken by the interviewer, who does not profess to give Mr. Tweed's precise language, it is certain that that gentleman has not been misrepresented.

THE INSURANCE INQUIRY.

Mr. Foley's Committee Do Not Come to Time—Miller's Removal Contradicted.

The sub-committee on insurance again failed to put in an appearance yesterday, and at the hour named for assembling not a member was present. Mr. Barnes announced that he had received a despatch from Chairman Foley announcing that the further hearing had been adjourned until next week. It is probable that the committee will meet on Monday morning if the members can be spared from their seats in the Assembly.

The publication of a despatch to the effect that Mr. Miller had been called upon to resign yesterday called forth the following card from that gentleman, addressed to the press. Mr. Miller at once left for Albany:—

To THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

The statement by telegram in this morning's *Times*, from Albany, signed "S.," to the effect that Governor Hoffman had advised me to resign, is utterly false.

MARCH 8, 1872. GEORGE W. MILLER.

PAYMENTS BY THE COMPTROLLER.

Comptroller Green made the following payments yesterday, viz.:—

Salaries Department of Public Works, for January, 1872	$15,377 98
Mechanics and laborers, Bureau of Streets, October 1, 1871, to January 1, 1872	6,712 50
Clerks and employes, Mayor's office, October 1, 1871, to January 1, 1872	10,274 80
Department of Public Parks, for wages and expenses of that department	35,000 00

He will pay to-day—

Cleaners in the public offices, wages for January, 1872	$5,186 00
Teachers in the Department of Public Instruction, to January 1, 1872	80,863 03

In addition to the disbursements of yesterday, as above, the Comptroller paid 265 persons the sum of $4,[illegible] for services rendered as inspectors, canvassers, poll clerks, &c., at the last election.

THE ERIE BLUE STONE RING.

Mr. Kilgour's Connection Therewith and His Antecedents.

An article published in the HERALD on the 28th ult. in reference to the above has caused the greatest [illegible] among all [illegible] concerned. [illegible] stated that Mr. Kilgour, the superintendent of the New York and Pennsylvania Blue Stone Company, was "a poor quarryman from Ulster county, whose assets did not amount to $2,000 all told, and who has since made over one hundred thousand dollars by this transportation of stone," and that [illegible] is now the owner of a magnificent house at Passaic, N. J."

We have the greatest possible pleasure in stating, on the authority of the Kingston *Journal*, a newspaper published in Mr. Kilgour's locality, that Mr. Kilgour was not a poor quarryman, but was an [illegible] and that at the time he [illegible] business at [illegible] [illegible] that [illegible] that he was [illegible] $[illegible]

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BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed NEW YORK HERALD

Volume XXXVII..........................No. 69

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE BALLET PANTOMIME OF HUMPTY DUMPTY. Matinee at 2.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty third st., corner Sixth av.—JULIUS CÆSAR. Matinee at 1.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—THE VETERAN. Matinee at 1½.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.—LA BELLE SAVAGE. Matinee at 2.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—ITALIAN OPERA—Matinee at 1½—FAUST.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway corner 30th st. Performance afternoon and evening.—LUNA.

ST JAMES' THEATRE, Twenty eighth street and Broadway.—MARRIAGE. Matinee at 2.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—BUFFALO BILL—THE BLIND MINE. Matinee at 2.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—THE NEW DRAMA OF DIVORCE. Matinee at 1½.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—LUCRETIA BORGIA. Matinee at 2.

PARK THEATRE, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.—JOAN OF ARC.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway. COMIC VOCALISMS, NEGRO ACTS, &c.—IXION. Matinee at 2½.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Fourteenth st. and Broadway.—NEGRO ACTS—BURLESQUE, BALLET, &c. Matinee.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—NEGRO ECCENTRICITIES, BURLESQUES, &c. Matinee.

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 23d st., between 6th and 7th avs.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. Matinee at 2.

THIRTY-FOURTH STREET THEATRE, near Third avenue.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 585 Broadway.—THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

PAVILION, No. 688 Broadway.—THE VIENNA LADY ORCHESTRA.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN THE RING, ACROBATS, &c. Matinee at 2½.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, March 9, 1872.

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THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ON THE TARIFF.—We have not much faith in Congress organizing a good tariff system, but if that body should be so disposed we commend the resolution submitted to the New York Chamber of Commerce on Thursday as a basis for a new tariff law. After recommending that a proper and simple classification should be made of articles that should be always dutiable, or free of duty, according to the exigencies of the government, it is urged that the dutiable articles ought to be reduced to the smallest number possible. There are some other good points made in the resolutions, but these are the principal and most important ones. We have urged all along just such a reform of our tariff system—that is, a revenue to be raised from a few articles, and the whole machinery of management to be simplified.

A PLEA FOR THE PLOUGH.—Some objections have been made to Governor Hoffman's suggestion that the statues of Clinton and Fulton should fill the New York niches at the National Capitol. It has been urged that "Clinton's ditch" is not of much account in these days, except, perhaps, so far as regards the large amounts robbed up yearly by the canal contractors against the State, and that Fulton was a Pennsylvanian by birth. Well, let the Governor fall back upon the farmers and propose to fill one niche with a figure of Jethro Wood, the inventor of the cast iron plough. He was born, lived and died in the State of New York, and the good ploughing of the land has been of as great benefit to American agriculture as has the ploughing of the water to American commerce.

The Rapid Transit Schemes—The Underground Lobbyists and Their Designs—The Advantages of Viaduct Roads.

Of the many impudent schemes concocted by the Albany lobby this session the New York Underground Railroad job is probably the most audacious. The men who are demanding a franchise for a railroad which they know to be utterly impracticable, and have no intention of ever attempting to construct, are as well recognized in this city for their pretentious boasts of capital and influence as for their incapacity to carry out any undertaking involving a large outlay and requiring public confidence, even if there were a prospect of its successful completion. If it were possible to tunnel Broadway from the Battery to Spuyten Duyvil Creek; if there were no engineering difficulties in the way which would take millions of capital and years of labor to remove; if the cost of such an undertaking would not be so vast as to deprive the citizens of the first requisite of popular quick transit—low rates of fare—the people would select very different agents to undertake the work from those who are now clamoring and lobbying at Albany for a law of incorporation. But it is well known to every practical man that a tunnel railroad under Broadway, similar to the London road, can never be constructed, and that the attempt would be dangerous to life, destructive of property, a hindrance of the real work of rapid transit, and a ruinous failure in the end. Not a building would be safe after the excavation of the street, and the loss by damage to property would go far towards completing a viaduct road from the Battery to Harlem bridge. The business of the city would be seriously injured by the upheaving of its main artery, and, after years of trouble, annoyance, danger and injury, the money sunk in the wild scheme would be thrown away and rapid transit would be farther off than ever.

This is of course arguing on the supposition that the men who are modestly demanding the valuable franchise would actually prosecute the work should they be authorized by law to do so. But the fact is, they have no thought of wasting their valuable time on so visionary a scheme. They are practical men as well as patriots, and while advocating reform they keep a sharp lookout for their balances at the bank. The franchise would be of little value to them if it should not, under some shrewdly drawn provision, authorize a surface Broadway railroad. This is the kernel in their underground nut. The golden visions that once floated before the eyes of the persistent Jacob Sharpe now trouble the dreams of his successors in the lobby, and they hunger for the millions said to be contained in a line of horse cars running up and down our principal thoroughfare. This is what is meant by the Broadway underground scheme—nothing more and nothing less—and it is for the property owners along the route and the people generally, who for so many years resisted the desecration of their favorite avenue by tramways when horse railroads were a popular means of transit, to make up their minds whether they will permit it now when horse cars are literally "a stench in the nostrils," and when some different mode of conveyance is demanded by the necessities of the city.

That viaduct railroads furnish the cheapest, best and only practicable mode of rapid transit in New York is evident to all who are not interested in some other scheme out of which they hope to make money without reference to the interests of the city. There are no engineering difficulties in the way of such undertakings; their expense can be calculated to a certainty, so that it is known before their commencement what they will cost and whether they will be paying investments; the time they will take in construction can be exactly ascertained and the work can be done just as rapidly as the money to pay for it is supplied. Instead of damaging property—as an underground railroad must do under the best of circumstances, and as it has done in London—viaduct railroads in New York would open up and improve all the localities through which they would pass. A viaduct on the east side, from the Battery to Harlem, would cleanse the infected district of the old Five Points and cover that valuable ground with business houses. A similar work on the west side would increase the value of the now depressed property all along the North River. Two such roads—one on the east side to Harlem bridge and the other on the west side to Spuyten Duyvil Creek—would accommodate all the wants of the city, and, by adding millions to the assessable value of its real estate, would materially decrease the general rate of taxation. Above all, they would command the confidence of capitalists if placed in the hands of honest men, and could be built without any unnecessary delay. The New York Railroad Company in the first year of its existence succeeded in securing nearly two million dollars of *bona fide* subscriptions, notwithstanding the prejudices that were raised against the incorporators. Let practical, earnest, responsible men be now placed in the management of such an undertaking, and the necessary capital will be speedily forthcoming.

We need rapid transit in New York. It is the great necessity of the population at this time. The poorer classes are huddled together in unhealthy localities, in crowded tenements, and are victimized by the landlords even then. Men of family, with only moderate means, are either compelled to pay exorbitant rents and to submit to an outrageous system of swindling, or are driven so far from their places of business to find a dwelling within the limit of their resources, that home and family become to them mere names. Demoralization follows the huddling together of persons of both sexes in common apartments. Dissipation is the natural result of discomfort at home as well as of enforced absence from home. ... r that would be endurable under ... stances becomes overburdening a ... to the daily toil is added a ... journey of ... and a clerk or a laboring man ... as high as Sixtieth street and ... to his dinner must spend four hours of his day in a dirty, crowded, unwholesome horse car. It is as necessary for the public morals as for the general convenience and comfort that some means should be afforded of reaching by steam those parts of the city now almost destitute of population and offering cheap and comfortable homes to our people. Will our legislators rise equal to the occasion, and, driving away all the scheming lobbyists who are hounding at their heels, give us a plain, practical law authorizing the construction of two great viaduct roads by honest, competent men, one on the east side and one on the west side of the city? They can safely disregard the arguments, pleas and claims of every lobby supplicant who is begging a franchise at their hands, if they honestly desire to benefit the city of New York. Give us a clear law, with such citizens as our present Dock Commissioners to carry it out, and such a man as General McClellan to superintend the work, and we shall speedily have two great viaduct roads running the whole length of the island, and built in the interests of the people and not of individuals.

Congress Yesterday—An Unfavorable Financial Exhibit—Proposed Mexican Intervention—More Bounty Bills.

Mr. Dawes, chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, presented yesterday to the House and the country a rather unfavorable exhibit of the financial situation, the net result of his figuring being that, with the proposed abolition of the duties on tea and coffee, salt and coal, the income tax and other reductions of revenue, and with the estimated expenditures undiminished, the government next year will have to be a borrower to the amount of ten million dollars in order to make up the deficit in the budget. He did not indicate any line of policy which he was prepared to recommend, except that of keeping down the appropriations. Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, the leading protectionist in the House, challenged the correctness of Mr. Dawes' figures and estimates, and gave it as his opinion that the revenues of the government would increase rather than diminish; that for the current fiscal year they would reach the sum of four hundred millions of dollars, and that there would be a surplus to the credit of the government of from seventy to ninety millions. Mr. Eldridge, of Wisconsin, applied to Mr. Dawes the ungracious epithet of "the Artful Dodger," because he had not answered directly the question whether a reduction of duty on iron would not so largely increase the revenue from that source as to offset the duties from tea and coffee, and confessed to some soreness from the criticisms of the press on the votes of the democratic members who had supported the bill abolishing those duties, the movement being regarded as one in the interest of the high tariff men. Dawes did, however, respond finally to Eldridge's question by expressing the belief that the reduction or abolition of the duty on iron would not perceptibly increase the direct importation of that article.

An important movement was attempted in the House yesterday, looking to an intervention in Mexican affairs, with the contingency, not remote, of establishing a protectorate over that unfortunate country, and eventually annexing it to the American Union. The resolution which Mr. Brooks, of this city, asked leave to offer on that subject proposed the appointment of a joint committee of the House and Senate to devise the best means of putting an end to the never-ending state of civil war in the neighboring republic. It was defeated by a single objection—that of Mr. Coughlan, of California, who was not prepared for the establishment of a protectorate; but it so commended itself to the sentiment of the House that it can easily be carried by a two-thirds majority on Monday, when it can be offered under a suspension of the rules.

Another Bounty bill was passed by the House yesterday, applying to soldiers who enlisted and were mustered into service prior to the 6th of August, 1861, and who did not receive the government bounty of one hundred dollars. It was stated that this bill would only bleed the Treasury to the extent of one and a half million dollars; but it seems there is another proposition pending for the further equalization of bounties that will take one hundred and fifty millions out of the Treasury. All these bills are mere schemes of plunder, got up by thieving lobby agents and urged and supported by Congressmen who care more for securing votes for themselves than they do for guarding the interests of the people at large. We hope the Senate will squelch all these raids made in the professed interest of the soldiers, but for the real aggrandizement of the lobby ring.

The Senate devoted itself yesterday principally to the General Civil Appropriation bill, after having accepted the statues of two of Connecticut's great men of the past—Jonathan Trumbull and Roger Sherman—to be placed in the American Pantheon, the old hall of the House of Representatives.

Both houses have adjourned till Monday.

O'Connor "Enthusiastic," not Mad.

A commission of English medical men, with a show of profundity worthy of the great Sangrado in "Gil Blas," has pronounced the youth O'Connor, who made the lunatic demonstration upon Queen Victoria last week, of sound mind, adding that he is, however, an enthusiastic Fenian. This distinction is creditable to their sense of exactness, but it will trouble the casual observer to perceive the difference. He did not load his pistol, because he only wished to frighten Her Majesty. The desire to spare the Queen's life lest Albert Edward should succeed her on the throne is of that peculiar order which the Marchioness of Donegal met when her Irish tenants toasted "her ladyship, and may she live a thousand years." O'Connor wishes her to be the last monarch, and evidently does not believe in the sick man of Sandringham. If the English government and the medical advisers cannot see stark, staring madness in the rambling incoherencies of this "enthusiastic" theatrical boy, it is because they believe that there is more of that madness extant which does not want another monarch in England. The boy's grandfather, Feargus O'Connor, was "enthusiastic" on the same point some thirty years ago, and became mad in earnest before he died. The proceeding to the extremes of a trial for treason with the boy will not help the spirit of loyalty nor root the monarchy more deeply in the soil; both are surely strong enough to afford sending O'Connor to Bedlam, where he belongs.

The Erie Bills in the Senate and Assembly—The Responsibilities of Members.

The two houses of the State Legislature appear to have resolved to set to work in earnest on the Erie Railroad bills, which have been made special orders for Wednesday morning in the Senate and for Thursday morning in the Assembly. The reports from Albany inform us that the efforts of the lobby to influence members of both houses in favor of the Ring are bold and unceasing, and it is anticipated that the Capital will be flooded with the agents and friends of the doomed directors next week. We do not believe that this impudent and undisguised attempt to bribe and corrupt the present Legislature as the notoriously venal Legislatures of 1869 and 1871 were bribed and corrupted, will succeed. Since those years the terrible exposure of the Tammany frauds and the fate of the unfaithful public officers who were implicated in them, stand forth as a warning to the legislators whose fingers are itching for the money of the Erie Ring. They may go the way of their predecessors if they will, it is true; but in the road now stands a signpost with a fettered hand pointing in the direction of Sing Sing. They have seen how a mighty combination can be broken to pieces, despite its influence and wealth, and how readily, when the exposure comes, the fellow conspirator turns into the informer and the accuser. Let them sell themselves to the Erie lobby to-day, and a quarrel among thieves—an accidental change of the power and patronage of the Ring from one set of hands to another—may explode the whole secret history of fraud and criminality, and involve all the creatures and tools of the principal actors in a common ruin.

The progress of the bills will be carefully watched, and the action of each individual legislator will be thoroughly scrutinized. Senators and Assemblymen may rest assured that determined and persevering men are on their track, and that the most secret and the most cunning agents of the Erie Ring are under a strict surveillance. They may have faith in this or that lobbyist's discretion, and may believe from the experience of the past that they may trust to his familiarity with perjury to shield them from punishment in case of an inquiry; but they must remember that if called to account for venality now it will not be before a Legislative committee, but before a Grand Jury and at a criminal bar. The members who will vote with the Erie Ring from other than motives directly corrupt can be counted on the fingers of a man's hand. They are known; and every Senator and Assemblyman who votes with them for a money consideration will be known, too, and called to a strict account. The efforts that will be made in the secret interest of the Ring, to cripple the provisions of the bills and to leave a loophole open for the escape of the doomed directors, will be easily detected and exposed. The members who may originate or support such tricks will be regarded by the people as the paid agents of the Erie Ring. There is no room for any middle ground on this question. The republican reform Legislature was elected on the distinct pledge that the Erie corruptionists should meet the fate that had already overtaken the Tammany corruptionists, and the Legislature might as safely undertake to reinstate Tweed at the head of the Department of Public Works as to retain Gould and his associates in the Erie direction by means of insufficient legislation. The republican members at Albany should vote as one man in favor of a bill plain in its provisions and satisfactory to those who are resolved upon meting out full justice to the Erie Ring. Let them fail to do this and their party will suffer the consequences. At all events no recusant shall escape under cover of a mask if the Black List of the HERALD can present him in his true colors to the eyes of the people of the State.

Germany and Rome—Prince Bismarck's Church Policy.

The Count Von Arnim, we learn by cable despatch, has taken his departure from Berlin and is on his way to Rome, charged, it is said, with special instructions relative to the Emperor William's diplomacy towards Italian affairs. It is not said whether the mission is ecclesiastical or political. Whether the Count has gone on a special mission to the Pope or to the King of Italy we are left to guess. It is only a few days since Prince Charles of Prussia, on his way to Egypt, stated publicly that if France should interfere with the Italian kingdom in the interest of the Pope Germany should raise her voice, and, if that were not enough, would most certainly draw the sword. It is not impossible that on this subject the Count may have something to say officially to Victor Emmanuel. It is notorious also that the German government, under the vigorous control and direction of Prince Bismarck, is pursuing a most decided policy towards the Catholic Church—a policy in the last degree distasteful to the Papal authorities at Rome. In the Prussian dominions proper and, as far as is possible, throughout the German empire, it is the determination of Bismarck and his master that the authority of Rome, while it will be respected, will not be allowed to overrule the civil power. In plain terms, Bismarck has said that the Emperor intends for the future to take care of his Catholic subjects, and as the first result of this rigorous and, as we think, harsh policy, the Polish language is no longer to be taught in the Polish schools. The Poles amid all change have remained, like the Irish, true to the Catholic Church. It is more than possible that the Count Von Arnim may have something to say to Cardinal Antonelli on this subject. In a few days we are likely to know what is the real character of the German Ambassador's mission to Rome. It will not be wonderful if it should prove to be one of the most important missions in modern times. Race and religion bid fair to give us another European war.

THE ALBANY *TIMES*.—democratic reform—speaks of the ... way in which the labor reformers thrust themselves foremost into the Presidential field, and entered a ticket so strong that it is hard to better it and impossible to ignore it." In this dilemma we suppose the *Times* is willing to commend its democratic reform friends to accept a ticket that is hard to better."

Progress of the War in Mexico.

From our special correspondent at Matamoros we give our readers this morning a very interesting budget of reports touching the movements of the fighting factions and the changing fortunes of the civil war in our sister republic. A week ago there appeared to be hardly the ghost of a chance for the government of Juarez. The revolutionists had captured all the strongholds in the northern States of the republic, except Matamoros, on the Rio Grande, and San Luis Potosi, more than half way on the road from the northern frontier to the city of Mexico; and while they were preparing at Camargo for a descent on Matamoros they had invested San Luis with a force of ten thousand men and were sanguine of an early capitulation, which would enable them to move with an overwhelming force upon the national capital. They expected a decisive battle at San Luis Potosi, and they were confident of success. "Presto, change!" Now it appears the rebels have retired from San Luis Potosi toward Zacatecas and that General Rocha, with thirteen thousand men, is pursuing them; that they have been defeated in other places, and have evacuated the city of Aguas Calientes; that their generals are quarrelling with each other, and that their commands are separated. Best of all for Juarez, if true, he has two millions of money in his treasury; and worst of all for the rebels, they have nothing, and, in a country nearly shorn of its supplies, are living from hand to mouth.

The Court of General Sessions for New York—A Proper Reform.

A bill is before the State Legislature providing that the Recorder or City Judge of New York may in his discretion direct a double session of the Court of General Sessions to be held whenever the accumulation and the pressure of criminal business shall demand it, and legalizing and confirming a resolution of the Board of Supervisors in 1869, which placed the salary of those judicial officers on a par with the Judges of the Supreme, Superior and Common Pleas Courts. Independent of the signal service recently rendered to the city by the Court of General Sessions, it is well known that the duties of that Court are as arduous and as important as those of any other Court in the city, and are, moreover, diligently and ably performed. Both Recorder Hackett and Judge Bedford have distinguished themselves for their independence, fearlessness and impartiality on the bench, and have done their work acceptably to the community. They deserve as much salary as the other Judges, and to withhold it from them would be simply an act of injustice. The action of the Board of Supervisors was not a favor, but a right, and should be cheerfully confirmed by the Legislature.

The power to order a double session of the Court is demanded by the increase of the population and, as a consequence, of the criminal business. The calendars are now frequently so crowded that it becomes impossible for the two Courts of General Sessions and Oyer and Terminer to clear the prisons of the city. Speedy trial is demanded as much in the interest of justice as of the accused parties, and can be insured by a double session of a real working Court. It is not probable that any opposition will be made to the bill now at Albany, but we direct the attention of the members of the Legislature to its provisions in order that it may not be pushed aside in the pressure of the business of the session. It is a just and proper measure and should become a law.

The Elevated Railroad Extension—Assemblyman Twombly's Bill.

Assemblyman Twombly has recently introduced a bill to authorize the Greenwich Street Elevated Railway to extend its track north of One Hundredth street, and westerly of Eighth avenue to the Harlem River and Spuyten Duyvil Creek. Other powers, vaguely defined, are conferred upon the corporation, and a rumor prevails that either under cover of some provision already in the bill, or to be introduced at the proper time, it is designed to empower the company to lay a surface road for the running of steam cars all through the city on the west side, after the fashion of the tracks that have already given to one of our thoroughfares the not very pleasantly sounding title of Death avenue. However this may be, it will be well to watch the progress of Mr. Twombly's bill, and to inquire whether the interests of the city demand that it shall become a law.

The Greenwich Street Elevated Railway is generally regarded as a failure. All sorts of rumors are afloat prejudicial to its management, and, although the State Commissioners appear to have whitewashed it in a recent report, the impression prevails that the whole concern is a nuisance and should be abolished. Whether this view of the case be just or unjust, it is certain that the work is not such a one as the city needs to satisfy its wants, and can never be made to answer the purposes of a viaduct road. The property holders, who have some title to consideration, are unanimously opposed to the unseemly experiment, and would be even more hostile to the gridiron cat that is supposed to be hidden in the Twombly meal. Then there is a report that the Pennsylvania Railroad interests have a finger in the elevated pie, and that the bill to grant further powers and privileges to this corporation is, in fact, one of the links in a mighty railroad ring, about to be riveted on the neck of New York and other States. It is scarcely necessary, however, for the legislators at Albany to inquire so deeply into the intrigues and plottings of this one-legged corporation. It is enough that the experiment does not meet the expectations, the wishes or the necessities of the people, and that they want no such burlesques upon rapid transit. If the Legislature be disposed to study the desires and the interests of the citizens of New York it will close its ears against all scientific claptrap and experimental humbug and give us a solid, practical, viaduct road or roads for the use of the people. That is what the m... require, and all other propositions are either visionary schemes or direct frauds.

SAVING IS THE RIGHT DIRECTION.—The Grand Jury, in overhauling the keepers of ... boarding houses for robbing poor Jacks.

The Weather Bureau and the National Steamboatmen's Convention—Popular Demand for Extension of the Signal Service.

We copy elsewhere from the *Nautical Gazette* resolutions of the late National Steamboatmen's Convention regarding the Weather Bureau. The Convention, representing more than two-thirds of the entire steam tonnage of the United States, express their "unqualified appreciation of the value and usefulness of the weather and water reports, as well as the 'probabilities,' as furnished by the Chief Signal Officer daily to the press and the various exchange and news rooms throughout the country," and urge on Congress the maintenance and support of the Signal Service by all appropriations necessary. On the 22d ult. the HERALD, anticipating the great danger from the melting of the heavy snows of the West, warned New Orleans and the cities of the Mississippi Valley of the now imminent inundations which must result, and the Chief Signal Officer, on the strength of the warning, immediately issued orders to all observers at stations on the western rivers to make special reports by telegraph of any sudden or unusual change in their waters, to enable him to forewarn the steamboatmen of disastrous ice movements and floods. Our readers have already learned by telegrams of the giving way of the ice in the Upper Missouri, proving that the HERALD's forethought and the Chief Signal Officer's orders have been well timed, and may be the means of saving hundreds of lives and millions of dollars' worth of property. The threatened floods in the Northwest, unless carefully watched, may become as disastrous as the great autumnal fires of the Northwest. The Upper Missouri, draining Western Dakota, Montana and Idaho, courses along the Southern edge of that great, mild and semi-tropical belt created and swept by the eternal southwesterly warm and vapor-laden winds from the North Pacific, and the impulse there given to ice floods will be fearfully augmented between Fort Benton, St. Louis and Cairo, if the Platte and similar streams become simultaneously swollen, so that the western and northwestern cities are as seriously endangered as those of the extreme South.

We cannot, however, advert to this subject without at the same time pointing out the profound importance of the new feature in the national system which now combines its water reports with the weather reports, which have already reflected so much credit and popularity on the War Department and the government. The widespread usefulness of this scientific bureau, in charge of General Myer, is constantly receiving new proofs in the frequent demands of the people of all sections for its immediate extension in new offshoots to every part of the country, and for the wider dissemination of the meteorologic information it has gathered in. This information is greedily sought after by agriculturists, planters and physicians, as well as by all trading and nautical men east and west; and the Meteorological Office from which it emanates, in an incredibly short space of time, has, by its exactness and promptness, become almost as much of an institution as the telegraph or the Post Office. We notice with great regret, however, that the Chief Signal Officer, in the correspondence published to-day between the Steamboatmen's Convention, the Secretary of War and himself, expresses great anxiety lest this year's appropriation for the Signal Service entirely fails to meet the wishes and wants of the steam interests and others. The amount appropriated to the whole service is less than one hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars, and to enable him to give satisfaction to the demands of the people he estimates that this sum should be increased to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Such an estimate is moderate indeed, and, considering the immense value of the storm signals alone, would be a mere trifle. Congress annually appropriates just three times this amount to the Coast Survey, and we see no reason why it should not extend every possible facility to the Weather Bureau, which is the most popular and beneficent branch of the government.

Young as it is, it has already been pronounced by the old weather offices of Europe their superior. If only furnished with means to advance its network of stations to the West Indies and the far Northwest of the United States, and to meet the popular demand for the service it renders, it will doubtless redound still more to the honor of the country and the government. Such an institution must shed an Augustan splendor over any age or any administration that fosters it.

Personal Intelligence.

Colonel Jerome N. Bonaparte, of Baltimore, is at the New York Hotel.

J. M. G. Parker, ex-Postmaster of New Orleans, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Colonel H. F. McComb, of Delaware, is stopping at the Clarendon Hotel.

Judge Joseph A. Johnson, of Kentucky, is a sojourner at the Grand Central Hotel.

Chaplain James J. Kane, United States Navy, of Brooklyn, yesterday opened the United States Senate with prayer. This is the first time in the history of the government that a naval chaplain has officiated in the Senate.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9—1 A. M.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The pressure has continued to recover itself over New England, with northerly to westerly winds and clear weather very generally. It has continued diminishing from Mississippi eastward over the South Atlantic and Middle States. The area of snow has extended eastward over the Middle States, and that of rain over Virginia, the South Atlantic and Gulf States. Rising barometer has extended eastward over the Upper Mississippi Valley and Western Tennessee, with clearing weather, northwesterly winds and falling temperature. The area of low barometer is central over Northern Indiana.

Probabilities.

The area of snow will extend eastward over the ... day ... from the lower lakes to ... and eastward to the Atlantic. The ... will continue moving northeastward over Southern Michigan ... The wind will veer to ... over ... New England States to-night, and to ... on Saturday ... over the middle ... Lake Michigan, Southern Ohio and probably South Carolina, and on Saturday over Michigan, Lake Erie and Virginia. Dangerous ... are ... for the Mid... and East ... on Saturday.

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THE WAR IN MEXICO.

Herald Special Report from Matamoros.

Retreat of the Rebels from San Luis Potosi--Rocha, with 13,000 Men, After Them.

DIAZ IN THE NORTH.

Aguas Calientes Evacuated by the Defeated Revolutionists.

The Revolutionary Chiefs Quarrelling.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The HERALD correspondent at Matamoros has forwarded us the following special despatch:—

MATAMOROS, Mexico, March 7, }
Via BROWNSVILLE, Texas, March 7, 1872. }

The following intelligence from the city of Mexico, up to February 26, has reached here via Vera Cruz and Tampico:—

General Mejia, the Secretary of War, telegraphs that the rebels have retired from the city of San Luis Potosi toward Zacatecas. General Rocha, with 13,000 men, is pursuing them.

General Sanchez Ochoa, another government commander, has defeated the revolutionists at Lagos. Several leaders of the latter were killed.

General Gomez Portugal has been compelled to evacuate Aguas Calientes.

REVOLUTIONARY CHIEFS QUARRELLING.

The rebel chiefs Donato Guerra and Pedro Martinez are quarrelling with their colleagues, Generals Trevino, Naranjo and others. Their commands have separated, each leader acting on his own responsibility.

General Diaz has arrived at the Northern frontier and assumed the chief command over all the revolutionary forces.

The officers and soldiers wounded during the siege of Tampico last year arrived in Matamoros to-day, bringing dates from Tampico up to the 4th instant. General Cevalo with a government force, is coming to operate against the rebels from this point.

JUAREZ HAS THE SINEWS OF WAR.

President Juarez has over two millions of dollars in gold in the Treasury. The possession of these funds will probably insure success for the government, as the rebels have nothing. The government has removed the export duty on specie.

All is quiet along the frontier at present. General Cortina is at Reynosa, and the Juarista Colonel Munez holds Mier.

NO SUPPLIES FOR THE REVOLUTIONISTS.

The government order from Washington forbidding clearance of vessels for the ports which are in the hands of the revolutionists causes great excitement among the merchants and depression among the revolutionists, as it stops all trade with the frontier and cuts the rebels off from the much-needed supplies.

The American river steamer San Juan is aground below Reynosa, but has as yet not been molested by the Juarist forces.

A conducta with $406,000 will arrive at Brownsville to-morrow. When crossing the river near Camargo, the conducta was attacked by a party of Cortina's men. But the latter were routed by the escort and three of them captured and hung. No news had been received from San Luis Potosi at Camargo up till yesterday.

Defeat of the Revolutionists in Sinaloa and Jalisco—Diaz Alive and Disgusted—His Estates Confiscated—All the Printers of a Newspaper Pressed Into Military Service—The Government Confident of Putting Down the Revolution.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 1, }
Via HAVANA, March 8, 1872. }

General Pesquiera has defeated the revolutionists under General Marquez, in Sinaloa.

Colonel Osima has defeated 200 revolutionists under Porra at Limon Sinaloa.

General Corona has routed the revolutionists in Jalisco.

There are contradictory reports of the battle before San Luis Potosi. It is now said that General Rocha has taken up a position in Aguas Calientes.

The *Diario Official* contradicts the reported defeat of Generals Ochoa and Corella, stating that the wires were cut in Aguas Calientes.

General Alatorre's division has arrived at La Puebla.

General Cabo, with 400 government cavalry, has pronounced near Puebla.

The government officials in Oaxaca have confiscated the estates of the brothers Diaz and of everybody participating in the revolution.

It is reported that Diaz is alive and that he has quitted the country in disgust.

The government allows no telegrams to be sent to private parties.

The forced enlistment of soldiers continues. Many of the haciendas have been stripped of all their laborers. The *Ferro-Carril* (newspaper) office was entered on the night of the 28th and the printers were pressed into the army. This is regarded as an attack on the liberty of the press.

The government is confident of being able to put down the revolution, and the opinion in commercial and other circles is in favor of the ultimate triumph of the Juarists.

It is said that the real centre of the insurrection is now in the north, and the government is pressing hard on that region.

William Cullen Bryant has arrived at Vera Cruz, and proceeds immediately to the capital.

Vera Cruz reports are unfavorable to the revolution.

The revolutionists threaten the confiscation of the estates of their opponents in case they are successful.

An Englishman, on his way to the capital from Vera Cruz, was robbed of $15,000.

Riots broke out in Guadalajara caused by the forced levies of troops.

A formidable pronunciamento has taken place in the State of Hidalgo.

Jealousies are reported among the revolutionary leaders.

It is stated that General Rocha has sent false news of his movements to the government.

The removal of the seat of government to Vera Cruz is discussed. It is considered that the government would be in a better position there to ask and receive aid from the United States in case of necessity.

President Juarez expresses full confidence in his ultimate success.

The editors of the capital have formed a society, the members of which agree to abstain from mutual personal attacks in future when discussing politics or other matters.

MEXICAN BANDITTI IN TEXAS.

A Raid Upon a Ranche by Cortina's Men—The Residents Held Prisoners and All the Cattle Stolen.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, March 7, 1872.

On Monday a party of armed men, supposed to belong to Cortina's command, crossed the Rio Grande, at Santa Maria Ranche, thirty-five miles from this city, and captured all the residents, including two customs inspectors, who were held prisoners, while several heads of stolen cattle were crossed over to the Mexican side. After the banditti had taken everything of value they released the prisoners and returned to the other side.

ALEXIS AMONG THE DONS.

Visit of the Grand Duke to a Sugar Plantation—His Reception by the Inhabitants—Grand Dinner and Speech by Alexis.

AN INTERNATIONAL REGATTA.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, March 8, 1872.

The Grand Duke Alexis and a party of fifty took a special train yesterday to Guines, where they visited the Juan Poey sugar plantation—one of the largest on the island—and inspected the process of the sugar manufacture, with its peculiar machinery and chemical appliances. The towns and villages along the line of the road were decorated, and the inhabitants assembled at various points to welcome the son of the Czar.

The party lunched at Guines, after which they were taken in *volantes* to the plantation, making a procession of fifty carriages. Two or three hours were spent in exploring the grounds and inspecting the works.

A grand dinner was given on the plantation, which was attended by some two hundred guests. In a speech in answer to the toast to his health the Grand Duke expressed himself highly delighted with his visit.

On the return of the Ducal train the locomotive which went in advance ran off the track near San Felipe. The train was delayed an hour by the accident, and the party did not reach Havana until midnight.

An international regatta took place in the harbor to-day. There were races for steam launches, row and sail boats, in which Germans, Americans, Spaniards and Russians, from the men-of-war in the harbor, participated. The prize for steam launches was won by the Germans, the American launch taking the second prize and the Spanish the third. Russia won the prize for sailboats.

ENGLAND.

Queen Victoria's Assailant a "Sane Man but an Enthusiastic Fenian"—Important Decision for the Jurists—The Steamship City of Washington.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 8, 1872.

A commission of surgeons and physicians appointed under warrant of the Secretary of State of the Home Department, and specially charged to examine as to the mental condition, his sanity or otherwise, of Arthur O'Connor, the assailant of the Queen, have finished the duty assigned to them. They find that "the man is of sound mind, but an enthusiastic Fenian."

O'Connor, in explaining to the commission why his weapon was not loaded when he assaulted Her Majesty, said "he would have used a loaded pistol in his attack, but he only desired to frighten the Queen into compliance with his demand for pardon for the imprisoned Fenians." He added:—"Any fatal result of the assault would have brought the Prince of Wales to the throne: and that event I do not desire to occur, as I wish Queen Victoria to be the last English monarch."

A DISABLED STEAMSHIP MAKES PORT.

The steamship City of Washington, Captain Jones, which left New York February 17, and which was spoken last Sunday afternoon by the steamship Atlantic, with her shaft broken, has arrived safely at Queenstown.

WILLIAM PENN'S LIBRARY.

A valuable collection of old books, formerly the library of William Penn, was sold at auction to-day.

IRELAND.

Lord Mayo's Memory Among His Countrymen.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

DUBLIN, March 8, 1872.

An obelisk to the memory of the Earl of Mayo, late Governor General of India, is to be erected at Naas, in Kildare county, the family seat of the deceased nobleman.

AFRICA.

French Colonist Emigration from Prussian Influence.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, March 8, 1872.

The French emigration from Alsace to Algeria is increasing and is aided and stimulated by the government in Versailles and Paris.

CANADA.

Mass Meeting of the New National Party—Great Excitement in Quebec—The Adoption of the Political Platform—The Question of Annexation to the United States—The Civil Service Employes Instructed Not to Attend the Gathering.

QUEBEC, March 8, 1872.

A mass meeting of the national party was held in the Music Hall last night to ratify the programme of the party, adopted at the preliminary meeting of January 27. Thousands of persons crowded into the hall and the public excitement was intense. The programme was ratified amid great enthusiasm.

The leaders of the opposition party made addresses, the burden of which was the failure of the confederation to attain the great ends promised, the general mismanagement of public affairs by the present administration, the reckless annexation of new territory under conditions the most ruinous to Canada, and the total incompetence of the present rulers.

Two speakers advocated annexation to the United States, which sentiment, however, the party did not wholly concur in, though it is well known that annexation is one of the planks in their platform.

Much general sympathy with the programme of the party is felt, and the government, both provincial and federal, is greatly exercised, so much so that all civil service employes were directed to absent themselves from the meeting. The affair terminated in an orderly manner about midnight.

FRANCE.

Political Rumor of Cabinet Rearrangement and Embassy Commission.

Army Concentration Near Paris—Ministers May Again Appeal to Parliament—Payment to Prussia and Liberation of Territory—Legislative Love for the Great High Priest.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, March 8, 1872.

A report which has been circulated in political clubs to the effect that President Thiers has tendered the Ambassadorship to Berlin to M. Pouyer-Quertier, late Minister of Finance, is denied.

Should the appointment of M. Goulard as Minister of Finance be confirmed it is probable that M. Ancel, Deputy from Havre, will be appointed Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.

MINISTERIAL MOVEMENT TOWARDS THE PARLIAMENT.

It is expected that Minister Dufaure will demand of the Chamber a vote of confidence on the question of the withdrawal of M. Pouyer-Quertier from the government.

MAKING "READY" IN PARIS.

Troops are concentrating in and around Paris as a precaution against trouble on the anniversary of the 18th of March.

HEAVY PAYMENT TO GERMANY.

The payment of two milliards of the war indemnity, together with the interest to date on the remaining three milliards, was completed yesterday at Strasburg.

This payment gives France entire control of six departments, in which she is allowed to maintain as large a military force as she desires.

PERSONAL FAITH WITH PATRIOTISM.

The Assembly to-day rejected the proposition of Deputy Brunet to erect on the Hill of Trocadero a temple to Jesus Christ as "a testimony to belief in God necessary for the national regeneration."

LAW SUIT AND PISTOLS.

M. Janvier de la Motte, ex-Prefect of Eure, has sued Casimir Périer for false imprisonment, and has challenged one of the writers on the Paris press.

AMERICAN TRAVEL.

Hon. William M. Evarts, counsel for the United States before the Geneva Board of Arbitration, has left Paris for London.

FLOW OF SPECIE TO THE BANK.

The specie in the Bank of France has increased 4,000,000 francs during the past week.

GERMANY.

The Church Primacy of Poland Revived by the Pope—Schools Supervision by the Executive—Conscience To Be Completely Free.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, March 8, 1872.

The Imperial Prussian government has discovered that the Pope has secretly appointed the Archbishop of Posen Primate of Poland. This ecclesiastical primacy has been long extinct. When Poland was a kingdom, one of the functions of the Primate was to act as regent in case of the death or absence of the sovereign.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS CONTROL.

The upper house of the Prussian Diet to-day passed the bill providing for the government supervision of schools by a vote of 125 to 26.

Prussian Liberation from Priestly Rule.

In connection with the report from Berlin, conveyed in our cable telegram above, it will interest the readers of the HERALD to know that the secularist movement in Germany gains ground daily. The Protestant Church is affected by it just as much as the Roman Catholic, and legislation begins to feel its influence. It would appear as if the resolution of the German government is taken, and that the nation is on the eve of a complete severance of Church and State. This turn in the policy hitherto pursued by the Prussian monarchy with regard to Church matters is said to be entirely due to the invisible but irresistible influence of Prince Bismarck. He has only lately become a convert to secularism in legislation; but he seems to have become a hearty one. He has been able to learn, because, as he has taken care repeatedly to inform the public, that he is "a man of expedients and not of doctrines." If it is desirable anywhere, he says, to avoid identifying the State with special religious tenets, it is so in Germany. The past as well as the present of the nation proves it. "All the former misfortunes of Germany were owing to religious feuds, penetrating into her home and foreign politics."

Two complete bills are about to be laid before the Prussian Landtag. One, permitting civil marriage at the option of the parties, has been already approved in principle; the other will allow a Prussian subject to leave the pale of any recognized religious community, and to cease to pay dues to it, without declaring what other recognized religious community he intends to join. In one word, the fact of separation from every religious community is to have legal recognition and standing. One may, after a time, be a Prussian subject without being a Christian or a Jew or a Mohammedan.

RUSSIA.

Cabinet Case for Imperial Diplomacy in the East.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 8, 1872.

The official journal, *Journal de St. Petersbourg,* publishes the text of a treaty of amity between China and Japan.

SPAIN.

Political Caucus and Club Adjournment.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, March 8, 1872.

The Federal Republican Club has adjourned its sittings, but appointed an Executive Committee to act during the adjournment.

ITALY.

A Distinguished German General on a Tour.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ROME, March 8, 1872.

General von Moltke, of the German army, is making a tour of Italy, and is now at Naples.

PORTUGAL.

Imperial Visitors from Brazil.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LISBON, March 8, 1872.

The Emperor and Empress of Brazil have arrived in Lisbon, whence they will sail in the mail steamship of the 15th for Rio Janeiro.

THE SAN FRANCISCO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 7, 1872.

The Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco this afternoon unanimously adopted resolutions denouncing the project granting the use of Goat Island to the Central Pacific Railroad Company, and also adopted a memorial to Congress protesting, in behalf of the commercial interests of the State, against the grant. The memorial states that the company has already secured from the State a grant of sixty acres in the harbor of San Francisco for a terminus.

WARMOTH ON TO CINCINNATI.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 8, 1872.

Governor Warmoth, of Louisiana, passed through this city to-day en route to Cincinnati.

FEASTING FORNEY.

A Banquet in Philadelphia to the Ex-Collector.

President Grant at the Festive Board.

Administration Speakers Glorifying.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8, 1872.

When it was announced a few weeks ago that Colonel Forney had resigned the Collectorship of this port, in order that he might be untrammelled in the exercise of his journalistic functions, the merchants resolved that they would offer such a testimonial of their regard as would prove their appreciation of his abilities and regard for the commercial interests of the city. It was determined to offer a banquet at which the merchants and the members of the learned professions should participate, and to this end a letter, signed by the leading merchants of the city, was addressed to Colonel Forney asking his acceptance of such a banquet. He accepted, and fixed this evening for the culmination of the affair.

THE BANQUET.

At six o'clock this evening about two hundred gentlemen, comprising the leading merchants and professional men of the city, together with President Grant, assembled at the Academy of Music, and proceeded at once to the discussion of the substantials. Among the leading gentlemen present were the President, General Joseph R. Hawley, Chief Justice Thompson, Justices Agnew and Williams, Judges Thayer, Hare, Allison and Finletter, Morton McMichael, John W. Forney, Seth J. Comly, Wm. Byrd, ex-Mayor Fox, Henry Davis, H. G. Calladay, R. Shelton Mackenzie, Dr. Morwitz, Gibson Peacock, Charles E. Warburton, Wm. V. McKean, Joel J. Bailey, George G. Pierce, S. A. McKeever, A. W. Frickler, A. T. Coxe, Colonel Herman Dieck, J. E. Caldwell, General Louis Wagner, W. W. Harding, Clayton McMichael, E. J. O. Fisher, Dr. George P. Wood, George H. Read, Thompson Westcott, General George Cadwalader, William H. Fisher, Jr., John W. Forney, Jr., Dr. F. W. Lewis, Edward Welsen, D. F. Houston, J. J. Bouchey, William A. Drown, A. G. Cattell and a number of others.

THE SPEECHES.

At the conclusion of the banquet, Professor W. Morton McMichael called the meeting to order and introduced Mr. Seth Comly, Forney's successor as Collector of the Port, who made a very short speech, and was followed by General Hawley, President of the Centennial Commission, who said he was glad to address so many of the leading business men of Philadelphia. He declared that Connecticut was coming to Philadelphia—(cheers)—and although it was a little further off than New York our people will not complain or halt. It is not your fault that the Declaration of Independence was signed here, and if Philadelphia gains a little local advantage by the exposition we shall not begrudge it.

THE WHOLE UNITED STATES

will help you to it. (Great applause.) As to the newspaper dings at Philadelphia, they were but paper pellets, and would hurt nobody. He felt safe in handing them over to his friend Forney, who has just returned to his faith and profession, and was perfectly able to handle them. He said that the Christians, the scholars, the merchants, and all must take hold of our politics and purify them. (Applause.) They must all

TAKE HOLD OF OUR GREAT CENTENARY

and make it a success. He was a politician and he believed he would always be an honest man. If he could others could, and there was no call for despair. Philadelphia boasted of her homes, and he believed she had a right to brag of them. He hoped she would go on in the even tenor of her way, and she was sure to succeed. (Great applause.)

COLONEL FORNEY'S SPEECH.

Colonel FORNEY was introduced by Mr. McMichael, and responded in a very graceful and eloquent speech. He said:—Sir Walter Scott in his delicious fiction, "The Talisman," describes a scene between the Saracen chief and the crusader Knight of the Leopard, who met among the palm trees of one of the oases of the Great Desert after a long and violent personal conflict. And to-night as I survey this brilliant assemblage my mind goes back to my first reading of that stirring chapter. The two had fought on horseback, but the steed of the Turk had suffered less than the iron-sheathed charger of the Christian, the mailed shoes of which sunk at every step into the light and unresisting soil. The recent foes had declared a truce, and were resting in the shade, when the Saracen, turning to the Christian knight, remarked, "You are right, your strong horse deserves your care; but what do you do in the desert with an animal which sinks over the fetlock at every step, as if he would plant every foot deep as the root of the date tree?"

"Thou speakest rightly, Saracen," said the Christian knight, not delighted at the tone with which the infidel criticised his favorite horse; "rightly, according to thy knowledge and observation, but my good horse hath e'en now borne me in mine own land over as wide a lake as thou seest spread out beyond us, yet not wet one hair above his hoof." The Saracen looked at him with as much incredulity as his manner permitted him to testify, which was only expressed by a disdainful smile, that hardly curled perceptibly the broad mustache which enveloped his upper lip. "It is justly spoken." he said, instantly composing himself to his usual serene gravity; "list to a Frank and hear a fable." If, Mr. President, twenty-seven years ago, when I left my native city of Lancaster to pitch my little tent in Philadelphia, somebody had told me that the time would come when I should be the centre of such a scene, the object of such an ovation, I should have replied with the incredulous Saracen, "List to a Frank and hear a fable." You, Mr. President, with your quick wit and great heart, will believe me when I tell you that I am unspeakably touched by this demonstration. Where were you and I twenty-seven years ago, before you were the father of all those noble sons who stand like growing trees to perpetuate your name and to shelter in the fragrance of their gratitude your ripe renown.

TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS AGO.

Mr. President, when Thomas A. Scott was clerking at $400 a year, when Jay Cooke was just emerging into manhood—poor, yet resolute; when George W. Childs was a lad just arrived from Baltimore, without money and friends; when Daniel Dougherty was an errand boy in this city, in which he is now the peer of the best; when John Edgar Thomson was a Georgia engineer, and the idea of the great highway of which he is the honored President was doubted and derided by our wisest men; through what trials and triumphs have we not passed in this a little more than a quarter of a century progress of Philadelphia. Anybody would have been fortunate in taking the post of Collector of the Port of Philadelphia at such a moment. Auspicious events had combined and culminated. The lethargy of the past was being succeeded by a

BOLD, OPEN-EYED POLICY.

Our merchants awoke to a sense of the incalculable advantages that had been thrown into their hands, and when I found a law on my table to facilitate the direct transportation by rail of imported goods intended for Philadelphia and arriving in foreign steamers at New York, I put it into execution, and if it has produced any extraordinary results I deserved only the credit of having discharged a plain duty. One more personal allusion. To-morrow will close my career as an office-holder, and I hope forever. To-morrow I give way to my friend Mr. Comly, who is made Collector by the same generous hand that conferred that honor on me. Mr. Comly has

THE SAME INDUCEMENTS TO BE INDEPENDENT

that I had, and far more, having no other business to distract his attention. He has ample fortune and large business experience. The post in itself was irksome to me because I had other work on hand; because I could not be a fearless journalist and a placeman at the same time. The two are wholly incompatible, as I know after a long trial. Yet I leave office without sacrificing a principle or a friend. I am convinced, Mr. President, that if Philadelphia is to be aroused for her work in the future she must not only excel in manufactures, and bring back the days of the great merchants Archer, Girard and Cope, but she must create a public opinion that will put down plunderers and incapables of all parties, and secure herself a local government like that of Boston. And to this end I pledge all my energies [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] ... sat down ... McMichael's side and ... into a conversation with Forney [illegible]

[illegible] ... the appointment of Colonel Forney ... the position of Collector ... safe in saying that the President ... love and respect of the people all through his administration. Throughout the world ... has made our government respected ... Applause ... Forney ... office of Collector ... [illegible] ... the funding of public debt ... policy ... did not assume an heroic ... dictates of ... of a high-toned honorable, able, influential ... journalist. [illegible]

[illegible] ... well pleased with the entertainment and will be able ... that Forney and Grant will remain friends.

REV. DR. HUSTON.

The Clergyman Whom Scandal Compelled to Leave Baltimore.

Before the Warrenton Church Conference.

His Presiding Elder Calls Him Up to the Bar.

WOE TO HIS SLANDERERS AND ACCUSERS.

A Committee of Clericals Appointed to Investigate the Charges.

WARRENTON, Va., March 8, 1872.

In all my journalistic experience I do not remember of ever embarking for the scene of labor with the same feelings and surroundings that were, as it seemed, attached to me this morning, as I took the train for this place. I had often heard of "going to the Conference," and I knew it was the season that the old ministers of the Methodist persuasion harped upon all the year round; and the young ones who were just blooming into the ministry looked to it as the consummation of cherished hopes. But being anything but a minister) and having crude ideas of what was to be done in the clerical meeting I was to attend, I found little pleasure or profit in endeavoring to conjecture what kind of a scene I was going to be ushered into. At ten minutes past seven A. M. the train drew out from the station at Washington and we were soon over the "Long Bridge," moving rapidly on Alexandria. Here we stayed twenty minutes for breakfast, and leaving on schedule time two hours' ride—through an almost barren, desolate country, until within a few miles of our destination, showing little evidence of advanced civilization, but rich in historical associations—brought us to Warrenton, a neat little place, of a few hundred inhabitants, settled down in the

HEART OF A FERTILE AND BEAUTIFUL REGION.

There is little else than a few dilapidated earthworks and crumbling blockhouses to remind one now of the great struggle that once held sway between the Potomac and Rappahannock. Upon arriving at Warrenton I asked for the "Conference" and was shown a neat little church in which it was assembled. I immediately proceeded to the sacred edifice, and, gently opening the outer door, stepped in. The church was well filled with ministers, and a large number of spectators were visible, mostly ladies.

I stood for a moment a little bewildered, but was soon relieved from any embarrassment by a venerable brother, who came forward and kindly inquired if I was "a Conference member, who had just arrived."

I assured him that I did not exactly belong to their body, but desired to see and hear what was done.

He showed me to a seat near the one occupied by the presiding officer and I was soon at ease. The Conference was at this time occupied with a peculiar proceeding known as "passing character," which consists of the Presiding Elder of each district eulogizing his minister. This continued for some time, while the crowd in the galleries seemed impatient and anxious for the beginning of the Huston case, which was expected to come up. At length

THE NAME OF DR. L. D. HUSTON WAS CALLED.

Rev. S. Rogers said that numerous grave rumors affecting the character of Dr. Huston had been widely circulated, but, owing to his absence from the city and Dr. Huston's withdrawal from Baltimore, there had been no opportunity given him for official investigation. On inquiry the Bishop was informed that the evidence was so far only hearsay in character, but was sufficient to warrant investigation. The Bishop then said of course the rumors must be held baseless until established.

Mr. Rogers then said—It is but just to Dr. Huston to say that he invites and demands an investigation.

Bishop Paine—Dr. Huston is here himself; has he any remarks to make at this stage of the proceedings?

DR. HUSTON STEPPED FORWARD

to the space in front of the Secretary's desk, and, facing the Conference, spoke a few words in a singularly calm and unembarrassed manner. He said that, beyond what the Presiding Elder had already stated, he had but two remarks to make, and they did not relate to the avalanche of anguish that had come upon him, but to the circumstances under which he had left the city. When the slanderous story was first made public there was an instinct that prompted him to save his wife and daughter from the mortification and the sorrow that it would bring upon them, and for that reason he thought it best to take them beyond the reach of the slanderous breath. And then, warming up into something of his accustomed glow and with evident feeling, he continued, "I shall wait until I have been fully vindicated before this Conference, and from that hour until the last day of my life I shall be in pursuit of the man that

BLANCHED THAT DAUGHTER'S CHEEK WITH SHAME

and stabbed that wife to the heart. Dr. Huston went on to say that he had kept all the slanderous stories concealed from his family, and they knew nothing of them until last week. A friend writing from Memphis alluded to them. "They do not believe them," said Dr. Huston, "and in their presence I defied all my accusers, as I do now." He then asked permission to recall the letter of withdrawal which had been placed in the hands of the Presiding Elder. He said that it had been drawn up by a brother, and he had signed his name to it under circumstances that did not permit due reflection. When Dr. Huston had resumed his seat

Dr. Munsey rose and moved that the matter be referred to the Presiding Elder of the East Baltimore district, with instructions to call a committee and proceed to an immediate and thorough investigation. Dr. Munsey said, in corroboration of what Dr. Huston had stated, that he, Dr. Munsey, and Mr. Magruder had advised him (Dr. Huston) to leave the city.

A question was here asked as to whether the trial by the Church must await the issue of a civil trial likely to be instituted.

Bishop Paine replied that there would be no trial until the next Conference. The object in ordering this committee is to prepare for trial. It will be in the province of this committee to suspend the accused, if they find him guilty, until Conference meets.

An amendment was then offered to the pending motion to the effect that it is the Christian judgment of this Conference that Dr. Huston should in the meantime

DESIST FROM ALL MINISTERIAL FUNCTIONS.

Bishop Paine—I think the effect of an arrest of character is to work a discontinuance of all official action on the part of the accused.

A brother here remarked:—"I hope the Presiding Elder will consider one word in the resolution, the word 'immediate.' I think that Dr. Huston's character and the purity of the Church alike demand the emphasizing of the word 'immediate.'"

There was considerable debate as to whether the matter should be referred back to the Presiding Elder, or whether the Conference should proceed to investigate the charges forthwith and determine whether there was sufficient

GROUNDS ON WHICH TO BRING CHARGES

in the regular form, and to order a trial.

Rev. A. W. Wilson argued that an investigation by a presiding elder was an ad interim proceeding which was only legal when there was no higher tribunal in actual session which could assume jurisdiction.

Inquiry was again made as to what would be the status of Dr. Huston pending this investigation.

The Bishop answered that while his character was in question he neither would nor could attempt to exercise clerical duties.

Rev. A. W. Wilson moved as a substitute for Dr. Munsey's motion that a committee be appointed to investigate at once the matter affecting the character of Dr. Huston, and to ascertain whether a trial be necessary.

Rev. Dr. R[illegible] spoke in favor of Mr. Wilson's substitute. He said that the honor and

[illegible]

demanded an immediate investigation. Should a committee be sent to Baltimore there is nothing what[illegible] to bear on them before the meeting of the next Conference. [illegible] witnesses may be deterred from testifying [illegible] ... prestige of a popular [illegible] and persons ... that [illegible] investigation. The Church [illegible] ... popularity of the eloquence ... Wilson's substitute was adopted.

[illegible]

The Bishop named Rev. [illegible] Wilson, Rev. John [illegible] and Rev. W[illegible].

[illegible] ... progress [illegible] ... and [illegible] was [illegible] ladies, who looked [illegible] ... evening. Dr. Huston looked very pale and careworn, and seemed much depressed during his stay in the church. The committee will go to work at once to investigate the charge against him and the affidavits of his alleged victim will, it is said, be presented to-morrow. There is a great deal of feeling both for and against the accused, and the developments made by the committee will be watched with great interest.

THE PETROLEUM CONSPIRACY.

Intense Excitement in the Oil Regions—Opposition of the Producers to the Railroad and Shipping Monopolists—Advance in Oil Freights—Measures of Relief.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., March 8, 1872.

The inhabitants of the oil regions, during the last eighteen days, have been in a state of profound excitement over the discovery of a great monopoly, known as the Southern Improvement Company. The founders of the company reside outside of the region, and with the exception, perhaps, of a few iron tanks for storing crude oil, they own no property here. The company is incorporated under two acts passed in the Pennsylvania Legislature—one in 1868 and the other, supplemental to the first, in 1870. The powers conferred by both these acts pass extraordinary latitude; in fact, the limits cannot easily be defined. The principal parties to this combination, so far as has been ascertained, are Messrs. W. H. Watson, President of Germantown Railroad; Rockafeller & Paine, of Cleveland; Lockhart & Frew, of Waring, Logan and Fawcett, of Pittsburg; J. P. Logan, of Philadelphia; J. A. Bostwick, of New York, together with the three great railways running from the oil region to the seaboard, viz.:—the Pennsylvania Central, the New York and Erie and the Atlantic and Great Western, and the New York Central and Lake Shore, with all other roads, under their control, which, running from the heart of the oil regions, constitute their feeders. By no other railways than these three trunk lines can petroleum find its way to the Atlantic Ocean. The company has been organized for nearly a month. The precise nature of the organization, its purposes and the scope of its proposed operations, have never been published; but from disclosures made by different parties who were invited to enter the company, and by this means became acquainted with its real foundation, as well as such general facts as are now derived from the members themselves, the inhabitants of the oil region have suddenly been aroused to the discovery of a most formidable conspiracy organized to seize upon and appropriate their peculiar property to its own uses, all to be done under the cover of a legal charter. The capital stock of this company, which may be increased indefinitely, at present is $20,000,000, but behind this is an amount ten times as great. The oil freights are to be distributed among the three lines, giving to the Pennsylvania Central forty-five per cent, and to the New York and Erie and the New York Central each twenty-seven and a half per cent. The established through freight on oil to New York and Philadelphia is to be $2 75 per barrel, of which there is to be given to the Southern Improvement Company a rate of $1 a barrel, thus completely preventing competition in shipping oil from any one outside of this company.

But transportation of oil is only a part of the company's business. They have already purchased all the large refineries, both at Cleveland and Pittsburg, and when once in possession of works sufficient in capacity to refine all the product, they become masters of the situation. Nobody could compete with the company in refining and shipping oil. The company, thus standing between producers and consumers, could dictate, both in buying and selling, just such terms as should suit its pleasure; both producers and consumers would be at its mercy. Such a combination, embracing in its membership three great railroad corporations, whose arms already grasp the Continent, if successful in its present contemplated operation, would form the most dangerous monopoly ever existing in America. Monday, February 26, the freight on oil from the Creek to the seaboard, without previous notice to shippers, was increased over $1 per barrel.

The excitement on the announcement of this was intense. On the evening of the 27th the Parshall Opera House in Titusville was literally packed from parquet to dome by delegations from every part of the region. A General Committee, composed of the best men representing the various producing districts was formed, and, after considerable discussion the Convention adjourned, to meet at Oil City March 1. On the 28th ult. the General Committee met and appointed from its number several sub-committees, to whom was specially entrusted the preparation of such plans as might afford both immediate and permanent relief. The committees worked resolutely and faithfully.

The meeting at Oil City was attended by another large crowd. The Academy of Music was occupied by the Convention, sitting six hours, the best of order prevailing. The committees made but partial reports, which were discussed in detail. The Convention adjourned to meet at the Court House in Franklin on the 5th following. This meeting was as largely attended as the two former ones, with the same good order. The best talent in the oil region was employed in drafting plans for uniting the oil producers upon some common scheme for their mutual protection. The committees were upon the construction of new railroads, upon additional pipe lines, upon procuring legislation, and for other objects.

The meeting at Franklin did not complete the work and adjourned to meet again to-day at Oil City. Night and day from that adjournment till last evening the special committee continued their labors and succeeded in agreeing upon a plan for organizing the entire oil region. The general committee adopted their reports, which were unanimously readopted to-day by the Convention at large. All through the sittings of the Convention there has been exhibited a large amount of coolness and patience on the part of the great crowds in attendance. The name of the organization, adopted to-day, is "The Producers' Union." The plan of its operation is such that not a barrel of oil will be allowed to go to the Southern Improvement Company. It will be found that a class of men accustomed to risk every dollar they possess in sinking oil wells will show themselves capable of making any sacrifice to repel a conspiracy organized to take from them, against their will, what they know to be solely their own, an income amounting annually, in the aggregate, to $30,000,000.

Without going into details, it may be said that if the Southern Improvement Company shall persevere in its attempts, both crude and refined oil for foreign export will find its way to the ocean, a part by Lake Erie, the Welland Canal and Lake Ontario and St. Lawrence River, and a part by river from Pittsburg to the Gulf of Mexico, it being possible to lay pipes for carrying the oil from the region both to Erie and Pittsburg. There is already in the oil region capacity for refining about one-half of the product. In the meantime the Pennsylvania Legislature is being asked to give us relief.

There are Hundreds of Articles by which any man or woman can ruin a fair head of hair in twenty-four hours; but there is only one preparation in the civilized world which will keep the hair in a state of exuberant health from the cradle to the grave, and that is PHALON'S HAIR INVIGORATOR. Sold by all druggists.

A Flash of Beauty!—Herald the Arrival of KNOX'S spring style of gentlemen's Hats. It is a proud achievement for the hatter. This you will recognize by visiting his store, No. 212 Broadway.

A Guarantee in Writing to Cure Rheumatism, Neuralgia, in stated quantity, Dr. FITLER'S RHEUMATIC SYRUP, or money refunded. 21 John street. Advice gratis.

A.—Gentlemen's Hats—Spring Styles for 1872 are ready for inspection and sale at ESPENSCHEID'S, Manufacturer, 118 Nassau street.

A.—Herring's Patent CHAMPION SAFES. 251 Broadway, corner Murray street.

A Card.—Watts' Nervous Antidote Cured my wife of Neuralgia and Rheumatism, and myself of Chills and Fever. E. B. GUNNISON, 29 Centre street.

All Nervous Diseases and Pain Cured by WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE, electrifying and strengthening the entire human system. Sold by druggists.

A.—Royal Havana Lottery.—J. B. Martinez & Co., Bankers, 10 Wall st.; box 4,985 New York Post office.

Barry Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food, for Invalids.—The most nutritive preparation ever offered to the public. REVALENTA CHOCOLATE, a most delightful beverage. JOHN F. HENRY, Agent.

By Using Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer your hair will resume its original vitality and color.

Batchelor's Hair Dye—The Best in the world; the only perfect dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous. At all druggists.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye has no Equal in the world; it is the safest and most reliable of any. Sold everywhere.

Coughs and Colds.—Those who are Suffering from Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, &c., should try "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES."

David's Spring Style of Gentlemen's Hats, salesroom 299½ Broadway, near Duane street.

For Watches and Jewelry Go to George C. ALLEN'S, 841 Broadway, near Fourteenth street.

Furniture Coverings— [illegible] G. L. KELTY & CO., 722 and 724 Broadway.

Graefenberg Marshall's Uterine Catholicon, a certain remedy for female weakness. For sale by all druggists. GRAEFENBERG CO., 13 Warren street.

Havana and Kentucky Drawings on File.— Circulars free. JOSEPH BATES, Agent, 214 Broadway.

Important to Mothers.—Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething, will [illegible] affected, [illegible]

Our $7 Dress Hat, Spring Style, is Now called for. WARNOCK & [illegible] Broadway.

Removal. GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY [illegible] 786 and 788 Broadway, [illegible] Tenth street.

Rough, Wintry, Changeable Weather Produces Catarrhs, Coughs, Lung Diseases, &c., which Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT so promptly cures when faithfully administered.

Royal Havana Lottery. [illegible] TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, New York.

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CONGRESS.

Presentation of Statues of Jonathan Trumbull and Roger Sherman by Connecticut.

CIVIL SERVICE DOCTORS PRESCRIBING.

Lyman Trumbull After Conkling's Patronage Resolution.

DAWES' CRY, "DE PROFUNDIS!"

A Deficit of $10,000,000 from Congressional Generosity.

"Pig" Iron vs. Tea and Coffee as Food for the Masses.

A MEXICAN PROTECTORATE.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 8, 1872.

Mr. BAYARD, (dem.) of Del., presented the memorial of a business firm in Bath, Me., complaining of grievances received at the hands of Custom House officials, and moved to refer it to the Committee on Investigation and Retrenchment, and to give the committee power to investigate the matter.

Mr. PRATT, (rep.) of Ind., objected to the reference, on account of the absence of Mr. Buckingham.

Mr. OSBORN, (rep.) of Fla., the chairman of the committee, called up the bill granting the right of way to the Great Southern Railroad Company of Florida.

Mr. DAVIS, (dem.) of W. Va., said he wished to examine the bill and it went over.

INDIAN TERRITORY OCCUPATION.

Mr. MORRILL, (rep.) of Me., offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Secretary of the Interior to communicate any information in his possession in regard to the occupation of the Indian Territory by unauthorized persons, in violation of treaty stipulations, with the number of such persons and the circumstances of such occupation.

Mr. KELLOGG, (rep.) of La., called up the resolution asking the Secretary of War to inform the Senate what portion of the river front in New Orleans is occupied by the general government, for what purpose and by what title. Passed.

MINNESOTA RIVER SURVEY.

Mr. RAMSEY, (rep.) of Minn., offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Committee of Commerce to inquire into the expediency of publishing the survey and maps of the Minnesota River.

PAYMENT OF FEMALE NURSES.

Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Mass., introduced a bill to provide for the payment of women nurses during the war.

The bill to provide for the payment of women nurses during the war provides for the payment at the rate of $20 for each month of service of volunteer nurses in hospitals or the field during the late war; the claims to be submitted to the Secretary of War, who shall report such as he passes to Congress for its action; no claim to be received after July 1, 1874.

Mr. WILSON also submitted an order, which on his motion was laid on the table, requesting the President to suspend the Board of Public Works of the District of Columbia until the House committee now investigating the charges against it shall have reported.

Mr. PRATT introduced a bill providing for the refunding to State officers of the taxes paid on their salaries.

THE PATRONAGE.

Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of Ill., referred to the resolution offered by Mr. Conkling some time ago requesting the President to transmit to the Senate a statement of the recommendations to office made by the Senators from New York, Illinois, Missouri and Nebraska, and expressed surprise that it had not been called up by the mover of it.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, (rep.) of N. J., said he understood that the reason Mr. Conkling had not called it up was that he had promised Mr. Morton not to call it up in his absence.

Mr. TRUMBULL then gave notice of the following amendment to the resolution of Mr. Conkling:—

Inquiring of the President as to the recommendations for office made by certain Senators; also that he furnish the Senate with a copy of the record or list kept in the respective departments showing the appointments or removals therein which have been credited or charged to each of the Senators aforesaid, and to what Senator, together with the names of the persons recommended to or for removal from office by each of the said Senators, stating particularly in each case whether it was a request for an appointment or removal, the endorsement of recommendations made by others, giving the name of such others, or of the character of the parties recommending, without any reference to the applicant; in reference to the papers of others to him by the head of a department, without any expression of opinion by the Senator in regard thereto, and whether appointments or removals have in any instance been made at the suggestion or request of any third party who has acted as a go-between, either of said Senator's and the appointing power, as represented, or in any manner caused it to be understood that said appointments or removals would be agreeable to or even desired by any Senator, and, if so, giving the name of the Senator and of the person who so represented or caused it to be understood, and particularly whether any such appointment or removals have been made at the suggestion of Roswell Hart, an Assistant Superintendent of the mail service in the State of New York, or of A. H. Laflin, now Naval Officer of the port of New York, or of A. B. Cornell, Surveyor of the port of New York.

Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the bill to establish the pay of the enlisted men of the army.

Mr. NYE, (rep.) of Nev., introduced a bill incorporating the United States Metallurgical Company. Referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

Mr. DAVIS, of W. Va., introduced a bill for the relief of the trustees of the German Evangelical church at Martinsburg, Va. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. GOLDTHWAITE introduced a bill to declare the true intent and meaning of section 2 of the bankrupt act. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

THE TRUMBULL AND SHERMAN STATUES.

At one o'clock the statues of Jonathan Trumbull and Roger Sherman were formally presented to the United States, in the name of the people of Connecticut, to be placed in the old hall of the House of Representatives. In making the presentation Messrs. Buckingham and Ferry made appropriate addresses, which were very attentively listened to by the Senate and the galleries.

Mr. ANTHONY, (rep.) of R. I., offered a resolution accepting the statues and returning the thanks of Congress to the people of Connecticut for presenting them, and briefly addressed the Senate on the subject. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The pending question was on Mr. Sherman's motion to reduce the appropriation for carrying out the civil service reform to $25,000.

Mr. HOWE, (rep.) of Wis., addressed the Senate on the subject of civil service reform. He said he would not discuss the question whether we have the best system in the world, as claimed by Mr. Morton, or the worst, as charged by Mr. Trumbull. He was willing that our civil service should be thought very bad, if that belief would tend to reform it; but for the sake of the republican party, and especially for the sake of the Senator from Illinois himself, he hoped that a candid examination would show that it was not in so desperate a condition after all. But whatever might be its real condition the republican party, and not the President, was responsible for it, and he hoped no republican would forget that fact, because no democrat would forget it. The evils in the service must result either from the laws regulating the appointments or from the character of the men appointed. If

THE LAWS WERE BAD,

Congress was, of course, responsible, and if the appointments were bad the Senate was accessory to the most important of them; but Mr. Trumbull was more responsible for existing defects in the laws than anybody else, because he was a distinguished lawyer before he entered the Senate, and, for the last eleven years he had stood at the head of the Judiciary Committee, whose especial business it was to consider defective [illegible] and to propose amendments. As to the actual condition of the service Mr. Howe [illegible] it was worse than it ought to be, and that it must be amended. The question was how it should be amended. Two plans had been proposed—[illegible] a law making it a criminal offence [illegible] of Congress to recommend a candidate [illegible] and the [illegible] these plans [illegible] be preferred [illegible] because it would [illegible] only a small class—members of Congress [illegible] the great mass of the people [illegible] government [illegible] education [illegible] give them. The plan proposed by the [illegible] would also produce many other evils. Under the present system [illegible] were appointed in the [illegible] between

[illegible]

were [illegible] Messrs. [illegible] ington [illegible] government [illegible] merely that [illegible] he was one [illegible] men in the [illegible] tended that the [illegible] appointments to office [illegible] body, upon what principle [illegible] he would get wise advice [illegible] from which he could draw [illegible] If the President became of his

ABILITY FOR STATES AND [illegible]

could not be trusted to [illegible] be trusted [illegible] examining [illegible] not his work [illegible] he stated he [illegible]

or to the heads of the departments, and gave them the nation to choose from; while this plan would require the selection to be made from a few persons designated by a tribunal unknown to the constitution. In conclusion he sketched a plan of his own for improving the civil service by the establishment of a national university.

Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) of Ohio, withdrew his amendment, and

Mr. CARPENTER, (rep.) of Wis., called for the yeas and nays on the pending amendment appropriating [illegible] to be expended [illegible] the President for the promotion of civil service reform.

Mr. CONKLING, (rep.) of N. Y., said he would vote for whatever was necessary to give a fair trial to what was sometimes called civil service reform, but he wished somebody would state how this money was to be spent.

Mr. EDMUNDS, (rep.) of Vt., reminded him that the amendment had been reported from the Judiciary Committee, of which he (Mr. Conkling) was a member, and said that he (Mr. Edmunds) would vote for the amendment without knowing in detail how the money would be expended, because he believed there was room for improvement in the civil service; because he had faith in the intelligence, the honesty and the honor of the President of the United States.

Mr. C[illegible] also said that he, too, believed that, despite the great reform in the civil service already made by the administration, it was possible to improve it still more. As there was no higher proof of the divine origin of Christianity than the fact that it had survived for centuries the professions of hypocrites and the preaching of the unwise, so civil service reform vindicated its right to consideration by having survived the many strange uses that had been made of its name. He did not like, however, to call it a reform. He preferred to say

CIVIL SERVICE PROGRESS;

and although in other circumstances he would decline to vote for any appropriation without knowing just how the money would be applied he would vote for this one because he had the most entire confidence in the probity and common sense of President Grant, a President who had already made far greater reforms in the civil service than any predecessor.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN said he would vote for this appropriation to enable the Commission to give further information as to the evils in the civil service, and as to the proper remedy. He believed that the greatest evil was making official position to depend upon party services, thus bringing improper persons into the service of the government and causing improper motives to control elections. The remedy that had occurred to him was to have postmasters, revenue assessors and other officers elected by the people. Another was to arrange the tenure of office of many officials so that it would overlap each of the Presidents' terms two years; and another, that no official should ever be removed from office at the suggestion of a member of Congress or of anybody, but only at the discretion of the head of the Department.

Without voting the Senate, at twenty-five minutes to five P. M., went into executive session, and soon after adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, March 8, 1872.

Mr. SHANKS, (rep.) of Ind., from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to make negotiations with the Ute Indians in Colorado for the extinguishment of their right to the south part of their reservation. He explained that the reservation contained 14,000,000 acres, including valuable mineral lands, while the Indians only numbered 4,000. It was desirable to have the title put in the government, so that mining interests there might be developed. The bill was passed.

The Senate amendments to the House bill making Pittsburg a port of delivery to which goods in bond can be sent from ports of entry, and for a government building in Hartford, Conn., were severally concurred in.

WAR BOUNTIES.

The House then took up a bill which had been laid over since last Friday, for the payment of a hundred dollar bounty to the soldiers, and their widows and orphans, who were enlisted and mustered into service prior to the 22d of July, 1861, up to which time no bounties were allowed.

Mr. COBURN, (rep.) of Ind., chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, from which committee the bill was reported, estimated the amount to be paid under it at not over $1,500,000.

Mr. HOLMAN, (dem.) of Ind., while supporting the bill, urged a proposition of his own in regard to equalizing bounties, which proposition Mr. COBURN declared would take $150,000,000 from the Treasury.

Mr. COBURN added that Mr. Holman's proposition was before the Committee on Military Affairs, but had not yet been acted upon.

On motion of Mr. KELLOGG, (rep.) of Conn., the bill was amended so as to make it apply to soldiers who were mustered in before the 6th of August, and as thus amended the bill was passed.

UNITED STATES JUDGES' PENSIONS.

Mr. PETERS, (rep.) of Me., from the Judiciary Committee, reported the bill extending the pension provision of United States Judges to those who had resigned after the 1st of January, 1865, and before the passage of the act of the 10th of April, 1869, after having attained the age of seventy years and held their commissions at least twenty years, the pension to commence from the date of resignation. He said that the bill would only cover two cases—those of Judge Ware, of Maine, who had served for forty-four years, and was now ninety years of age, and poor; and of Judge Sprague, of Massachusetts, who had resigned in 1865, because he had become almost totally blind. After some little discussion the bill was passed.

After passing several bills, including one for a pension to the widow of a Revolutionary soldier, the House, at two o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole on the

POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL,

Mr. Wheeler, (rep.) of N. Y., in the chair.

The bill appropriates $28,224,750, including the following items, viz.:—Inland mail transportation, $13,024,163; foreign mail transportation, $500,000; compensation to postmasters, $5,515,000; pay of Post Office clerks, $2,500,000; pay of letter carriers, $1,425,000; mail messengers, route agents, &c., about $2,500,000; manufacture of postage stamps, $160,000; stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers, $453,000 (provided that government envelopes shall not contain any printed matter except the request to return the letter if uncalled for); steamship service between San Francisco, Japan and China, $500,000; between the United States and Brazil, $150,000; between San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands, $75,000. The appropriation to meet the deficit in the receipts is $4,713,000.

Mr. PALMER, (rep.) of Iowa, who had charge of the bill, made a statement explanatory of the receipts and expenditures of the Post Office Department. It was

ONLY IN THIRTEEN STATES

out of the thirty-seven that the receipts of the Department were in excess of the expenditures.

Mr. DAWES, (rep.) of Mass., chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, made a statement to show how the balance sheet of the Treasury was being constantly changed by each day's legislation of Congress. There were certain appropriations which were absolutely necessary. The public faith to the creditors of the country required provision to be made for the payment of the interest on the debt. Then there were public expenditures, which, however much they may vary from year to year, must be met by appropriation bills. He wished to call the attention of the House and of the country to what may be denominated the

ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY EXPENSES

of the government for the coming year. Taking the estimate of public expenditures as a starting point, then the amount required, without reference to payment on the public debt, was $273,000,000. The House had added to that large sum by bills already passed. The Deficiency bill passed yesterday appropriated $6,200,000; the public buildings for Chicago, St. Louis and other cities would require an outlay of about $6,500,000; the corporation tax to be refunded would amount to $2,500,000; the increased amount for pensions was estimated at $19,264,655; the expenses under the Washington Treaty would be $310,000. He did not take into account the $10,000 claim pending before the Southern Claims Commission, aggregating $28,000,000, nor the refunding of the cotton tax, nor the $1,500,000, required to meet the claims of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, for what is known as the two per cent claims. Then there were other claims, subsidies, &c., on which the House had not yet passed. He took simply appropriations which the House had already passed, and these swelled the whole amount necessary for the coming year to $329,570,455. There were but four principal sources of revenue—customs, internal revenue, public lands and miscellaneous sources. The revenue from public lands was now at an end, in consequence of the bill passed by the House devoting them to educational purposes. The Secretary of the Treasury had estimated the receipts from customs at $212,000,000—$12,000,000 more than last year—but from that would have to be deducted $15,000,000 for the duties to be taken off tea and coffee, and $1,700,000 for the duties on salt and coal, making a reduction of $21,[illegible], which would leave the receipts from customs $190,[illegible]. The estimate of the receipts from internal revenue had been $146,000,000 but from that was to be deducted the income taxes and the $2,000,000 corporation tax, which would reduce the revenue from that source to $114,000,000. The aggregate receipts of revenue would, therefore, be for the next year $[illegible], against $[illegible] of expenditure, [illegible] a balance of $[illegible], with [illegible] on the public debt, except the interest. If the revenue were not increased beyond the estimates and the expenditures were not brought down, it would be necessary for the government

TO BORROW TEN MILLION DOLLARS

to pay into the sinking fund, and that was to be the [illegible] of the last of the four years of this administration, the first three of which had paid $[illegible] on the public debt besides paying into the sinking fund.

Mr. [illegible], (dem.) of Wis., asked Mr. Dawes whether [illegible] would not [illegible] increase of revenue [illegible] to the [illegible] from the repeal of [illegible] on tea and coffee [illegible] had been [illegible] by the [illegible] at a [illegible] protection.

Mr. DAWES, [illegible] to the [illegible] Ways and Means to the [illegible] repealing the duties on tea and coffee to the fact that it was a calling into the business of the committee. The tariff could only be properly adjusted as a whole and presented to Congress, as the budget is presented to the English Parliament, and let it be voted on as a whole. He did not expect the Committee of Ways and Means would ever be able to reach that point, but that was the end for which the committee was striving. [illegible] that

[illegible] Mr. Dawes, after he had taken his seat that he had not answered his question.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pa., desired to make a statement as to the tariff, but the time fixed for general debate had expired, and objection was made to further discussion.

The committee then proceeded to consider the bill by clauses.

Mr. L. MYERS, (rep.) of Pa., offered an amendment for the increase of pay of letter carriers, and made an argument in favor of it.

Mr. KELLEY came into the letter carriers' discussion in order to have an opportunity of replying to Mr. Dawes' speech. He declared that the speech of Mr. Dawes was based upon facts that had been already ignored by events. The Treasury estimate of receipts for this year was [illegible], but the receipts for the first six months were $187,319,250, without the collection of the income tax. He believed that the revenue for the current year would be but

LITTLE IF ANY SHORT OF FOUR HUNDRED MILLIONS.

He believed that notwithstanding the reduction of the internal revenue taxes the receipts from that source were likely to exceed those of last year. The prospects were that they would reach not less than $146,000,000. He was unwilling that the statement of the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means should go to the country uncontradicted. He believed that the income this year would be from $70,000,000 to $95,000,000 in excess of the estimates of expenditures.

Mr. CREBS, (dem.) of Ill., defended his vote on abolishing the duties on tea and coffee.

Mr. BURCHARD, (rep.) of Ill., spoke in corroboration of the views of Mr. Dawes, and expressed his opinion that, in view of the increased cost of European productions, the revenue from customs would be diminished next year. He warned the House against extravagant appropriations, which might result in a bankrupt Treasury.

Mr. ELDRIDGE upbraided Mr. Dawes for having evaded the question he asked him, and he characterized him as

THE ARTFUL DODGER,

for he was the best man at evading a question he had ever known in the House. He repeated his question as to whether the reduction of the duty on iron would not increase the revenue so as to offset the repeal of the duty on tea and coffee.

Mr. DAWES said that he would answer the question by repeating the statement of Edward Atkinson, the standard free trade authority, that if there was absolute free trade in pig iron it would not increase perceptibly the amount of direct importation, on account of the high price of pig iron abroad and the scarcity and difficulty of its manufacture.

Mr. ELDRIDGE said he did not want Mr. Atkinson's answer or Mr. Kelley's answer. He wanted the answer of the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. He repeated the question.

Mr. DAWES replied directly that he did not believe that the reduction of the duty on pig iron would increase the revenue so as to offset the repeal of the duties on tea and coffee. An hour's study of the subject would convince even the gentleman from Wisconsin that that was so.

The discussion of Mr. Myers' amendment to increase the pay of letter carriers was resumed. At the close of the discussion the amendment was rejected—20 to 94.

The committee then rose without having concluded the bill.

MEXICAN REVOLUTIONS.

Mr. BROOKS, (dem.) of N. Y., asked leave to offer a resolution with regard to Mexico, as follows:—

Whereas Mexico, a neighboring and conterminous territory, is and has been in a state of revolution now for half a century; and whereas on our borders there are constant raids and inroads, more or less destructive to life and to the property of the people of these United States, thus demanding from our government protection and interposition; and whereas philanthrophy, humanity and Christianity, thus shocked, revolt from this continuous shedding of human blood in endless civil wars, which are depopulating the country and reducing the people thereof to barbarism; therefore be it

Resolved, the Senate concurring, That the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives appoint a joint committee, three from each body, to devise the wisest and best means for the pacification of Mexico and the establishment of law and order on our own borders.

Mr. COGHLAN, (rep.) of Cal.—That looks something like the establishment of a protectorate. I must object.

The House then, at half-past four o'clock P. M., adjourned till Monday next.

THE APOLLO HALL DEMOCRACY.

The Temple Devoted to the God of Harmony Turned into a Babel by Discordant Politicians.

A regular meeting of the General Committee of the Apollo Hall Democracy was held last night at their headquarters, corner Twenty-eighth street and Broadway. The hall was densely crowded with delegates and the galleries with interested spectators of the proceedings.

Trouble was anticipated by reason of the seats of certain delegations having been seriously contested and the contestants were present in force to sustain their protest. The meeting was called to order at eight P. M. by William H. Wickham, chairman.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and adopted. The report of the Committee on Contested Seats was then read, and the question of its adoption being formally moved and seconded

THE ROAR BEGAN IN EARNEST.

First in order was Mr. JOHN MITCHELL (not the Irish exile, though hailing from the same turbulent little isle), who arose "to explain" amid cheers, hootings, yells and "whillaloos." Mr. Mitchell represented, or claimed to represent, the Second Assembly district of the city and county of New York. (Much stress on the county.) He moved that so much of the report as referred to that district be stricken out, and, in support of his "motion," made a long, rambling, disconnected and frothy harangue. He set forth the wrongs of himself and his adherents.

Here a gentleman to the right of the Chair moved to lay Mr. Mitchell's motion on the table. A hundred seconders sprang to their feet.

Mr. MITCHELL (frothing at the mouth)—I will not be interrupted. I rose to a point of order.

VOICE IN THE CROWD—Take care; he has got a fit; he'll bite some of you fellers.

CHAIRMAN—It is moved and seconded that the motion of the gentleman from the Second be laid upon the table. All in favor please say aye. (An uproarious "aye" followed.) All opposed say no. (An uproarious "no!" was the response.)

VOICE FROM THE REAR—Mr. Chairman, I call for a division.

CHAIRMAN—The motion seems to be and it is carried. It is impossible to make a division in this house.

The Chairman was finally sustained amid vociferous yelling, cries of "Put him out!" "Shut him up!" and other encouraging observations, couched in equally delicate language.

Next in order was the question of the admission of the delegation from the Fourth district. Another tumult ensued.

Mr. BARTHOLOMEW, of the News—This ticket, headed John E. Walsh, is certified to by three inspectors. If you can show me a precedent for the action of the committee in disregarding it, let us have it.

CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON CONTESTED SEATS—At the last meeting at this business was entrusted to a committee of seven, who, I believe, have the confidence of this entire body. They have discovered various irregularities; but in view of the election to be held on the second Tuesday of April for Mayor and other officers, they have deemed it better that this course be adopted and all these disputes be laid upon the table.

Mr. MITCHELL (again)—I made a motion that the Second district be stricken out.

Senator O'BRIEN, who had been quietly standing among a group of friends, an earnest watcher of the proceedings, could contain himself no longer, and suddenly burst forth, "This man Mitchell is always making a row. Last election he had charge of his own ward and didn't carry it, nor never did. He ain't nothing and don't represent anything. He has got no votes there and ought not to have so much to say."

Yells of derision at the unfortunate Mitchell and loud manifestations of approbation of the speaker followed.

After order had been restored a delegate from the Nineteenth district offered a resolution to the effect that the members of the General Committee from each Assembly district be directed to elect a General Committee, consisting of ten of their number, to whom duly authenticated returns shall be made on or before the 15th of this month.

EX-JUDGE A. A. THOMPSON then took the floor and indignantly demanded a reconsideration in regard to the Twenty-first district. He was repeatedly called to order, but kept on [illegible], denouncing Mr. John Foley as having fraudulently manipulated the returns of the primary election in that district. He wanted to know where the [illegible] votes thrown out had gone to.

A VOICE—Into Walter Roche's savings bank.

Mr. THOMPSON continued at some length, but his motion was voted down.

Hon. WILLIAM C. BARRETT then, in the most persuasive accents known to a man from Galway, poured oil on the troubled waters, congratulated the meeting on the harmony which had marked their proceedings, and closed with a series of congratulatory resolutions upon the victory they had achieved over Tammany Hall.

THE GERMAN REFORM MOVEMENT.

The delegates of the German Central Reform Committee held a meeting at the [illegible] Hotel last evening, when, in the absence of Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer, Mr. Sigismund Kaufmann occupied the chair. Dr. Kessler [illegible] contested delegations, and a resolution was passed recognizing the newly elected delegation of the Fourteenth Assembly district [illegible] and excluding the [illegible]. Mr. [illegible] the election of [illegible] as chairman [illegible] secretary [illegible] as the [illegible] to a quarters of the German reform organizations.

THE MISSOURI RAILROAD MANIA.

ST. LOUIS, March 8, 1872.

The State Senate yesterday passed a resolution that it is alike unconstitutional and inexpedient to increase the present debt by loaning the credit of the State to any railroad or other corporation. [illegible] $[illegible] per [illegible] for broad gauge and $[illegible] for narrow gauge.

EVENTS IN CUBA.

The Landing of the Grand Duke Alexis at Havana.

Particulars About His Brilliant Reception—The Procession Headed by the Captain General—Military Honors to the Grand Duke—The Preparations for the Grand Ball—Latest News from the Seat of Insurrection.

HAVANA, March 2, 1872.

The principal and prevailing topic of the week has been the arrival of His Imperial Highness Grand Duke Alexis, which important event happened last Tuesday morning, the 27th ultimo. As soon as the Russian fleet was signalled from the flagstaffs of the Morro, the news rapidly spread throughout the city, and an immense concourse of people of all grades commenced to gather about the wharves, near the entrance of the harbor, the Cortina Valdez, Punta and other points from whence a glimpse of the entering fleet could be gotten. By the time the Russian flagship Svetlana steamed past the Morro Castle all these places and the buildings fronting the bay were completely crowded with people.

The remaining vessels of the fleet, the Bogatire and Abreck, soon followed; but before any of the vessels had fairly anchored the booming of guns from the different war vessels in port, saluting the Russian Admiral, in return of the salutes of the Svetlana, resounded throughout the city, serving only to increase the crowd of curious spectators that lined the harbor. The bay also became alive with boats, among which were the richly canopied barges of the General of Marine, another bearing the members of Ayuntamiento (City Council), the boats of the American, English, Prussian and Swedish war vessels, and a number of others bearing different flags, all wending their way on the same errand—to pay their respects to the Russian Prince.

Immediately upon the Svetlana's coming to anchor General Ceballos, the Segundo Cabo, accompanied by his Chief of Staff and aids, repaired on board to salute the Prince, in the name of the Captain General, and receive his orders. Etiquette rigidly prohibits the Captain General from ever visiting any foreign vessels of war. A committee of the municipality, presided over by the Political Governor, were next to come aboard and were shown by the Admiral into the Grand Duke's cabin. Alexis was slow to meet them, being all the time on duty, and, like any other naval officer, obliged to wait his relief, and stated to the Governor and committee that, being on guard duty for the day, he would defer his landing until the next day. During the remainder of the day the usual ceremonial visits were made to the Admiral by the American Admiral and commanders of the other vessels of war in port, and, in consequence, considerable powder was burned, the thundering boom of the cannons of the United States flagship Worcester, with the blue cross of Russia at the main, also did honor to the Russian fleet in burning her share of gunpowder.

LANDING OF THE PRINCE.

The impatience of the inhabitants of Havana to greet the royal visitor was satisfied last Wednesday. The landing of the Prince was a most imposing affair. He left the ship at about four in the afternoon, the different forts of the harbor firing salutes. The weather was beautiful, only a little too warm for a Russian. The Prince was received at the landing by the Captain General, his staff, the different generals of artillery, engineers, &c.; the Regent of the Audiencia (Supreme Court), the Common Council, the entire body of foreign consuls, and committees from the Royal University and other corporations of Havana, besides a most brilliant array of officers and citizens. The streets through which the imperial cortége was to pass were gayly decorated with Spanish flags, banners and streamers. Upon stepping from his boat the Captain General (Count Valmaseda) advanced and welcomed the royal visitor, the band of the Guias playing the Russian anthem. The Prince was plainly attired in the uniform of a lieutenant. General Valmaseda addressed the Prince in French, and introduced to him his staff and the various corporations present to receive him. The entire distance from the landing place to the Quinta of Santovenia, nearly three miles, where the Prince was to lodge as a guest of the city, and which had been gorgeously fitted out for the purpose, was lined on both sides by volunteers, who presented arms to the Prince, the bands striking up the Spanish royal march. Preceded by the city authorities, consuls and other dignitaries, the Prince drove in an open state carriage drawn by six horses, seated on the right of Count Valmaseda, who kept his head uncovered the whole distance in honor of the distinguished guest. The Prince took off his hat occasionally, saluting the ladies on the balconies. Upon arriving at the Quinta a grand reception was held, after which His Highness dined, having invited the Captain General, Segundo Cabo, Spanish Admiral and Political Governor to accompany him. It is said that he expressed himself highly pleased with the reception given him.

On Thursday evening a grand dinner at the Palace was given by the Captain General, at which the foreign Consuls, Admirals and other conspicuous personages assisted, to the number of sixty. The banquet passed off very quietly, and was splendid in its appointments. The only toast offered was a private one of the Prince, who, filling a goblet of champagne, looked toward Admiral Lee, saying, "The United States Forever!" After the dinner His Highness, accompanied by the Captain General and a number of the guests, paid a visit to the Opera. The Prince seemed, by the frequent applause he expressed, to enjoy the singing of Mlle. Dalti as Annette, in "Crispino e la Comare."

AN EXCURSION BY THE PRINCE.

Yesterday morning Prince Alexis with a select party of not more than forty persons, among them Admiral Possiet, Count Olsenfieff, the Spanish Generals Riquelme, Venens and Clavijo, Marquis Montelo, Colonel Zulueta and other distinguished persons, left the Villanueva station in a special train, richly decorated with the Russian and Spanish arms, colors, &c., for the celebrated waterworks at Vento, situated some twelve miles from Havana, and destined to furnish the city with a better and purer supply of water. The Prince and suite examined the works with a great deal of interest, being shown over them by the noted engineers who have had the undertaking in charge, Colonels Albear and Carbonell. After carefully examining the works a splendid breakfast was served in one of the buildings, and upon its conclusion the illustrious party returned to Havana. In the evening the imperial guest entertained a select party at dinner. To-day being in the Russian calendar the 19th of February, and the anniversary of the accession to the Russian throne of his august father, the actual Czar Alexander, the Prince has reserved to himself, and will pass on board ship and take a rest from sight-seeing. At ten o'clock this morning, in honor of the before-mentioned event, a solemn "Te Deum" service was held on board the Svetlana. This evening the celebrated tenor Tamberlik has his benefit at the Tacon Theatre, which will undoubtedly be overcrowded, in the expectation that the Prince will be present; but it is stated that, in accordance with the customs of his own country, he will pass the evening as retired as possible and devote it to the memories of home. To-morrow, according to the programme, His Highness and suite will leave in a special train for Matanzas, for the purpose of making a flying visit to the celebrated caves of Bellamar and the Yumuri Valley, but will return in time to visit

THE GRAND BALL

to be given in the evening, at the palace, by the municipality of Havana in his honor. The preparations made for this affair have been most extensive and costly. Over three thousand invitations have been issued, and the grand saloons of the palace will be crowded by a most brilliant assembly. The court yard of the palace, which was paved with flagstones, has been converted into a blooming garden, with grottoes, statues, fountains, flower [illegible] and winding walks, brilliantly lighted by numerous jets of gas.

The official programme for further festivities in honor of the Prince consists in a visit to Mr. Poey's celebrated model sugar estate, [illegible] on Monday, where His Highness can compare the manner of making sugar in Cuba with that practised in Louisiana, [illegible] during his recent [illegible] day the Spanish Navy [illegible] him a [illegible] on board the frigate [illegible]. Considerable excitement exists concerning this ball, as [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Carlos [illegible] Prince will remain.

THE INSURRECTION.

The only [illegible] news I have received [illegible] Eastern Department [illegible] Santiago de Cuba. On the 19th ultimo the [illegible] General [illegible] was attacked by the column of Brigadier General Campos, about fifteen miles northwest of Guantanamo. The insurgent [illegible] a very large portion of [illegible] ridges of the Toro Mountains. [illegible] but were finally repulsed and compelled to retreat, suffering a loss of a captain, a lieutenant and six soldiers killed and forty-five wounded. The same night [illegible] insurgents were fired in the District of Guantánamo, and, as curiously happened, all at the same hour, showing that the movement must have been concerted. A party of about thirty insurgents boldly seized and carried off from within three [illegible] of Santiago de Cuba a number of horses and mules.

Manuel Agramonte, the insurgent chief, who, it will be remembered, lately surrendered with his party to the Spaniards, has, like others who preceded him, issued a proclamation to his former associates, advising them to follow his steps and surrender, and, at the same time, threatens them that if they did not obey his counsel he would be compelled, like the renegade Urquiza, to fight against them to establish peace. This threat he has already carried out, as a telegram was received yesterday by Captain General Valmaseda that Manuel Agramonte, with a party of his former command, had joined the column of Colonel Marin to persecute the insurgents. Cubans have it that Agramonte received $6,000 in advance for his future services and co-operation in quelling the insurrection.

The appointment of Pedro Maria Llorente as Archbishop of Santiago de Cuba has given universal satisfaction to the inhabitants, as he is widely known and highly respected.

The Captain General has issued in the district the following proclamation (already communicated by cable) as an incentive to the numerous marauding bands of negroes to come within the Spanish lines and surrender:—

The white men or women, free negro or negress, who shall present at headquarters twenty-five free or slave negroes of those now scattered in the mountains, shall be rewarded on the spot with $500 and pardoned all former offences. The slave negro or negress who shall present a party of those who now figure in the insurrection shall be set free and rewarded with an ounce of gold ($17) for every one whom they present armed. Those who may be unable to present that number, but can bring in some, shall receive pardon for their past offences and be rewarded in proportion to the service rendered.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Feb. 1, 1872.

INSURGENTS DEFEATED.

The newspapers from this city give the report of an action which took place on the 23d ultimo, in which the Spanish troops are reported to have dispersed the insurgents and destroyed an encampment of over three hundred huts and seizing a quantity of arms. The insurgents, said to have been commanded by Maceo, Guillermon and Saverio del Prado, are reported to have fired upon each other in the confusion that reigned, and further resisted Spaniards by throwing stones, showing the scarcity of ammunition among them. A prisoner declares a greater part of them to be negroes, nearly naked and living on mule meat. The same band are reported to have been attacked later by Brigadier Martinez, and, according to Spanish accounts, received a most severe thrashing, causing them to fly in all directions, and breaking up an extensive camp. Among the killed was found Palacios, who had been secretary to Maceo. The papers further report the particulars of the capture of Calixto Piedra, furnished by a reliable gentleman from Embarcadero del Cauto under date of the 21st. Captain Alfau, at the head of a column of 100 men, met Garridos' band and captured the insurgent Captain Laudelino Perez and Calixto Piedra, chief-of-staff of Tamayo Leon. It is said that Piedra offered $20,000 to the captain for his life, but was rejected and both prisoners were shortly put to death.

There have been rumors current of the landing of several small expeditions on the coast of the Central Department, and in consequence there was a great deal of alarm and all the mosquito gunboats from Nuevitas and Gibara have gone in pursuit.

Dr. Howard still languishes in prison. He had at first been assigned to the tailoring department of the prison works, but was not obliged to work. Last Thursday, however, chains were put upon him, and he was removed to the Cabaña fortification, whence, it is said, he is to be sent, on the 15th inst., to the Spanish galleys at Ceuta, to work out the remainder of his sentence in chains. Anxiety and the hardships of his imprisonment have begun to tell upon his aged and enfeebled frame, and it is doubtful whether he could live to work out his sentence. Consul General Torbert is actively engaged in his behalf, but is not likely to succeed in doing anything in his favor.

The arrest was made a few days since by the police of Mr. Charles P. Weeks, an American citizen, who some years ago introduced into and was the superintendent of the gas works at Sancti Espiritu, upon the charge of Estafa for fraud while superintendent. The arrest was made at the instance of the Court at Sancti Espiritu, but appears to be most unjust. Mr. Weeks has been arrested as a catspaw for parties who wish to recover claims against the gas company, which, as the duly authorized superintendent, he assigned them. He is to be sent to Sancti Espiritu, but will undoubtedly soon be at liberty, when "turn about will be fair play."

Dr. D. M. Burgess, the well known American physician in Havana, was married on Thursday evening, on board the United States monitor Terror, by the Rev. Mr. McKenney, to Miss Ida Goulding, from Illinois.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Footlight Flashes.

"The Veteran" is still the reigning feature at Wallack's.

The Chapman Sisters play at the Academy of Music, Buffalo, next week.

Miss Jennie Benson, an infant phenomenon, appears next week at the Comique.

Tony Pastor admits a lady and gentleman on one ticket to his theatre on Friday nights.

It is reported that one of the Fijian cannibals at the Museum has a strong Kerry accent.

Dodworth's band will commence a series of concerts at the Union Square Theatre on Sunday evening.

There is a rumor of a summer season of English opera being given at the Olympic; also Sunday concerts.

Messrs. Mills and Sarasate announce their last matinée, to take place at Steinway Hall on Thursday next. They will be assisted by Miss Clementine Lasar, Miss Sterling, Messrs. Simpson, Bergner, Pease and Dachauer.

Furnish & Wilton's "Divorce" Dramatic Company was in Harrisburg, Pa., on the 6th and 7th, and will be in Wilmington, Del., the 8th and 9th. They open in Washington on the 11th for one week, and in Baltimore on the 18th for one week.

Messrs. Morrissey, Tooker and Jackson announce a grand sacred concert at the Grand Opera House on Sunday evening, at which the Ninth regiment band, the Fabbri Opera Troupe, Miss Ridgway, Senorita Filomeno and Mr. Macdonald will appear.

Matinées will be given to-day as follows:—Fifth Avenue, "Divorce;" Booth's, "Julius Caesar;" Wallack's, "The Veteran;" Olympic, "Humpty Dumpty;" Niblo's, "Pocahontas;" Comique, "Ixion;" Academy of Music, "Faust;" Union Square; St. James, "Marriage;" Tony Pastor's, New York Circus, Bryant's and Thirty-fourth Street Theatre.

The engagement of Little Nell, the Californian Diamond, as she is called, at the St. James Theatre, Boston, was a failure. No one, excepting Harry Pearson, is said to have received one dollar salary, and he got his only by "striking" every night before the curtain went up. Quite a number of poor but deserving artists were left in Boston without a dollar to get away from town, while others pawned their trunks with the railroad company for their fare.

"SMASH UP" OF A MAIL TRAIN.

Serious Accident to the Owl Train on the New York and Boston Railroad—Another Broken Rail—Ten Persons Severely Bruised and the Eastern Mail Burned.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 8, 1872.

The owl passenger train this morning, from this city for New York, was thrown from the track about two miles below the Springfield depot. The train was running around a curve at the rate of only about fifteen miles an hour, when it encountered a broken rail. The engine and the Adams Express car passed over the break, but the four cars next following—the baggage, mail, smoking and one ordinary passenger car—went down an embankment. Behind them were three sleeping cars, all of which left the track, but did not run off the embankment, and no one in these cars was injured.

Altogether not more than ten or twelve persons were injured, and it is believed none fatally. Among those hurt, mostly by bruises and wounds, are Admiral De Rohan, of France, back and sides; W. Kennedy, of Hartford, very badly cut in the head; Mathew M. Coughlin, of Hartford, arm and head; Z. E. Forbes, of Troy, N. Y., head; E. E. Thompson, bruised; James McGann, of New Haven, generally bruised; Harlow Tinkham, of this city, conductor, badly injured internally. It is wonderful no one were killed. The patent air-brake probably saved an awful slaughter.

The mail car caught fire and was destroyed, with a large amount of mail matter.

The Boston Mail Destroyed.

BOSTON, March 8, 1872.

All the letters mailed in this city after two o'clock P. M. on Thursday for points south of Springfield were destroyed by the burning of the mail car at the accident on the Boston and Albany Railroad. The [illegible] for Albany and the West were saved and forwarded to their destination.

THE VAN STEENBURG SENSATION.

The Case of Ida Van Steenburg—The Death Said To Be from Pneumonia—The Body Accompanied by an Undertaker, and Not a Hutch [illegible]—Attempts to Clear the Matter Up.

KINGSTON, N. Y., March 8, 1872.

The excitement here caused by the mysterious [illegible] of Miss Ida Van Steenburg, an account of which appeared in the HERALD of this morning, is still great. The Coroner's investigation, which was to have taken place to-day, has been postponed to to-morrow morning, at ten o'clock. The body reached Kingston accompanied by an undertaker named Jacob Kreutzer, and a young man named Lemon, the young lady's lover, from New York. Lemon does not claim to have been the lady's husband, and is perfectly willing to have an investigation. The undertaker had the usual certificate of the lady's death by pneumonia, and was permitted to remove the body [illegible] [illegible] suggestions and parties interested in slandering the lady and her friends.

FREE LOVE DEFINED.

Young New York at the Feet of Lovely and Independent Woman—Philosophy, Science and Poetry—Rosetti and Swinburne the Great Free Love Poets—Lecture by Mrs. McKinley.

So free love has its science, its philosophy and its poetry. It also has its great poets. This is something to know. A doctrine at once scientific, philosophical and poetic must be worthy of attention. And when the expounder possesses aside from her "superior personal appearance," the capability, by no means necessary to a pretty woman, of "instructing an audience," what more can be demanded? The above prospectus of Frances Rose McKinley's lecture attracted to Irving Hall a very remarkable audience. A large number of young men were suddenly possessed with a desire to know the exact definition of free love, as given by a modern thinker. A very few women seemed to have the same desire. No better opportunity could have been chosen by these seekers after wisdom. Mrs. McKinley was definite and special. She did not content herself with glittering generalities, but dissected her subject with the bravery becoming your true free-lover. At eight o'clock the lecturer with "superior personal appearance" appeared upon the platform. She was dressed neatly in pale silk walking costume, with lace at the neck and wrists. She wore diamonds, and her hair touched her eyebrows. One would suppose that an intellectual free-lover would prefer an inch or two of forehead, but the Greek prevailed in the present instance. Mrs. McKinley began to speak and her youthful audience began to move their chairs. So much trouble about position was never known before. There was also much running to and fro in that part of the hall not occupied by chairs. The lady bore all the annoyance with the true missionary grit. When one goes

AMONG CANNIBALS

one expects to be eaten up, was evidently her motto. After a gentle initiation the boys were informed that Pythagoras founded the school of free love that is endorsed by the free lovers of to-day. The free lover is the true lover, and having love one truly learns to love all mankind. There are three kinds of love; the last and most perfect is free love. Woman, learning to use her intellect, is beginning to emerge from the first phase of love. Love in the largest sense of the word is the incitement of all worship, the creative impulse of the universe. Freedom to love is freedom to be happy. Love defies restraint. Only by obedience to its own laws can it be regulated. The modern movement of free love is an outward expression of what has always been latent. The material mind cannot understand the position of the philosophical free lover. From this philosophical platform the speaker proceeded to the definition of the term free love. Free love to the animal man means the indiscriminate licentiousness in which most men indulge who have the power and money. (Long applause.) The conscientious believer in

RESTRICTED MARRIAGE

is of the same opinion. To the free in thought the two words convey the idea of freedom in the noblest attributes of the soul. She believed in her freedom to worship love, which to her is God, and in her freedom to worship love in her own way. (Applause and hisses.) There is a reason for the rebellion of many against what they conceive to be free love. The speaker quoted St. Paul at this juncture, a saint, who probably never expected to be made authority at a New York free love lecture. Our loves cannot be better than our lives. The world has never yet produced a true love; it must first produce a true man. (Groans and applause.) The true lover cannot exist as society is now organized. The average man of the nineteenth century is but a fighting and craving animal. (Laughter and groans.) There has been no true breed of men. Only here and there is a specimen that suggests the possibility of the race. The

ONEIDA COMMUNISTS,

a much abused and little understood society, are illustrating the medium between the Shaker and Mormon. (Laughter.) Marriage, it but a tie of the body, cannot fetter the soul. The freedom that the speaker desires she believed to be universally practised in secret, however people make pretences in public. Freedom to mate is the demand of the free-lover. Love confined to one will be unknown when love is perfectly developed. (Great excitement.) This would be called to-day promiscuousness or anarchy. In a true society it would be the harmony of the spheres. In the bygone history of the race woman has had love made to her, but in the strict analysis of love it is the woman who makes love. (Groans.) Though all men and women do not fall in love. They do mistake attraction for intellectual love. Men are

ALREADY FREE LOVERS

in the lowest sense (groans, hisses and applause), and woman is a slave. When woman is truly developed she will no longer be a toy, and she will learn that her first right is to dispose of her person as she wishes. How free the Greeks were in their love is expressed in their religion. Venus was adored in all mythologies. The time will come when the State will take care of the children. Fathers and mothers must learn to love other people's children as well as their own. This sentiment was considered to be remarkably funny, and was greeted with the peculiar enthusiasm of the audience. As the speaker developed her millennium ideas, various women, who had heard quite enough evidently, went quietly out, and by the end of the lecture the boys had the hall mostly to themselves.

Mrs. McKinley deserves great credit for the bravery with which she managed her menagerie, and the great untamed ought to have received her vote of thanks for confining themselves to growls under such exasperating circumstances.

A CITY EDITOR ON HIS MUSCLE.

Yesterday afternoon a rencontre occurred on the Tribune office stairs between Joel A. Fithian, son-in-law of Richard B. Connolly, and the city editor of the Tribune about an article which appeared in yesterday's Tribune, reflecting on the ex-Comptroller. It would seem that on Mr. Fithian meeting the Tribune city editor on the stairs he demanded an explanation about the publication of the article, and on the city editor not promptly affording him the desired information Fithian struck him on the head with his cane. A scuffle then ensued, in which both contestants handled each other roughly. The editor claims to have given his opponent the worst of the fight. No arrest was made, as the Tribune authorities determined not to bring the matter into the courts, unless further developments should require such a course to be pursued.

SINGULAR SUICIDE IN PATERSON.

Garside & Mellor, dealers in "novelties," occupy rooms at 125 Main street, Paterson. Yesterday noon Mr. Garside entered his office, and the first thing that met his astonished gaze was the bleeding form of John Mellor, his partner. His throat was cut across, severing the windpipe and tube of the stomach, and gashing the flesh to the very root of his tongue. Supposing him dead, as soon as he could recover from his surprise, Mr. Garside summoned Coroner Gerry, who arrived, and with others, proceeded to view the body, when it was found that life was not yet extinct. Drs. Quinn, Marsh and Blundell were summoned, and found that the man was not only alive but conscious, although unable to speak, of course. The physicians after examining the wounds, stated that recovery would be impossible; but Mellor was still alive last night, although very low, with a certainty of lasting but a few hours longer. There was no word left to tell what had caused the deed, but it is supposed that the suicide was attempted while the victim was suffering from the "horrors," resulting from a protracted spree of several weeks, the first of the kind in which he had indulged for years. Mellor was about forty years of age, a father heavy man and has a wife and four children living in Paterson.

OBSEQUIES OF THE LATE FATHER BRADY.

The obsequies of the Rev. John Brady were celebrated yesterday forenoon in the Church of St. Anthony, Greenpoint, of which he had been officiating priest for the past fifteen years. A solemn requiem high mass was celebrated by the Rev. Fathers Sylvester Malone, celebrant; E. McSherry, deacon; J. Dorris, sub-deacon, and M. J. Farrelly, master of ceremonies. Fathers Corrigan, McCarty, Gates, Charles Farrelly and [illegible] also assisted. The deceased priest was a native of the county Cavan, Ireland. He was ordained in this country in his twenty-sixth year, and died in his fifty-fourth. During his priesthood he labored in Canada, Rhode Island, Connecticut and in this State.

His remains were followed to Calvary Cemetery by an immense concourse of those who knew him in life and cherished his memory.

SHOOTING AT BURGLARS.

Officer McMahoney, of the Nineteenth sub-precinct, found four burglars endeavoring to get into the store of G. E. Charles, on the corner of East [illegible] street and Vanderbilt avenue. The officer rushed upon them, knocked one of the party down and endeavored to arrest the others, but the thieves turned upon him and beat him severely. They then started for the tunnel on Fourth avenue, but the officer, recovering himself, went after them. Just as the thieves were disappearing the policeman shot at them and wounded one, but his companions carried him off and the party escaped.

THE ASSAULT ON DETECTIVE LAMBRECHT.

George Lavery, who is accused of having caused the injuries from which Detective Lambrecht [illegible] [illegible]

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONEY ACTIVE AT SEVEN PER CENT.

The Gold Market a Little Firmer, with More Doing.

A DULLER MOVEMENT IN STOCKS

Erie and Pacific Mail the Features of the Market.

ONE UP, THE OTHER DOWN.

The "Bulls" and "Bears" to Contest Their Difficulties in Court To-Day.

ADVANCE IN SOUTH CAROLINA BONDS.

Prospective "Corner" in Virginia Consols and Scrip.

WALL STREET,
FRIDAY, March 8—6 P. M.

On 'Change to-day wheat was dull and barely steady. The cotton market was quiet and a trifle lower.

THE DRY GOODS IMPORTS.

The imports of foreign dry goods at this port for the week ending March 7, 1872, show a great falling off as compared with the previous week, amounting to $3,857,577. The amount marketed was $6,795,564.

MONEY ACTIVE.

The money market continued active, and the stockbrokers paid a minimum of seven per cent. After two o'clock the rate was generally seven com, some borrowers paying 1-32 &c. and others as high as 1-32 in addition to seven per cent. Toward three o'clock there was a moderate reaction, and the closing transactions were at seven com. The dealings in governments were as a rule at seven per cent, but some of the leading houses making these securities a specialty had balances from the banks left with them at six per cent.

Prime paper was quoted 7 a 8½ per cent discount, which rates include actual transactions in paper running sixty days to four months.

Foreign exchange was in better request, and sterling bills were firmer on the basis of 109¾ a 109¾ for sixty day and 110 a 110⅛ for sight drafts.

GOLD FIRM—110¼ A 110⅝.

The gold market was firmer, and the quotation early in the day advanced to 110⅞ on a decline in consols of some importance and a fractional yielding in United States bonds in the English market, the advance, such as it was, being helped by Washington despatches reviving the prospect of difficulty with Spain when the newly delegated Minister of that country, Admiral Polo, comes to present his papers to the President. Subsequently there was a decline to 110¼, on a sudden improvement in the London quotations of five-twenties and the hurried sales of the gold paid out by the Sub-Treasury in redemption of the called bonds of '62, the amount so disbursed to-day being $376,000, which, belonging to people of a private station, was converted into currency for them. Later the market recovered its firmness with the better demand for sterling and retained it to the close. The chief fluctuations during the day are shown in the table:—

10 A. M.	110¼	1 P. M.	110¼
10:15 A. M.	110⅜	2 P. M.	110⅜
11 A. M.	110⅛	3 P. M.	110⅜
11:15 A. M.	110⅜	4 P. M.	110⅜
12 M.	110⅜	5 P. M.	110¼
12:59 P. M.	110⅜	8:59 P. M.	110¼ a 110⅜

In the gold loan market the rates for carrying ranged from 2 to 7 per cent, the latter rate representing the active demand for money late in the afternoon. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—

Gold cleared	$21,764,000
Gold balances	1,071,718
Currency balances	1,182,907

GOVERNMENTS IRREGULAR.

The government list was irregular, the activity in money seeming to affect the older issues, especially as the possible early redemption of more of the five-twenties within the 6's has deprived the earlier series of much of their attraction for investment seekers. For the reverse of the latter reason the new five per cents and the currency sixes were in good demand and strong, at a fractional improvement, but the changes either way were small and the market left off strong, as follows:—United States currency sixes, 114½ a 114¾; do. sixes, 1881, registered, 111¾ a 114½; do. do., coupon, 115½ a 115⅝; do. do., five-twenties, registered, May and November, 111⅜ a 111½; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 111½ a 111¾; do. do., 1864, do. do., 111⅜ a 111¾; do. do., 1865, do. do., 112¾ a 112⅞; do. do., 1867, registered, January and July, 111¾ a 111½; do. do., 1868, coupon, do., 112¾ a 111; do. do., 1867, do. do., 112 a 112¼; do. do., 1868, do. do., 112½ a 112⅝; do. fives of 1881, funded, registered, 109 a 109¼; do. do. do., coupon, 109 a 109½; do. ten-forties, registered, 107½ a 107¾; do. do., coupon, 108 a 108⅝.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES STRONG.

The Southern State bonds were strong, with a fair degree of activity and a well distributed inquiry. The action of the South Carolina Legislature in proposing to validate all the bonds hypothecated and sold subsequently in the New York market caused an advance in the new July issues to 67½. Despite the unfavorable action taken in the Virginia Legislature on the funding question the consols and deferred scrip of that State were higher and stronger, owing to a threatened "corner" in these securities, which are scarce and difficult to borrow, as high as one per cent being paid for their use for thirty days. North Carolinas were held at 57, and the Missouris were firm on the defeat of the general proposition to grant State aid to railroads. The Alabamas were better on the adoption of the new law for a sinking fund. At the close prices were generally the best of the day, as follows:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 66 a 66½; do. new, 65¾ a 66¼; Virginia, ex coupon, 52 a 56; do. registered stock, old, 45 a 51; do., sixes, consolidated bonds, 57½ a 57¾; do., sixes, deferred scrip, 18¾ a 19; Georgia sixes, 72 a 76; do., sevens, 85 a 85½; North Carolina, ex coupon, 36¾ a 37; do. funding, 1866, 24 a 26; do., do., 1868, 21 a 23; do., new, 21 a 23; do., special tax, 14 a 15; Missouri sixes, 94½ a 94¾; do. Hannibal and St. Joseph, 92½ a 93; Louisiana sixes, 60 a 65; do. new, 55 a 60; do. levee sixes, 62 a 65; do. do. eights, 70 a 80; do. do., 1875, 80 a 85; do. Penitentiary sevens, 62 a 67; do. railroad eights, 70 a 80; Alabama fives, 62 a 67; do. eights, 90 a 95; do. eights, Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad, 87 a 90; South Carolina sixes, 53 a 56; do. new, January and July, 53 a 56; do. do., April and October, 51 a 52; Arkansas sixes, funded, 55 a 57.

THE RAILROAD BONDS.

The following were the bids for the leading bonds:—

New York Cen 6s, 1st	94	Tol, W & W, 1st	90
New York Cen 6s, 2d	91	Tol, W & W, 2d	70
New York Cen 7s	101	Tol, W & W, 7s	87
New York Cen scrip	94	N York & N Haven 6s	109
New York Cen 6s, 1883	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 1st	89
New York Cen 6s, 1887	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 2d	80
New York Cen 7s, 1876	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 7s	101
New York Cen 7s, 1877	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 8s	104
New York Cen 7s, 1878	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 10s	104
New York Cen 7s, 1879	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 1st m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1880	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 2d m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1881	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 3d m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1882	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 4th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1883	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 5th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1884	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 6th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1885	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 7th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1886	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 8th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1887	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 9th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1888	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 10th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1889	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 11th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1890	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 12th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1891	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 13th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1892	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 14th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1893	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 15th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1894	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 16th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1895	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 17th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1896	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 18th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1897	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 19th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1898	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 20th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1899	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 21st m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1900	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 22d m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1901	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 23d m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1902	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 24th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1903	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 25th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1904	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 26th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1905	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 27th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1906	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 28th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1907	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 29th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1908	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 30th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1909	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 31st m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1910	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 32d m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1911	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 33d m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1912	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 34th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1913	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 35th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1914	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 36th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1915	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 37th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1916	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 38th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1917	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 39th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1918	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 40th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1919	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 41st m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1920	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 42d m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1921	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 43d m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1922	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 44th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1923	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 45th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1924	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 46th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1925	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 47th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1926	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 48th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1927	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 49th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1928	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 50th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1929	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 51st m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1930	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 52d m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1931	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 53d m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1932	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 54th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1933	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 55th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1934	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 56th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1935	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 57th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1936	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 58th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1937	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 59th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1938	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 60th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1939	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 61st m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1940	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 62d m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1941	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 63d m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1942	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 64th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1943	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 65th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1944	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 66th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1945	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 67th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1946	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 68th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1947	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 69th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1948	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 70th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1949	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 71st m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1950	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 72d m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1951	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 73d m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1952	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 74th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1953	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 75th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1954	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 76th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1955	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 77th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1956	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 78th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1957	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 79th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1958	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 80th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1959	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 81st m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1960	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 82d m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1961	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 83d m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1962	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 84th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1963	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 85th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1964	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 86th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1965	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 87th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1966	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 88th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1967	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 89th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1968	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 90th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1969	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 91st m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1970	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 92d m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1971	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 93d m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1972	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 94th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1973	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 95th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1974	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 96th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1975	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 97th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1976	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 98th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1977	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 99th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1978	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 100th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1979	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 101st m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1980	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 102d m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1981	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 103d m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1982	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 104th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1983	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 105th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1984	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 106th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1985	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 107th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1986	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 108th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1987	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 109th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1988	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 110th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1989	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 111th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1990	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 112th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1991	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 113th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1992	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 114th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1993	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 115th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1994	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 116th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1995	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 117th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1996	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 118th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1997	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 119th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1998	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 120th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 1999	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 121st m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2000	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 122d m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2001	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 123d m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2002	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 124th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2003	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 125th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2004	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 126th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2005	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 127th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2006	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 128th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2007	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 129th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2008	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 130th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2009	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 131st m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2010	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 132d m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2011	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 133d m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2012	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 134th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2013	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 135th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2014	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 136th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2015	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 137th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2016	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 138th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2017	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 139th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2018	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 140th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2019	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 141st m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2020	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 142d m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2021	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 143d m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2022	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 144th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2023	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 145th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2024	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 146th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2025	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 147th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2026	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 148th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2027	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 149th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2028	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 150th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2029	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 151st m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2030	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 152d m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2031	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 153d m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2032	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 154th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2033	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 155th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2034	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 156th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2035	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 157th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2036	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 158th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2037	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 159th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2038	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 160th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2039	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 161st m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2040	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 162d m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2041	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 163d m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2042	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 164th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2043	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 165th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2044	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 166th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2045	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 167th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2046	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 168th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2047	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 169th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2048	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 170th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2049	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 171st m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2050	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 172d m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2051	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 173d m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2052	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 174th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2053	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 175th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2054	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 176th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2055	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 177th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2056	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 178th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2057	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 179th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2058	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 180th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2059	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 181st m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2060	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 182d m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2061	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 183d m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2062	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 184th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2063	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 185th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2064	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 186th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2065	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 187th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2066	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 188th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2067	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 189th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2068	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 190th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2069	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 191st m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2070	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 192d m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2071	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 193d m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2072	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 194th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2073	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 195th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2074	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 196th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2075	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 197th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2076	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 198th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2077	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 199th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2078	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 200th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2079	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 201st m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2080	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 202d m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2081	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 203d m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2082	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 204th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2083	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 205th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2084	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 206th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2085	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 207th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2086	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 208th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2087	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 209th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2088	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 210th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2089	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 211th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2090	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 212th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2091	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 213th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2092	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 214th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2093	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 215th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2094	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 216th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2095	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 217th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2096	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 218th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2097	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 219th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2098	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 220th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2099	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 221st m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2100	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 222d m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2101	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 223d m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2102	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 224th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2103	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 225th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2104	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 226th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2105	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 227th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2106	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 228th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2107	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 229th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2108	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 230th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2109	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 231st m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2110	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 232d m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2111	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 233d m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2112	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 234th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2113	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 235th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2114	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 236th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2115	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 237th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2116	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 238th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2117	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 239th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2118	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 240th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2119	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 241st m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2120	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 242d m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2121	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 243d m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2122	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 244th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2123	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 245th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2124	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 246th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2125	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 247th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2126	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 248th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2127	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 249th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2128	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 250th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2129	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 251st m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2130	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 252d m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2131	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 253d m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2132	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 254th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2133	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 255th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2134	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 256th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2135	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 257th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2136	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 258th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2137	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 259th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2138	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 260th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2139	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 261st m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2140	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 262d m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2141	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 263d m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2142	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 264th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2143	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 265th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2144	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 266th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2145	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 267th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2146	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 268th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2147	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 269th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2148	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 270th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2149	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 271st m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2150	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 272d m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2151	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 273d m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2152	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 274th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2153	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 275th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2154	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 276th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2155	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 277th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2156	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 278th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2157	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 279th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2158	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 280th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2159	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 281st m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2160	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 282d m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2161	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 283d m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2162	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 284th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2163	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 285th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2164	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 286th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2165	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 287th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2166	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 288th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2167	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 289th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2168	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 290th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2169	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 291st m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2170	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 292d m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2171	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 293d m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2172	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 294th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2173	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 295th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2174	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 296th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2175	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 297th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2176	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 298th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2177	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 299th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2178	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 300th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2179	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 301st m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2180	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 302d m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2181	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 303d m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2182	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 304th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2183	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 305th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2184	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 306th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2185	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 307th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2186	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 308th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2187	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 309th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2188	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 310th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2189	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 311th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2190	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 312th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2191	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 313th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2192	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 314th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2193	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 315th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2194	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 316th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2195	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 317th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2196	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 318th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2197	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 319th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2198	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 320th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2199	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 321st m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2200	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 322d m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2201	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 323d m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2202	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 324th m	104
New York Cen 7s, 2203	104	Ind, Bl & Rock 325th m	104

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Brilliant Prospects and Sanguine Hopes in the Political Field.

The Granite State Twice Canvassed.

The Democratic Enumeration Promising Great Things.

CANDIDATE STRAW'S UNPOPULARITY

The Republican Count, Treasury and the Grand Pecuniary Panacea.

The Schurz-Franco-German Squabble.

CONCORD, N. H., March 8, 1872.

The frigid weather of the last few days is at length succeeded by a soft, mild atmosphere, and politicians are on the rampage more than ever. The whole community seems to subsist for the time being on the momentous public questions at issue, and it would not be surprising if the sermons next Sunday should savor somewhat of the political stump speeches which have been inflicted upon the excited people of New Hampshire during the last four or five weeks. The feeling has been so long and so thoroughly aroused that the novelty of excitement has ceased, and when the reaction caused by a return to quiet industry comes it will seem like a resurrection, or the beginning of a new life.

WHAT WILL BE THE RESULT

of the election is the inquiry from all parts of the country, and from the national Capitol countless messages of this description are received daily by the State Central Committees of both parties. Their replies, of course, are uniformly of a cheering and confident nature. It is the same old story, and to the effect that both parties are uniformly confident, and this confidence will exist on both sides until the afternoon of election day. The democrats are more cheerful to-night than at any time during the campaign, and one or two members of the State Committee are so sanguine of their strength that they declare they will elect their Governor by the popular vote and also have a majority in the Legislature, and consequently be enabled to make a clean sweep by the

ELECTION OF A DEMOCRAT TO THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

These pleasing anticipations on their part are caused by the result of their canvass, which was completed to-day. It includes every city and town in the State, and the estimate based upon it is that the democrats will elect by 1,000 majority over all the other candidates. Without paying any particular attention to the canvass and the estimate based upon it, there is an involuntary impression on the part of at least one impartial observer that the chances of the democrats being victorious have greatly improved during the last two or three days. The reasons for the change in opinion are various. In the city of Manchester, where it was believed there would be sufficient republican gains to overcome the democratic strength of last year, it has been ascertained that the majority will be only about one hundred, and the explanation of this is

MR. STRAW'S PERSONAL UNPOPULARITY.

The workmen of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, of which Mr. Straw is agent, will go against him almost unanimously, according to a canvass completed to-day. The personal unpopularity of Mr. Straw, it is claimed, is not confined to his own city, but in other sections of the State, it is believed, his name will be scratched, or that those of his party who dislike him will refrain from voting altogether. Another circumstance unfavorable to the republicans is the struggle for the United States Senatorship; and at present this is so bitter that the pouring of oil on the troubled waters seems an impossibility. Added to the former complications comes a new one to-day in the statement made by Secretary of War Belknap to Senator Schurz that Senator Patterson was the only United States government official who interested himself in

THE SALE OF ARMS TO FRANCE

during her late war with Germany. The matter is already commented upon with much severity, and the democrats will take lively advantage of it during the intervening days between now and election. In a great many towns the republican representatives will be nominated and elected on this Senatorial issue, some being pledged for Rollins and some for Patterson, and it is clear that if they stick to their several favorites, and thus create a breach, the election of a democrat is an absolute certainty. The republicans see this already, but they are so strong in their preferences that they will almost sacrifice the salvation of their party. Up to this French arms sale exposure it has been whispered that if the democrats did not control the Legislature, they would probably aid in the election of Patterson rather than Rollins; but all such visions are now dissolved, and whatever the consequences may be they will go in a solid body for a democratic Senator. Notwithstanding the

GROWING CONFIDENCE OF A DEMOCRATIC VICTORY

and their various elements of strength alluded to, it will be well to remember that the republicans have literally stirred up the State from one end to the other. They have held meetings everywhere and infused an enthusiasm into the campaign such as was never known before. Every city and every town, and almost every school district, has an efficient organization, and the members of the several committees are liberally supplied with funds to be used in convincing the undecided and neutrals when they appear at the polls. An air of confidence also seems to prevail among this body, and if the leaders of the party are doubtful of success they conceal their feelings most admirably. The statement has been published that the republican canvass just completed gives them the State by a majority of about twelve hundred. This is true only so far that

A REPUBLICAN CANVASS HAS BEEN MADE.

It does not show any such gain, but, on the contrary, is about the same as it was last year. The precise figures have not, and will not be, made public, and all pretended exact statements of the canvass may be recorded as false. During the day the trains have been heavily laden with the residents coming home to vote, and among the number were many from New York and Washington. The republicans pay the expenses of their voters both ways and forward the parties funds or railroad tickets in advance.

A considerable sum of money and a large number of tickets, on the way to New York, Philadelphia, Washington and other points in that section of the country were burned in the New York mail car at Springfield last night; but the remittances have been duplicated as far as possible to-day.

REFORM IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Another Official Brought to Grief—A Justice of the Peace Indicted for Bribery—He is Held to Answer in $5,000.

In the Circuit Court at White Plains, Westchester county, yesterday morning, Henry A. Fallon, a Justice of the Peace at Morrisania, was arraigned on an indictment found by the Grand Jury, charging him with bribery. The accused pleaded "Not guilty," and availed himself of the opportunity to put in a total and unqualified denial of any official culpability during his term of office. He was held in the sum of $5,000 to appear for trial next Wednesday.

The indictment charges that the accused, on the 21st day of February last, "did prostitute and betray the trust reposed in him, and did wrongfully, unlawfully, corruptly and feloniously agree to take, accept and receive of one Abe H. Burtanel the sum of $200 in money, as a bribe and pecuniary reward," in consideration of his promise to discharge two prisoners who had been caught in the act of committing a burglary, and one of whom subsequently escaped from the Town Hall at Morrisania.

Should the alleged offence be proved the penalty prescribed by statute is imprisonment in the State Prison for a period not exceeding five years, or a fine of $5,000, or both, in the discretion of the Court.

LAND GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 8, 1872.

A resolution was adopted in the Senate to-day asking the Ohio Congressmen to use their influence to secure the passage of a joint resolution declaring the [illegible] construction of the statute of March 21, 1862, [illegible] payment of a special grant in similar to the [illegible] according to Ohio the [illegible] balance of [illegible] of the net proceeds of the sales of [illegible] lying within its limits, as provided [illegible] the [illegible] act approved March 30, 1802. A resolution was also adopted asking the Ohio representatives in Congress to oppose any concession grant [illegible] in public lands to corporation [illegible].

NEW YORK STATE SUPREME COURT CALENDAR.

[illegible]

[illegible] 47, 45, 52.

AMUSEMENTS.

Italian Opera—"Il Trovatore."

If anything further was required to show that the New York public were hungry for opera a crowded house in the middle of Lent with the "Il Trovatore" on the bills would be a sufficient answer. The old habitués were astonished last night at this unwonted spectacle, and declared New York to be the most wonderful place on earth for opera. The Leonora of Nilsson is a sufficient attraction in itself at all times to draw a crowded house and to call forth enthusiasm of the most unqualified kind, although the music is better suited for a voice of broader dramatic power, and makes demands which might be considered beyond the particular line of art in which Mlle. Nilsson excels. But her matchless vocalism and great talents as an actress invest the *rôle* with a spirit and vitality such as one would think would be impossible at this late day. Brignoli, who first introduced the unfortunate Manrico to American ears, was in excellent voice last night, and recalled his old triumphs in this *rôle*. Of the various well-known numbers of the part we may name "Deserto sulla terra" and "Ah! che la morte" as deserving of the highest praise. Miss Cary sang the music of Azucena very charmingly, but the high dramatic character of the *rôle* is evidently beyond her reach. The duet between her and Brignoli in the second act was unaccountably left out. M. Barré is a pleasing singer, but his small, French baritone voice is utterly inadequate to fulfil the exigencies of the *rôle* of di Luna. "Faust" will be the attraction at the matinée to-day, and the indications are that the Academy will be crowded to its utmost extent.

Wallack's.

"The Veteran," as we predicted in anticipation of its production, has proved one of the most successful dramas ever brought out, even at Wallack's, splendid as is its roll of dramatic victories. No doubt there have been murmurs among the hypercritical at the strikingly novel form of the piece, while some have even denied that it is a drama at all. And, perhaps, they are in a certain sense right. There are scenes—for instance, that exquisitely humorous trial of the cow case in the audience hall of the Sultan's palace, wherein Grand Vizier O'Flanagan holds the balances of justice—which undoubtedly border on extravaganza, and are altogether too highly colored to be simple transcripts of real life. Then it is also true that the piece is in six tableaux, and not in three or four or five acts. But what does it matter if these charges be clearly made out? The grand duty of the playwright is to amuse his audience, and Mr. Lester Wallack, having so admirably succeeded in this regard, can afford to complacently smile at the feeble ill nature of his critics. Full houses for a week ahead and overflowing coffers triumphantly affirm what is the judgment of the supreme theatrical tribunal—the paying public—upon his last literary venture. It would be hard to speak too highly of the perfect smoothness and ease with which the piece now runs. Each character has been cast with admirable regard to the individual capacity and peculiarities of the player, and the company, as a whole, palpably exhibits the good results of long companionship and careful training. It is, indeed, the best of all protests against the vicious, but now, alas! almost universal, system of "starring." The dialogue runs along with the freshness and careless ease of nature itself: not a hitch or a pause recalls the mind of the spectator to the fact that he is gazing upon a mere stage show. The players never sink from human beings into declaiming puppets, and the illusion of the "counterfeit presentment" of life is complete, not only in the stirring scenes, where the romance of the situation excites the imagination, but also in the less striking passages, which would be tediously prosaic but for the chain of reality and naturalness which is lent to them by the excellence of the playing. Look for example at Mr. Lester Wallack's Leon, or at Mr. Gilbert's Colonel Delmar. The old soldier belongs to a very common type of character in modern English fiction—a type of which Thackeray's Colonel Newcome is, perhaps, the best remembered and best loved example. He has no very salient features of character, except that he is every inch of him a gentleman, and that he is genial and cheerful under any and all circumstances. He is a good father and would be a good neighbor, and does his duty in a simple, manly, unpretending way, but he has no strong individual lines of character. Leon, too, though headstrong and wilful in a certain charming and agreeable fashion, is much the same kind of a man. These are parts, then, which a playgoer knows but too well are the very hardest of all to enact. It is comparatively easy to play a villain, or a hypocrite, or a patriot, or something equally high-colored; but it is rare indeed to find the roles of gentlemen who are remarkable only for their gentlemanhood made interesting and delightful. In ordinary hands they are simply moving and speaking dummies; no matter how exciting may be the situations in which they are framed, they remain mere inanimate automata, and even amid the glare of red fire and in the very culminating point of virtuous triumph at the close of the last act they fail to arouse our sympathies, though they may, perhaps, for the moment enchain our attention. But in the hands of Mr. Wallack and Mr. Gilbert two characters of just this type become living men, whom in a short three hours we learn to love and respect and whom we shall remember for years and years afterwards. It would not, indeed, in the least surprise us to hear some one say, in praise of a new and delightful acquaintance, "He is as charming and unaffected an old gentleman as Mr. Gilbert in 'The Veteran,'" or "He is as spirited and genial a young fellow as Mr. Wallack's Leon Delmar." Mr Brougham's O'Flanagan—we adopt the spelling in the last act—also deserves a paragraph of panegyric. The old rollicking fun and humor break out in every phase and finds expression in the same rich but never vulgar brogue. The cow case scene we have before alluded to, and the scene of the dungeon and the whiskey bottle are exquisitely droll, and are fully worthy of the author of "Pocahontas" and of the best Micawber we have ever seen. But why dilate on the merits of one of the most deservedly popular actors that New Yorkers have delighted to honor? His very name lends lustre to a cast, and dull, indeed, must be the part that he will not kindle into laughter-moving life. The remainder of the cast is not unworthy of the chief parts. Mr. Charles Fisher, as the Emir Mohammed, makes a handsome but somewhat sulky and sinister Arab—yes, sinister is not too strong a word—and Mr. Polk renders very creditably the *role* of Eugene Leslie. Miss Effie Germon is lively and sparkling as ever as Blanche McIvor, and Mrs. McShake is admirably represented by Madame Ponisi. We have already spoken at length in previous notices of the elegance of the setting and mounting, and can only repeat what we said then. The last tableaux is a *chef d'œuvre* of startling incident and skilful blending of color and costume. The "Veteran" will doubtless run to the end of the season; but we recommend our readers to go there at once, as the piece will well bear seeing twice or thrice.

Union Square Theatre.

For some time past the attractions at this popular establishment have been varied and interesting, and the management has shown not a little judicious discrimination in the selection of the entertainments presented. Novelty seems to be a characteristic feature of the Union Square Theatre; and, judging, for instance, from the enthusiastic manner in which the entire performance was received last evening, it may be safely said that the rewards of good taste and enterprise are rapidly being displayed by general and substantial endorsement on the part of its patrons. The programme included some very lively and amusing sketches, excellent and appropriate songs and dances, and, in fact, all the elements that could contribute to the success of a first class variety show. Professor Davies is, probably, one of the cleverest and most entertaining ventriloquists that have appeared in this city for a long time. He created the heartiest merriment, which in turn was succeeded by great applause.

The New York Circus.

The old familiar equestrian place of amusement, Lent's Hippodrome, on Fourteenth street, was well attended last evening; and, as usual, the bill of entertainment was marked by a sprightly variety. The Amazonian march, with which the performance opened, is one of the brightest pictures the Circus can show. The costumes are especially picturesque, and the difficult—in fact, apparently impossible—feat of putting a dozen horses through the mazes of a quadrille was accomplished with the utmost ease and grace. Mr. William Dutton gave several new touches in somersaults while riding round the ring. Signor Farandi, as a muscular contortionist, furnished the audience with some extraordinary twistings and turnings of the human body. The great event of the evening, however, was "Rinselella"—an equestrian spectacle—embracing a multitude of characters and tableaux. It is emphatically the hit of the season in the circus line.

ARMY ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, March 8, 1872.

Surgeon Dallas Bache has been [illegible] from duty in the Department of Texas and ordered to report in person to the Surgeon General. First Lieutenant Charles Bryant has been relieved from duty at Leavenworth Arsenal and ordered to duty at the Rock Island Arsenal. Second Lieutenant Almon L. Varney has been relieved from duty at [illegible] and ordered to the Leavenworth Arsenal.

NAVAL ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, March 8, 1872.

Master Jerome E. Morse has been ordered to the Iroquois; Commander James H. Gillis has been detached from the command of the Mahopac and placed on waiting orders. The following have also been detached from the Mahopac and placed on waiting orders:—Lieutenant Commander George A. Wood, Lieutenant John S. Newell, First Assistant Engineers Arthur Price, G. M. L. McCarty and R. C. Gowing and Second Assistant Engineer [illegible] Harenghurst. Lieutenant John C. Rich and Edward H. Gheen have been detached from the Mahopac and ordered to the New Hampshire; Assistant Surgeon P. R. Rea from the Mahopac and ordered to the Naval Hospital at Norfolk; Chief Engineer George F. Kutz from League Island and ordered to [illegible] [illegible] from [illegible] the Mahopac and ordered to the Norfolk Navy Yard.

THE SYNDICATE.

Uncle Sam's Sub-Treasury in the City of London.

JUDGE RICHARDSON'S RETURN HOME.

Seventy-five Million Dollars' Worth of Bonds Ready for Transportation to Washington.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS AGITATION

LONDON, Feb. 24, 1872.

Judge Richardson, of the Treasury Department, is just closing up his office here, at which all the operations with the now famous Syndicate have been completed, and is sending home plethoric boxes stuffed with $75,000,000 worth of dead bonds, that have been bought up and cancelled in virtue of the issue of a like sum of the new loan at lower interest. He is also sending home his thirty-five clerks and his great ledgers and the office machinery that was forwarded all the way from Washington for his use, and in a few days he will be going home himself; and as the United States Treasury Department in London is thus winding up the moment is not inopportune for chronicling

A FEW POINTS OF ITS HISTORY.

This was indeed a branch of the Treasury located for the time in London—an extension of Uncle Sam's money-managing apparatus to the financial capital of Europe, with a staff of forty trained clerks chosen from the department at Washington: the whole office conducted on exactly the same principles and with the same routine and detail with which similar duties are performed at home. It was, in simple fact, a section of the department moved a little, to be handy to Lombard street.

THE SYNDICATE AND ITS BUSINESS OPERATIONS.

The rooms of this Treasury bureau were in the upper part of the building 41 Lombard street, under the same roof with Jay Cooke & McCullough, and around the corner from all the money in Europe. From these rooms Judge Richardson delivered the new bonds, literally, as they were paid for. No bonds went out of his hands for which he did not at the same time receive the money. By the mass of the people such an operation as this with the Syndicate is apt to be regarded as a single operation finished with a stroke of the pen, and the terms in which we commonly speak of such a sale, however large the amount we may name, favor this error—for error it generally is—and certainly was in the present case. Since the Syndicate apparently never had $75,000,000 in hand at one time to pay over and receive the gross equivalent in bonds ready counted, and since it handled its money in instalments very much smaller in amount, both in this as in the other part of the operation here, the Treasury agent might almost be described as a retail dealer in government paper. Indeed, in so far as we touch the mechanical necessity for handling the bonds so as to guard against error, this designation would be more strictly descriptive than any other.

THE BONDS TO BE RETIRED.

As the money was received from time to time in exchange for the bonds delivered this money was again immediately expended, subject only to the necessities of the market, in the purchase of bonds to be retired, and of course upon every bond thus bought for retiring the interest ceased from the moment the bond came into the hands of the Treasury agents. Doubtless it will be found upon calculation that the interest thus saved on the old bonds, counting from the time each was bought down to the conclusion of the whole transaction, is equal to the amount of interest at the lower rate upon the whole sum of seventy-five millions from the time the money first began to come in from the new bonds down to the same concluding period. Should this prove to be the case it will furnish the answer to the charge brought against the department of practically giving to the Syndicate for a certain period the interest on seventy-five millions.

NEW BONDS AND OLD.

In this adjustment some such allowance as the difference in the two rates of interest must be made on account of the large sums of money that were at different times, and for various periods, necessarily idle in the hands of the Treasury authorities here. Necessarily idle is the correct term, since the money received from new bonds came in faster than it was possible always to buy old bonds. Bonds above par could not be bought, and the bonds generally were held that way, more particularly with such a buyer in the market. For this reason Judge Richardson devoted his attention strictly to the call bonds, which from the way they are owned are difficult to get at, and the process was consequently slow. Thus the incoming money sometimes accumulated in large amounts. At one period there was $16,000,000 in hand.

EFFECT OF THE ALABAMA AGITATION.

It might almost be said that at one moment the credit of the government stood in the way of the successful conclusion of this operation. The high price of our bonds had brought the Treasury agents to a standstill with their hands full of money, and they might have been kept waiting thus indefinitely, but that a most unpromising adventure came to their assistance. This was the startling flare-up over the Alabama treaty. As that agitation went on the bonds went down, down, down; and Judge Richardson, with his millions lying ready, bought steadily in every direction, and thus a great evil and a most lamentable misunderstanding had at least one good result, and John Bull wrought, in our favor out of his very spleen and fury.

THE SEVENTY-FIVE MILLION DOLLARS'

worth of bonds thus bought are, as said above, now packed up ready for transportation to Washington. They are all recorded, according to their numbers, in ledgers prepared for the purpose. This has been done with great care, to provide against error. The numbers were first entered by the conjoint operation of three clerks—one calling, one writing and one overlooking—and these numbers are again gone over by three different clerks in another room. In order to guard against subsequent use of the bonds in case of loss or theft each one is passed through a cancelling machine, which neatly and cleanly punches about a hundred small holes in the paper.

OUR SECURITIES IN THE ENGLISH MARKET.

Judge Richardson is of opinion that the larger part of these seventy-five millions is held in England. No large part of our former loans was held here, for even John Bull's keenness for a good bargain and high interest could not control or overcome his thought that we should fail and become bankrupt—a thought that may or may not have had a wish to the same effect for its father. But we succeeded; we are now retiring our early loans, and we are still offering and paying on our new bonds high interest; and the hard facts and the temptation together are too much for John at last, so he comes out moderately. Although probably held here to a great extent, these bonds are not in the hands of the really great capitalists. Capital in large masses as held in England seems to seek investment on the fixed principle that low interest means good security, and our government will likely reach these masses when it offers three per cent. Down to a certain point it is true that the less we promise to pay for money the more we can get.

SEVERE SNOW STORM IN MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 8, 1872.

The severest snow storm this winter has prevailed here since Thursday morning. Over a foot of snow has fallen on the level, and is still falling very fast. Reports from the West give the same condition of affairs.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, March 8—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92¼ for money and 92¼ for the account. United States five-twenty bonds, 1865's, 92¼; 1867's, 92¼; ten-forties, 8[illegible].

PARIS BOURSE.—PARIS, March 8.—Rentes at 56f. 25c.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, March 8—4:30 P. M.—The cotton market closed heavy. Middling uplands, 11¼d.; middling Orleans, [illegible]. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including [illegible] for speculation and export. [illegible] are American. [illegible] of the week have been [illegible] bales, including [illegible] American. Actual export [illegible]. The stock of cotton at sea bound to this port is [illegible] bales, of which [illegible] are American. [illegible] from a steamship from New York [illegible].

[illegible] AT MANCHESTER.—LIVERPOOL, March 8.—The advices from Manchester are less favorable and cause a dull tone in the cotton market here.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, March 8—4:30 P. M.—The receipts of wheat for the past three days have been [illegible] quarters, including [illegible] American. [illegible] and [illegible] for [illegible].

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, March 8—[illegible] P. M.—Pork, 55s. per bbl. for prime mess. Lard, 41s. 6d. per cwt.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, March 8—2 P. M.—Tallow 43s. 6d. per cwt.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, March 8.—Spirits petroleum, [illegible] per gallon. Calcutta linseed, 6[illegible]. [illegible] Common rosin, [illegible] per cwt.

PETROLEUM MARKET.—ANTWERP, March 8.—Petroleum, [illegible] for fine pale American.

HAVANA MARKETS.

HAVANA, March 8, 1872.

[illegible]

RACING NOTES.

The Preakness stable is a most formidable one this year. Mr. M. H. Sanford has now in training a larger number of racers than any other gentleman on the turf in this country. The following is a list of them:—

KING HENRY, b. g., 6 years old, by Lexington, dam by Yorkshire.

JERSEYMAN, ch. h., 5 years old, by Vandal, dam Emma Wright, by Margrave.

BENJAMIN, br. c., 4 years old, by Asteroid, dam Bay Leaf.

MATE, br. c., 3 years old, by Australian, dam Mattie Gross, by Lexington.

GONG, b. h., 3 years old, by King Lear, dam by Revenue.

MILDEW, b. g., 3 years old, by Lexington, dam Mildred.

NOVEL, ch. g., 3 years old, by Australian, dam Novice.

M. A. B., b. f., 3 years old, by Asteroid, dam Bay Leaf.

REGAL, blk. f., 3 years old, by Virgil, dam by Lexington.

LAXITY, ch. f., 3 years old, by King Lear, dam Lax.

CORNFLOWER, br. f., 3 years old, by Virgil, dam by Lexington.

WHITE HOSE, ch. g., 3 years old, by King Lear, dam Barring.

A large share of the above three-year-olds are engaged in the coming events and are very promising.

The following is a list of Mr. Sanford's two-year-olds, a large portion of which are in the stakes:—

Imported b. f. by Macaroni, dam Blondella, by the Flying Dutchman.

Imported b. f. by Monsley, dam Delilah, by Thormanby.

Imported br. f. by King John, dam Entremets, by Sweetmeat.

Imported b. f. by Dundee, dam Topsy, by Kingston.

B. f. by King Lear, dam Edeny, by Lexington.
B. f. by King Lear, dam La Bruna.
B. g. by King Lear, dam General.
B. f. by King Lear, dam Lax.
Ch. g. by King Lear, dam Barring.
Br. f. by Jerome Edgar, dam La Henderson.
B. f. by Jerome Edgar, dam Lute.
B. g. by King Lear, dam Dot.
Ch. g. by King Lear, dam Miss Music.
B. f. by Lexington, dam Bay Leaf.
Ch. f. by Planet, dam Alabama.
Ch. g. by Planet, dam Mildred.

In addition to the above lot Mr. Sanford has now in New Orleans the following horses. They are engaged in the Metairie and Louisiana Stakes and Purses which commence being run for on the 30th inst.:—

PREAKNESS, b. h., 5 years old, by Lexington, dam Bay Leaf.

MONARCHIST, b. c., 4 years old, by Lexington, dam Mildred.

NIAGARA, b. m., 6 years old, by Lexington, dam Bay Leaf.

SALINA, b. f., 4 years old, by Lexington, dam Lightsome.

MADAME DUDLEY, b. f., 4 years old, by Lexington, dam by Flying Dutchman.

KADI, b. g., 3 years old, by Lexington, dam Katona.

It will be seen by the above list that Mr. Sanford has a string of thirty-four in training for the coming campaign, and should the string prove as strong as it is long the expectations of its owner should be large. There is no doubt that many of the above will be in front during the season.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises....... 6 22	Moon sets.....eve — —
Sun sets........ 6 01	High water...eve 8 46

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF MARCH AND APRIL.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
Oceanic	Mar 9	Liverpool	19 Broadway.
Washington	Mar 9	Havre	58 Broadway.
Britannia	Mar 9	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of Antwerp	Mar 9	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Bremen	Mar 9	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Nevada	Mar 13	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
City of Bristol	Mar 14	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
City of New York	Mar 15	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Hermann	Mar 16	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Australia	Mar 16	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Wyoming	Mar 20	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
City of Limerick	Mar 21	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
C of Washington	Mar 23	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Europa	Mar 23	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Ville de Paris	Mar 23	Havre	55 Broadway.
Minnesota	Mar 27	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Atlantic	Mar 30	Liverpool	19 Broadway.
Idaho	Apl 3	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Baltic	Apl 6	Liverpool	19 Broadway.
Pereire	Apl 6	Havre	58 Broadway.

PORT OF NEW YORK, MARCH 8, 1872.

CLEARED.

Steamship Britannia (Br), Greig, Glasgow—Henderson Bros.

Steamship Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland—J F Ames.

Ship Glance (Br), Lusty, London—E E Morgan's Sons.

Bark Orpheus (NG), Bellmer, Philadelphia—Theo Ruger.

Brig Quaco (Br), Mosher, Barbados—P I Nevius & Sons.

Brig Robin (Br), Woodman, Cardenas—Carver & Barnes.

Brig Mattano, Jarvis, Nuevitas—E Sanchez y Dolz.

Brig American Union, Collins, Philadelphia—A Abbott.

Schr Catharine Leed (Br), Leed, Gibraltar for orders—S L Merchant & Co.

Schr Harry Bluff, Benson, Point a Petre and Guadaloupe—H A Vatable & Son.

Schr Hattie E Smith, Brown, St Martins and Nevis—H A Vatable & Son.

Schr Annie Bayard (Br), Whelpley, Port au Prince—Henry & Parker.

Schr C C Dame, Bereridge, St Jago de Cuba—Jas E Ward & Co.

Schr Antelope, Barker, Nassau—D R DeWolf & Co.

Schr Lizzie Florence, Lippincott, Richmond—Slaght & Petty.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship China (Br), Macaulay, Liverpool Feb 24 and Queenstown 25th, with mdse and 343 passengers, to Chas G Francklyn. Had strong westerly winds and head seas the entire passage; March 5, lat 41 30, lon 63 51, passed a North German steamship, bound east; 7th, 254 miles east of Sandy Hook, steamship Calabria, hence for Liverpool; same day, 240 miles east of Sandy Hook, steamship Wisconsin, do for do.

Steamship City of Antwerp (Br), Eynon, Liverpool Feb 22, and Queenstown 23d, with mdse and 47 cabin and 559 steerage passengers to John G Dale. Experienced strong westerly gales the entire passage; severe frost and snow from the Banks; had a cyclone from SE to W on 3d inst. March 7, at 3 PM, lat 40 23, lon 67 45, passed a Cunard steamer and the steamship Wisconsin, both bound E.

Steamship Westphalia (NG), Schwensen, Hamburg, Feb 21, and Havre 24th, with mdse and 452 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Experienced heavy N and W gales with very high sea and much snow during the passage. 6th inst, lat 40 21, lon 64 50, spoke ship Criterion, from Mobile for Boston.

Steamship Tybee, Delanoy, St Domingo City Feb 25, Samana 26th, and Porto Plata 28th, with mdse and passengers, to Spofford Bros & Co. Had N and NW winds with heavy sea the entire passage.

Steamship Clyde, Kennedy, Galveston Feb 27, via Key West March 3, with mdse and passengers, to C H Mallory & Co. Had strong NW gales since leaving Key West.

Steamship Gen Sedgwick, Ellis, New Orleans Feb 28, and the bar 29th, with mdse and passengers, to C H Mallory & Co. Experienced strong northerly winds from Florida.

Steamship Charleston, Berry, Charleston, March 5, with mdse and passengers, to H R Morgan & Co. Experienced a most terrific gale from the NNW, which lasted from Hatteras to Barnegat. March 7, 15 miles S of Absecum, signalized steamship Huntsville, bound S.

Steamship Ellen S Terry, Salyear, Newbern, NC, to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Benefactor, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse to the Lorillard Steamship Co.

Schr Koret, Crocker, Curacoa, 20 days, with fustic to Dovale & Co; vessel to F Talbot & Co. Has been 14 days N of Hatteras with heavy NW gales; lost and split sails; 7th inst, saw a large schooner go ashore on Barnegat; could not make out her name.

Schr J S Schindler, Lee, Galveston, 22 days, with mdse to C H Mallory & Co.

Schr Jack Williams, Corson, Newbern, NC, 5 days, with railway ties to Thos G Benton & Son; vessel to Overton & Hawkins.

Schr Magellan, Hazleton, Virginia, with pine wood to Thos G Benton & Son.

Schr Maria Jane, Bowker, Virginia, with pine wood to Thos G Benton & Son.

Schr Mary Jane, Leek, Virginia, with pine wood to Thos G Benton & Son.

Schr John Forsyth, Taylor, Virginia, with pine wood to Thos G Benton & Son.

Schr Maria & Elizabeth, Bowkers, Virginia, with pine wood to Thos G Benton & Son.

Schr Julia A Rider, Corson, Georgetown, DC, with coal to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr Enoch Moore, ——, Alexandria.

Schr Oliver H Booth, Longstreet, James River, with pine wood.

Schr Enoch Kinde, Endicott, Baltimore, with coal.

Schr Henry Hinch, Collins, Baltimore, with coal to American Coal Co.

Schr S B Kirk, Tole, Baltimore, with coal to American Coal Co.

The steamship Nevada, arrived 7th, reports:—March 5, 9:20 AM, lat 41 40, lon 55 22, passed a Cunard steamer, steering E; 6th [illegible] passed a National line steamer, steering E; 7th, 9:00 AM, 140 miles E of Sandy Hook, passed a Cunard steamer, same day, 4:25, 177 miles E of Sandy Hook, passed steamship Wisconsin, hence for Liverpool; at 4 PM, 25 miles E of Sandy Hook, steamships City of Brooklyn, and Siesta.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

Steamship Neptune, Baker, Boston for New York, with mdse and passengers, to H F Dimock.

Steamer [illegible], Salem for New York, with mdse to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Schr Mary Jordan, Kelly, Calais for New York, with lumber to [illegible].

Schr [illegible] & Nellie, Gregory, Rockland for New York, with lime to [illegible] & Co.

Schr [illegible], Boston for New York.

Schr S Higgins, Providence for New York.

Schr H S [illegible], Salem for Philadelphia.

Steamer Doris, Young, Providence for New York, with mdse and passengers, to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Albatross, Davis, Fall River for New York, with mdse and passengers.

Steamer Electra, Beck, Providence for New York, with mdse and passengers.

BOUND EAST.

Steamship Chesapeake, Johnson, New York for Portland.

Schr Alice Brainton, Spencer, New York for Fall River.

Steamer Electra, Beck, New York for Providence.

WHITESTONE, LI, March 8, 10 PM.

The mild weather of the past twenty-four hours has made a considerable difference in the ice. Sailing craft, however, cannot get through unaided by steam tugs.

Wind at sunset W, light.

Disasters.

MARINE DISASTERS.

BARK SELMA (of Boston), Capt Richardson, went ashore on Clam Ledge, off Mt Desert Island, Me, night of 7th inst, and is lying badly on the ledge, with three and a half feet of water in the hold. Crew safe.

BRIG IRIS (Br), Downey, from Cardenas, and a schooner, with both masts gone, in tow of another schooner, entered Chesapeake Bay 4th inst.

SCHR [illegible] (A L, from Boston, at Lewes, Del, 8th, was in collision [illegible] with a schooner during a snow storm on Monday night last, [illegible] miles off Cape Henlopen (probably the Harry [illegible], before reported).

SCHR HELENA, from Boston for Mobile, which put into New Bedford 4th inst leaking, has a small steady leak near the load line.

SCHR LOUIS OSCAR, of New Orleans, was seen wrecked on Bacoon Island about 1st inst, with crew encamped on the shore. A heavy northeast gale prevented assistance being sent to them.

SCHR WEST WIND, Townsend, from Philadelphia for Fall River, before reported ashore on the breakwater below Newport, has a cargo of coal for E M Hawkins, of Fall River. She had not filled at last accounts.

BREMEN, Feb 18—The German ship Charlotte, Getjen, from Philadelphia for Bremen, stranded 20th inst on the coast of Jutland. (The crew arrived in London Feb 17, as before stated.)

FAYAL, Feb ——The Catarina (Italian bark), from New York for Falmouth (wheat), arrived here 5th leaky, and with pumps choked; must discharge part of cargo to remove and clear pumps.

GREENOCK, Feb 20—The ship Chevalier, arrived here from Pensacola, encountered very severe weather, and lost the greater part of her bulwarks, mostly on the starboard side; also some sails. She has been taken into Albert Dock to discharge.

LIVERPOOL, Feb 20—The Kate Kellock, which arrived here Feb 17 from New York, had front of poop stove and part of bulwarks and deck house washed away.

Feb 24—The following have been washed ashore near Mandal: Eight casks, 10 cases and 11 boxes; also a sack containing bedclothes. The casks are all marked on one end "Carbon oil, New York," "Standard oil," "Cleveland oil," and on the other the weight and gross tare. An official notice has been issued at Christianssand that the above will be sold.

NEWRY, Feb 20—The bark Redbreast, Walsh, which arrived at Warrenpoint from Baltimore, encountered heavy weather on the passage, losing part of her bulwarks, &c.

STORNOWAY, Feb 17—Put in for shelter 16th, bark Mercurius, Ludvigsen, from Galway for Savannah, three weeks out; had been driven as far north as Shetland, and experienced very severe weather.

ST HELENA, Jan 27—The whaling bark Globe, of New Bedford, Trilop, put in here yesterday for medical advice, and sailed again to-day.

The bark Minnie Graham (of Newport), Veal, which arrived here on the 11th inst from Formosa, and sailed same day for New York, reported having experienced on the 4th, off Cape Agulhas, a fearful gale, with heavy seas, during which she lost topsails and foretopmaststaysail, and sustained other damage.

TABLE BAY, Jan 20—The bark Adriatic, from Hiogo (Japan) for New York, with a cargo of teas, put in for repairs on the 4th inst. The captain reports having experienced a typhoon in the China Seas, which damaged the rudder and mizzenmast. She is now in dock, where her repairs are rapidly being proceeded with.

The ship King Arthur, Jackson, from Calcutta for New York, arrived at Algoa Bay on the 8th of January to effect repairs and obtain medical aid. Captain Jackson reports as follows:—Jan 5, 5 PM, five miles off Great Fish River, wind westerly and water smooth; 6 PM, wind increasing, took in all small sails, barometer steady at 29.95; 9 PM, wind coming off the land, ship heading to the westward; 11 PM, wind freshening and coming in gusts, stowed the upper topsails, close-reefed the mizzentopsails, and stowed courses, jib and spanker; sea getting up to a fearful height, and running very cross; ship commencing to take great quantities of water on deck; barometer still steady at 29.95; decided on keeping the ship before the wind for safety, and clewed up the mizzentopsails for the purpose. While doing so, at 12:30 AM, a fearfully heavy sea struck the vessel, flooding the main deck and poop, completely sweeping the decks of everything movable—boats, binnacle and companion way, starting combings of hatches, stanchions, &c, and disabling myself, the chief officer and several of the crew. Got the ship before the wind and ran to the eastward. At 4:30 AM hove to on the port tack, ship heading N by W, sea comparatively smooth. Decided on putting into Algoa Bay to repair damages.

Miscellaneous.

Purser J R Vandusen, of the steamship Tybee, from St Domingo City, &c, has our thanks for favors.

We are under obligations to Purser A R Tatum, of the steamship Charleston, from Charleston, for favors.

STEAMSHIP CITY OF WASHINGTON, Captain Jones, which left New York Feb 17, and which was spoken last Sunday afternoon by the steamship Atlantic, with her shaft broken, has arrived safely at Queenstown.

BARK MARY C FOX—A CARD—We, the undersigned officers of the bark Mary C Fox, recently wrecked, hereby express our sincere thanks to Capt Hines, officers and crew of steamer Norwich, for the timely aid rendered to us on Sunday, March 3, 1872, in saving life and property, and also our admiration of the skilful manner in which Capt Hines handled his steamer, getting out as he did hawsers six different times after parting them in a heavy seaway. The captain of of the Sea Queen also has our thanks for remaining by us.

WM ROSS, Master.
MAJOR McDONALD, Mate.
H SHERWOOD, Pilot.

THE ICE ON THE COAST—The recent cold weather has caused immense quantities of ice to accumulate along the coast. Captain Matthews, of the steamer Seminole, which arrived here to-day (7th) from Savannah, reports Vineyard Sound full of ice, and states that navigation through those waters was greatly impeded by it. Both of the buoys on Pollock Rip for the guidance of mariners have been swept away. There is more ice in that region than at any previous time this season. No communication with Vineyard Haven from the main land has been had since Monday.

There was considerable drift ice in our harbor this morning (7th), but it will go out with the ebb tide. A large quantity of ice that passed over Harding's Ledge, outside Boston Light, last night (6th), took the Bell Buoy from its moorings, and this morning (7th) it was drifted out into the bay, firmly held by the ice.—Boston Advertiser, March 8.

Notice to Mariners.

Capt Matthews, of steamer Seminole, at Boston, reports both buoys gone from Pollock Rip.

THE HARDINGS BELL BUOY.

The ice came down on this important guide to mariners with such force that it shouldered its moorings and went with the stream. This morning (7th) it was still drifting, and when last seen was opposite the Black Rock House. Collector Russell has despatched the steamer Hamlin to tow it back to its place. (The buoys on Pollock Rip are also adrift. (The steaming Elsie and Custom House tug Hamlin anchored the Hardings Ledge Boat on her station.)

Spoken.

Ship Alexander Marshall, Gardner, from Liverpool for New York, Feb 18, lat 49, lon 28.

Ship Madge Wildfire (Br), Hoffman, from Liverpool for Pensacola, Feb 15, lat 46, lon 19.

Ship Aminta, from Calcutta for New York, Jan 2 (by the King Arthur, Jackson, from Calcutta for New York, arrived at Table Bay Jan 15).

Ship Dunedin, from Manila for New York, Jan 10, lat 31 05 S, lon 35 48 E.

Ship India, Patten, from Cardiff for Shanghae, Dec 4, lat 15 44 S, lon 31 57 W.

Ship Winged Hunter, from Calcutta for Boston, Jan 8, off L'Agulhas.

Ship Astronom (NG), Klopper, from Bremen for Baltimore, Feb 2, lat 45 N, lon 22 30 W, with loss of topmast, and blowing strong from W.

Bark Corea, Phinney, from New York Dec 19 for Kaloma, Columbia River, Jan 30, 14 miles NE of Pernambuco.

Bark Agate, Brown, from Liverpool for Boston, Feb 17, lat 48, lon 17.

Schr Franconia, from Brazos for New York, 25 days out, March 7, between Shinnecock and Fire Island (and was supplied with water by pilot boat Isaac Webb, No 8).

Foreign Ports.

ANTWERP, Feb 20—Sailed, Trimountain, Urquhart, New York.

AMSTERDAM, Feb 17—Arrived, Poseidon, Knudsen, New Orleans; 18th, Kate Troop, Crocker, Savannah.

Sailed 17th, S Suppicich, Plagens, New York.

ALGOA BAY, Jan 6—Arrived, Piccadilly, Morris, Boston.

Sailed 4th, Ann E Taylor, Percival, Boston; 18th, John Kendall, New York.

BRISTOL (Pill), Feb 23—Arrived, J W Holmes, Holmes, New York; N Mosher, Johnson, Savannah for Gloucester.

BELFAST, Feb 19—Arrived, Armonia, Fedele, New York; 21st, Hy Knight, Gilkey, Philadelphia.

Sailed 22d, St Helena, Mann, Pensacola.

BREMEN, Feb 21—Arrived, Ganss, Steengrafe, New York.

BREMERHAVEN, Feb 17—Arrived, Baltimore (s), Fischer, Baltimore; 18th, Hermann (s), Reichmann, New York; 20th, J F Chapman, Stone, do.

Sailed 19th, Leocadia, Wenke, New York; Industrie, Hilken, Baltimore.

BROUWERSHAVEN, Feb 19—Arrived, Jenny, Bjorkquist, and Amelia, Marich, New York.

BORDEAUX, Feb 20—Sailed, Forsogct, Smith, New York.

BARCELONA, Feb 16—Arrived, Elcira, Caps, Charleston; Adela, Quinones, do; Janico, Ros, New Orleans; 17th, Jozen Carmelita, Ange, Charleston; Columbus, Ferrer, Savannah; 29th, Anibal, Moragues, Charleston.

Sailed 17th, Timoteo, Llana, Charleston.

BEYROUT, Feb 4—Sailed, Anna Maria, Thornton, Boston.

CARDIFF, Feb 22—Cleared, Excelsior, New York; Norsk Veritas, New Orleans.

Sailed 20th, Brookville, Thomas, New Orleans; Avondale, Evans, Galveston; 21st, F B Cutting, Tyson, New Orleans; Ashbur, Sorensen, do; Henry Pelham, Vickery, New York; Elise & Kathinde, Sanderson, do; Cicero, Monk, San Francisco; Pactolus, Dalrymple, Baltimore.

Ent out 22d, Rainbow, Allen, for Galveston; Irene, Jorgensen, New York; Hez, Salcato, and Helen Clintan, Blanchard, New Orleans.

CADIZ, Feb 15—Arrived, Eyra, Corning, New York.

CORK, Feb 21—Arrived, Insula Capri, Anderson, Philadelphia.

CARTHAGENA, Feb 17—Arrived, M McFarlane, Hall, Alicante.

CURACOA, Feb 7—In port brig Creole, for New York next day.

CIENFUEGOS, Feb 25—Arrived, brigs M A Herrera, French, Kingston, Ja; Eva N Johnson, Johnson, St Jago.

Sailed 27th, brigs Mercedita (Sp), Oliver, Savannah; 29th, Sarah, Clark, New York.

CARDENAS, Feb 29—Sailed, bark Jose Arnell (Sp), Maig, Savannah; 29th, schr E K Dresser, Reed, Charleston via Havana.

DUNKIRK, Feb 22—Arrived, James Muir, Crosby, Philadelphia.

DEAL, Feb 21—Sailed, Elizabeth Taylor, Proctor (from Newcastle), Richmond, Va.

EASTBOURNE, Feb 22—The Norwegian bark Wanderer, Olsen, from Hartlepool for Baltimore (coals), arrived off here to-day, and landed master (sick).

FALMOUTH, Feb 23—Arrived, Rufus, Skarr, Wilmington, NC.

Sailed [illegible] 23d, Catherine, Shearer, New York.

GIBRALTAR, Feb 12—Arrived, Jesse Cutil, Underhill, New York; Speed, Forbes, and Marie Augusta, Roiter, do; 14th, San Luigi, Trapani, do; 16th, Silver Stream, Todd, Malaga (and cleared for New York).

Sailed 14th, Doranosa, Young (from Sicily), New York.

Cleared 14th, Rome, Otis, Matanzas, Laurence, Hewer, Boston.

GENOA, Feb 17—Arrived, Lizzie M Merrill, Call, New Orleans; Dagmar, Olsen, New York; 18th, Cyclone, Forbes, do.

Sailed 17th, Coralia, Atkin, Pensacola; 19th, Sterling, Spragne, Smyrna; Biaggino, Chiesa, Philadelphia.

GREENOCK, Feb 22—Sailed, Nelson, Wala, Pensacola.

[illegible] Cook, do.

Sailed from [illegible] 21st, Anna, Bahlmann, San Francisco; Colorado, Liberty, Boston.

GRAVESAND, Feb 21—Cleared, schr Dauntless Dr, Mc Donald, New York.

HARTLEPOOL, Feb 21—Sailed, Jennie Bertara, Lewis, New York.

HULL, Feb 20—Arrived, Van der Heem, Kooke, New York; 21st, Canada Belle, Trodal, do; Jean Marie, Oliver, do.

HAVRE, Feb 19, Arrived, Rachelot, Tooker, New York; Comtesse Iroubelai, Savanal, New Orleans; Oswego, Anderson, do; 19th, Thomas Harward, Stockard, do; Freeman Clark, Freeman, do; Monte Rosa, Thomas, do; 22d, Persica (s), Dunn, New York.

Sailed 18th, Charlotte, Austin, Cardiff and United States; 21st, Garibaldi, Jordan, New Orleans.

Cleared 20th, General Butler, Chase, Cardiff; 21st, Aristocrat, Horton, [illegible] United States; 22d, [illegible] Baltimore.

HELVOET, Feb 18—Arrived, Rosore, Pedersen, New York; 20th, America, Knoebel, [illegible] Clark, Daley, Philadelphia; 21st, Jenny, Stockrung, New York.

Sailed 17th, Mateor, Nieper, New York.

HAMBURG, Feb 19—Arrived, Fleetwing, Pietmer, New Orleans; Thuringia (s), do; Germania (s), do; 20th, J. B. Lincoln, Morafs, Guanape; Dr Tonger, Chambers, New York; 22d, Frau Anget, Calbbe, do.

Sailed 18th, Washington, Timm, New York.

HONG KONG, Jan 14—Sailed, Dashing Wave, Lawrence, San Francisco; 14th, Tameria, Shelton, do.

HAVANA, March 2—In port, ship Josephine Onion (Br), Onion, from New Orleans for Liverpool; [illegible] Lizzie H Jackson, Warwick, and [illegible] Jackson, clearing for New York; Eben Tucker, [illegible] for do; Saguna (Sp), Hauser [illegible] Hatteras; Virginia, [illegible] Pepes.

Sweet; Mary C Dyer, Hopkins; Eliza, Swasey; Cardenas, Sundberg, and G W Rosevelt, Harriman, one; brigs Lija Houghton, Wooster, and Gerda (Swe), Neilson, for New York; Mechanic, Nichols; [illegible] Brown; Stephen Bishop, Russell Portland; [illegible] Caseadale, Simmons; Sally (Blanor Meredith, Ayres; [illegible] Clara J, Ad Brown, Matthews; [illegible] Rich, Strout, one; [illegible] Nellie, and McFadden, and Mariposa, Staples, one; [illegible] Chase, Dailing, for New Orleans; M E Staples, Collin; Mary E Long, Hardy; Linda, Taylor; Susanna, Woodman; United States, Bennett; S B Rome, Diggins, Mary E Staples, Godfrey, and Florence Rogers, Shepard, one.

Arrived at do 7th, steamships City of Merida, Deaken, from New York for Vera Cruz; 8th, City of Mexico, Timmerman, Vera Cruz for New York, to sail 9th.

LIVERPOOL, Feb 20—Arrived, Willis, Branch, Philadelphia; Anna Camp, Lincoln, do; 21st, River Lune, Williams San Francisco; 22d, Oswego, Roberts, Baker's Island Evangeline, Robinson, Wilmington.

Also arrived March 8, Muscongus, Gove, Charleston.

Sailed 22d, Comptador, Metcalf, San Francisco; Oger, Olsen, New York; Arlington, Stevenson, Philadelphia; Palace Lock, Cardiff and Galveston; Fille de l'Air, Jones, Charleston via Newport.

Cleared 20th, Keystone, Berry, Baltimore; 21st, Matilda Hilyard, Levitt, New York; 22d, Victory, Cushing, New Orleans; Jens Nielsen, Andersen, New York; Daniel Webster, Browne, do; 3d, Chas Davenport, Potter, New Orleans.

Ent out 20th, Importer, Byrne, for Boston; Hector, Jenkins, New York; Wild Hunter, Erlebsen, Richmond, Va; 21st, Marlborough, Armstrong, and Jas Foster, Jr, Cunningham, New York; Monarchy, Day, Philadelphia; Parthia (s), Watson, Boston; 23d, Tiber (s), Crombie, do; G A Littlefield, Carver, Halifax, NS; Europa, Fulton, New Orleans; City of New York (s), Jones, New York; Holland (s), Bragg, New York; Essex, Smith, Wilmington, via Cardiff.

LONDON, March 8—Arrived, steamship Erin, Lawson, New York.

Cleared Feb 21, City of Hamilton, Perkins, Philadelphia.

Ent out 23d, Humboldt (s), Barandon, for New York; 24th Svalen, Boe, Philadelphia; Teresa, Adams, New York.

Sailed 21st, Constantine, Creevy, New York.

LONDONDERRY, Feb 21—Arrived, Chasseur, Thompson, Baltimore; 23d, Agostine Felaga, Cilea, New York.

LYNN, Feb 21—Arrived, Fraternitas, Jacobsen, New York.

LEGHORN, Feb 19—Sailed, Eleanor Chapman, Richardson, Baltimore.

MARSEILLES, Feb 19—Arrived, Southern Belle, Philadelphia.

Sailed 17th, Mary E Leighton, Bray, New York.

MALAGA, Feb 16—Arrived, Anduiza, Roldan, New Orleans.

MIDDLESBOROUGH, Feb 21—Sailed, La Bella, Christiansen, New York; 22d, Phoenix, Stranburg, do.

MATANZAS, Feb 29—Arrived, bark Sharpsburg, Rogers, Philadelphia; brigs Clara Smith, Keen, Portland; John Aviles, Standish, Jamaica; Addie Hall, Stephen, Havana; schrs Virginia, Hall, St John, NB; Louisa Bliss, Strong, Aspinwall; March 1, brigs J B Brown, Bain, Baltimore; Lena Thurlow, Cornett, Portland; Springbok (Br), Malstrein, do; Minnie Traub, Thompson, Havana; Ida M Comery, Darrah, do.

Sailed Feb 29, bark Hancock, Collins, north of Hatteras; brigs Mary A Chase, Dolan, do; Uruguay (Br), Pitman, do; March 1, barks Carlton, Trecartin, New York; Helen Drummond (Br), Thurgartin, New Orleans; brig Walter Howe, Pierce, New York; schr Hattie E Sampson, Davis, north of Hatteras; 2d, barks James E Ward, Nickerson, New York; D C Chapman, Knight, Baltimore; N M Haven, Hall, Philadelphia; brigs Novelty, Havener, Boston; Alice Woods (Br), Doherty, New York.

NAPLES, Feb 18—Arrived, Amilcare, Romano, New York.

NEWPORT (Mon), Feb 20—Sailed, Resource, Gran, New York.

Cleared 22d, Aladdin, New York.

NEWCASTLE, Feb 22—Cleared, Delta, for New Haven, Ct; Xenia, Boston.

Ent out 20th, Kensington, Sproule, for Philadelphia.

PORTLAND, Feb 21—Sailed, Alliance, Larsen (from London), Philadelphia.

Put in 22d, Rachael, Harries, from London for Philadelphia.

PORTO PLATA, Feb 28—In port schrs Helen E Locke, and A H Putnam.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb 22—Arrived, Der Fruhling, Koepcke, Liverpool for Richmond, put in windbound; Amykos, Jansen, New York; 23d, Sea King, Edwards, do.

Also arrived March 8, steamship City of Washington, Leitchead, New York for Liverpool.

SUNDERLAND, Feb 19—Sailed, Helena, Olsen, New Orleans.

SHIELDS, Feb 24—Sailed, Xenia, New York.

SCALA NOVA, Jan (? Feb) 2—Sailed, Entella, Denaro, New York.

SINGAPORE, Jan 18—Arrived, Samson, Ross, Labuan; 19th John Tucker, Taylor, Newport; 20th, Tanjore, Cobb, Cardiff.

Sailed Jan 17, John Clark, Ross, Boston.

ST HELENA, Jan 13—Arrived, Japan, Hoyer, Singapore (and sailed 15th for New York); 18th, Minnie Graham, Veal, Formosa (and sailed for New York); 20th, Mary Killam, Butler, Java (and sailed for Boston); 21st, St Paul, Drecher, Hong Kong (and sailed 22d for New York); Haitien, Murison, Cape Town (and sailed 28th for Boston).

SAGUA, Feb 27—Arrived, brigs Surf, Thompson, New York; Harriet Amelia, Cochran, Portland.

Sailed 27th, bark Florence Peters, Skinner, Philadelphia; brigs Emma, Smart, Portland; 28th, Hattie E Wheeler, [illegible] con, do; G A Coonan (Br), Halcrow, New York.

TARRAGONA, Feb 17—Sailed, Gyda, Lovold, New York.

TRIESTE, Feb 16—Arrived, Emma, Toriola, Philadelphia; 17th, Clausman, Marr, do.

Sailed 17th, Sagadahoc, Starkey, Trapani.

TABLE BAY, Jan 16—Sailed, Lyttleton, Algoa Bay.

VIGO, Feb 13—Arrived, Amalia, Berg, Philadelphia.

American Ports.

BOSTON, March 7—Arrived, schrs Freeman, McKay, Baltimore for Weymouth (was towed off the shore at Hull); Snow Squall, Lord, New York via President Roads, where she got jammed in the ice, and had to be towed up to city.

Cleared—Schrs E R Emerson, Snow, Charleston; Joseph Segar, Ellis, Wilmington, NC; Joshua S Bragdon, Snow, Richmond, Va.

Sailed—Barks Abd-el-Kader, Isabel; brigs Queen, Abby A Stevens, Minnie Abbie, Lone Star; and from the roads steamer Centipede and brig David Bugbee.

8th—Arrived, steamships Nereus, Bearse, New York; William Kennedy, Baltimore; Aries, Philadelphia; Glaucus, Walden, New York; U S gunboat Frolic, do.

BALTIMORE, March 7—Arrived, brig Iris, Loney, Cardenas; schrs Helen A Hoyt, Arnold, and John J Ward, Ionia, New York; Helen Hasbrouck, Holt, Hoboken. Below, a loaded schooner, with both masts gone, in tow of another schooner.

Cleared—Barks Adelaide Pendergast (Br), McVey, Richmond, Va; Metz, Cleland, Belfast, I; brigs Ceredig, Evans, Newry, I; E M Hosken, Jones, Boston; schrs Laura Bridgman, Clark, Portland; Rhocelia Blew, Van Gilder, New Bedford.

Sailed—Bark Suzerain, for Bristol, E; brig Gladiateur, for Mayaguez.

BELFAST, March 5—Sailed, schr John Wentworth (new), Lewis, Antigua.

CHARLESTON, March 8—Arrived, steamship Jas Adger, Lockwood, New York.

GALVESTON, Feb 29—Cleared, bark Lincoln, Hutchinson, Sagua.

Sailed 28th, ship Adelaide Baker (Br), McLellan, New Orleans; brig Florence, Rathburn, Mobile.

MACHIASPORT, Feb 29—Sailed, schr Sarah H, Sanborn, Granada.

In port March 4, schr Five Sisters, Hooper, for Havana, ready to sail.

NEW ORLEANS, March 3—Arrived, steamship Gardner, Erozama, Havana. Below, coming up, bark Niphon, B[illegible] from Boston.

SOUTHWEST PASS, March 3—Sailed, steamship St Louis; ships Preston, and Cordelia; barks Waverley, Georgia, Abbie N Franklin, Patmos.

NORFOLK, March 5—Arrived, schrs Robert Pettis, E[illegible], and White Wing, Antone, Providence; Joseph N Frank, Randolph, New York.

7th—Arrived, steamships Wm P Clyde, Scott, and Isaac Bell, Blakeman, New York; schr Alice Fox, Emmons, do.

Cleared—Schr Aidana Rokes, Rose (having completed repairs), New York.

NEW BEDFORD, March 7—Arrived, schr Lottie Beard, Perry, Mobile for Boston. The reported arrival of bark Sacramento in the Bay yesterday was erroneous.

NARRAGANSETT, March 7—Sailed from the West Bay this AM, schr A Denike, Jones, Boston for Baltimore.

In Dutch Island harbor, in the ice, schrs Pecora, C[illegible], from Providence for Philadelphia; Ann Eliza, Crowell, Somerset for New York; and others.

NEWPORT, March 7, PM—Arrived, brig W A Henry, from Maracaibo for New York (had heavy weather, and is badly iced up—crew frostbitten); schrs E Davis, New York for Portland; Widner, Maracaibo for New York.

PENSACOLA, March 4—Arrived, bark Savannah (Br), Knill, Swansea.

Cleared—Schrs Tampico, Lombard, Tampico; Nellie S[illegible], Poland, Matanzas.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7—Cleared, ship Wyoming, Jackson, New Orleans; barks Nordliden (Nor), Haagensen, Cork or Falmouth for orders; L'Invidia (Ital), Cafiero, Alexandria, Egypt; brig J Polledo, Dyer, Matanzas; schrs W Doughten, Tatem, Pawtucket; L & A Babcock, Smith, Boston.

PORTLAND, March 6—Cleared, schr Zeyla, Crowell, Georgetown, DC.

Sailed—Bark Mary M Bird.

7th—Cleared, bark Alice Tarlton, Connor, Matanzas.

PROVINCETOWN, March 7—Arrived, schrs Hope, Chase, and Hattie C Fago, Haley, Philadelphia for Boston.

PROVIDENCE, Mar 7—No steamer from Newport or Fall River to-day; the ice is very heavy down to Dutch Island; schr A F Kindberg, which left here the 5th inst, is fast in the ice below Navatt; steamers Hercules and Rattlesnake, which started for Philadelphia last evening, got fast in the ice the side of Field's Point, but got clear PM 7th and proceeded; no sailing vessel arrived or sailed.

ROCKLAND, Feb 29—Sailed, schr H Castoff, Dunton, New York.

March 2—Sailed, schrs Bedabedec, Knowlton, and Bengal, Titus, New York; Ringleader, Snare, Norfolk.

SAVANNAH, March 4—Cleared, brig San Jose (Sp), [illegible] ver, Palma and Barcelona; schr Olone, Fall River.

8th—Arrived, steamship Leo, Dearborn, New York; schr Anna Sims, Norfolk; W C Bee, New York.

Cleared—Barks Nile, for Liverpool; Mary G Reed, Belfort, NC.

SALEM, March 6—In port schrs E G Knight, Collamore, from New York for Portsmouth; Hiawatha, Dixon, from Newcastle, Del, for Newburyport.

WILMINGTON, NC, March 5—Arrived, schr S B Wheeler, Corson, Wilmington, Del.

Cleared—Schr Thos G Smith, Bacon, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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THE COURTS.

Interesting Proceedings in the United States, New York and Brooklyn Courts.

Secretary Boutwell Sued for $2,000,000—An Extraordinary Suit—Decision in a Collision Case—Yonkers and New York Fire Insurance Company in Court—What Constitutes a Bar Under Bankruptcy Proceedings—Verdict Against a Railroad Company—Business in General Sessions.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

A Short Method of Ridding Salt Lake City of Obnoxious Liquor Dealers—A City Marshal Enters the Store of a Defendant Who Has Not Paid His License Fees and Destroys His Stock and Apparatus—A Test Question to This Court—Suit Against Secretary Boutwell by the State of Kentucky—The Question of Payment for the Service of the State Troops—The State to Look to Congress for Relief, as in the Case of the Missouri Petition.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8, 1872.

No. 379. Jeter Clinton et al. vs. Englebrecht et al.—Error to the Supreme Court of Utah Territory.—This action was brought in a District Court of the Territory to recover a penalty under a Territorial statute for the wilful destruction of certain liquors belonging to the defendants in error. They were retail liquor dealers in Salt Lake City. An ordinance of the city required the payment of a license fee for the privilege of such traffic in liquors, and provided that, upon complaint being made of a violation, a warrant should issue directed to the City Marshal, commanding the destruction of the stock and everything used for the purpose of manufacturing, selling, &c. In this case a warrant was issued by Clinton, one of the Aldermen of the city, and the City Marshal entered the place of the defendants and demolished its contents. Upon the trial the plaintiffs in error demurred to the challenge of the array of the jury, which was overruled and the trial ordered to proceed. Under the instructions of the Court the verdict was for the plaintiffs below, for about $61,000, the value of the stock and fixtures destroyed, which under the statute the party destroying was liable to pay to the injured party, as a portion of the penalty attached. It is here contended that as the act was done under the authority of a warrant, a "claim of right," the offence punishable by the statute under which the suit was brought was not committed. That offence was "malicious mischief," and there should have been an averment and proof of the commencement of a criminal prosecution. The question of the legality of the jury is also presented, the same as in the case of Stow, before argued. C. J. Hiller for plaintiffs in error; H. N. Baskin for defendants.

No. 132. Home Insurance Company, of New York, vs. Boston—Error to the Circuit Court for Missouri—The insurance company insured the defendant in August, 1864, for the term of three months, on a stock of hemp stored in a warehouse at Glasgow, Missouri, it being stipulated in the policy that there would be no liability for loss or damage by fire "which may happen by means of any invasion, insurrection, riot or civil commotion, or any military or usurped power." On the trial the defence showed that the fire was not set by rebel soldiers or camp followers while the place was held by military forces, commanded by the rebel General Clark, and this evidence was not rebutted by the plaintiff below, further than to show a possibility that the fire might have been accidental (although the rebels were in possession), and thus raise a doubt whether it was caused by rebel incendiarism or not. The jury gave the insured the benefit of the doubt, and their verdict was for the plaintiff. It is here contended that the verdict was against the weight of evidence. To this the reply is that as this Court does not sit to try issues of fact determined by juries in the Courts below, the verdict will be sustained. Matt. H. Carpenter for the plaintiff in error; F. A. Dick for the defendants.

Case No. 6 (original). State of Kentucky vs. Secretary Boutwell.—The return of the Secretary of the Treasury in this case takes the ground that as the troops were not called into the service by the authority of the President or Secretary of War, or by an officer of the army, but by the State of Kentucky, and were under the officers of the State, and were never attached to the command of any officer of the army of the United States, the State is not entitled to the claim presented under the act of 1861, but must look to Congress for a special act of relief. It is said that the question involved and the act of 1861 have had legislative construction placed upon them by the acts of 1862 and 1863 providing for the payment to the State of Missouri for a similar service of her militia. If Missouri, for a claim precisely the same as that presented by the State of Kentucky, was not entitled under the act of 1861 and required special legislation for her relief, that must be conceded to be the proper course to be taken in this case. It is also objected that under the rules of the Department, established by Secretary Chase, the claim cannot be paid, and it is urged that the present Secretary would not be justified in setting aside the rules of his predecessor unless the necessity is imperative. The position is taken that the granting of warrants is not, in the meaning of the statute, solely and exclusively a ministerial act and duty, but one which requires, and was intended to require, discretion and judgment by the head of the department, and it is contended that for this reason the Secretary is not subject, in the discharge of this duty, to the control or direction of this Court. The Secretary is bound by the act of 1861, under which the claim is made to exercise his discretion in respect to all claims made under it, and, if the Court commands him to do other than his judgment warrants in the discharge of his official duties in the premises, such command would take from him the discretion and judgment placed in him, and would render it impossible for him to perform his duties as required and intended by the act, and would transfer to the Court the discharge of the duties and the payment of the claim; and, in this case, would subject the money in the Treasury to be taken therefrom by the judgment of the Court.

The original jurisdiction of the Court to issue the writ of mandamus is denied, and a protest is entered against its exercise.

Counsel argued the question at length, the State being represented by Judge Casey and Mr. Barton, and the government by the Attorney General, Assistant Attorney General Hill and Solicitor General Bristow. The points of law involved were stated at the time of the argument on the application for a rule to show cause. No new briefs were filed. Secretary Boutwell was not present, owing to indisposition.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Extraordinary Suit Against Secretary Boutwell—Two Millions of Dollars Involved.

A case has been recently brought in the United States Circuit Court by Bartholomew C. Galvin against Mr. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury, to recover the large sum of $2,000,000 damages for alleged non-fulfilment of contract in regard to a scheme of financial operations which, the plaintiff states, he submitted to Mr. Boutwell in the month of June, 1869. The plaintiff proposed, by his plan, to stop all gambling in gold; to save to the mercantile public $6,000,000 annually, and increase the national commerce to the same extent; to produce an increase of $25,000,000 annually in the customs duties, and by the payment of duties in gold instead of currency save $14,000,000. He also set forth a project for a saving in the cost of food—in fact a scheme by which there should be a saving per year in the whole community of one-half the national debt. There are allegations in the complaint that Mr. Boutwell offered to make a satisfactory settlement with the plaintiff and give him a place in the Treasury. The plaintiff further claims that by his plan there has been saved to the country $[illegible]. The case was originally commenced in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, and subsequently removed to the United States Circuit Court; but, as will be seen by the subjoined decision of Judge Blatchford, the case has been sent back to the State Court on the ground that the plaintiff is an alien. The following is the language of the Judge:—

DECISION.

[illegible]

A Patent Suit.

Judge Woodruff was again occupied yesterday in hearing a continuation of the argument in the patent suit of Cyrenus H. Wheeler vs. the Clipper Reaper and Mower Machine Company.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN ADMIRALTY.

A Collision Case—Decision.

Yesterday Judge Blatchford rendered his decision in the case of N. W. [illegible] and others vs. The Steamship Aleppo. The libel was filed to recover damages from the steamer, which belongs to the Cunard Company, for the sinking of the bark Merrimac off the coast of Massachusetts on the 1st of February, 1871. The bark was becalmed in a thick fog, and the steamer, going at a rate of speed stated to be seven or eight miles an hour, and too rapidly under the circumstances, hit the bark on the port side, between the main and mizzen, making a complete cut, down to the water's edge. In twelve minutes the bark went to the bottom, with whatever cargo she had on board; but the crew were saved by being taken off on the Aleppo. The defence was that the collision was entirely accidental, and that there was no fault on the part of the steamer. The decision of the Judge is in favor of the libellants. His Honor holds that the Aleppo was going at too high a rate of speed in the prevailing fog. The amount claimed in the libel, filed May 24, 1871, is $[illegible], with interest. Decree for the libellants, with costs, with a reference to a commissioner to compute the damages.

Townsend & Scudder and J. C. Dodge (of Boston) for libellants; D. D. Lord for claimants.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN BANKRUPTCY.

The Yonkers and New York Fire Insurance Company.

As already stated in the HERALD, Alexander E. Orr has filed a petition praying that the Yonkers and New York Fire Insurance Company be adjudicated an involuntary bankrupt. The case will be called this morning before Judge Blatchford.

SUPREME COURT.

What Constitutes a Bar Under Bankruptcy Proceedings.

Before Judge Barrett.

Ansonia Brass and Copper Company vs. The New York Lamp Chimney Co.—The defendants set up that they had been adjudicated bankrupts, and that in the bankruptcy proceedings the plaintiffs proved their debt and received a dividend, which was admitted, and claimed that this constituted a bar to the further prosecution of these claims, according to the express language of the twenty-first section of the Bankrupt act. The Court held the language referred to did not apply to cases where the bankrupt failed to get his discharge. The jury gave a verdict for plaintiff for $5,659 84, and $150 allowance was made to counsel. For plaintiff, S. B. Higenbotham; for defendant, John J. Martin.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Decisions.

By Judge Ingraham.

Knowles vs. Anderson et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs, with leave to renew on affidavits explaining plaintiff's affidavit.

Wiet vs. Marden et al.—Motion granted.

Bach vs. Stegmuller.—Motion granted on payment of costs of default and motion.

Baker et al. vs. Robbins.—Motion denied, costs to abide event. Defendant may renew on producing written stipulation admitting matter set up by plaintiff.

Gibney vs. Darling.—Motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Decisions.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Brown vs. Williams—Order of reference granted.
Gray vs. Helten—Order granted.
Wilson vs. Dwinelle—Motion dismissed.
Anderson vs. Babcock—Order denying motion.
Donnell vs. Donnell—Order granted.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—PART I.

Damages for Ejecting a Passenger from the Cars.

Before Judge Larremore and a Jury.

James P. Denny vs. The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.—The plaintiff in September, 1870, bought a ticket from Cincinnati to New York, by way of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad. After the train had left Utica he asked the conductor to endorse his ticket, as he wanted to stop at Little Falls. The conductor, according to plaintiff's version, declined to endorse it, saying that it was not necessary. Plaintiff left the train, went to Amsterdam and thence started on another train to Schenectady, where he resumed his journey on the New York Central Railroad. On showing his ticket to the conductor the latter said that it was not good, and that he must pay his fare or leave the train. The plaintiff refused to do either, and thereupon, after a short dispute between the conductor, himself and one of the officials of the road, the plaintiff was forcibly ejected by the conductor and a brakesman from the train at Hoffman's station. The plaintiff brings suit to recover $5,000 damages. On the defence it was shown that the conductor had instructions from the company, where a party transferred himself from one train to another, without having his ticket properly endorsed, to collect the fare from the passenger, and, in case of his refusal to pay, to eject him from the cars. The conductor positively denied that the plaintiff ever made application to him to endorse his ticket before he got off at Little Falls. It was also proved by the defence that the conductor told plaintiff he could pay his fare under protest, and if anything was wrong he would rectify it; that the conductor expressed to plaintiff his regret at being compelled to put him off the car, and that the removal of him from the car was done in as quiet a manner as the circumstances of the case would allow. The jury rendered a verdict for $250 for plaintiff.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

Assistant District Attorney Fellows prosecuted in this Court yesterday. There was a large calendar of cases, but many of them were not disposed of in consequence of the failure of witnesses to attend.

INDECENT EXPOSURE.

Dominick Miller was tried and convicted of indecently exposing his person in West Fortieth street on the 22d of January last. The Recorder sent him to the Penitentiary for one year—that being the extreme penalty that could be inflicted under the statute.

Thomas Reilly and James Wren were tried and acquitted upon a charge of burglary in the third degree. It seems that on the evening of the 16th of January the shoe store of Michael Lyden, 1,249 Broadway, was broken into and $250 worth of boots and shoes taken. At midnight a policeman arrested the prisoners in Worth street and found a portion of the goods in a carriage which Reilly was driving. He satisfied the Court and jury by evidence that he was a hack driver and was employed by unknown parties, who, undoubtedly, were the burglars.

AN OBSCENE LITERATURE VENDER PLEADS GUILTY.

William Simpson pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with selling obscene literature on the 9th of October last. It was claimed by a witness for the prosecution that the defendant had been engaged in this nefarious business for years, and that he had circulated improper books and pictures among school children in large quantities. Mr. Howe made a statement in extenuation of punishment, and informed the Court that the accused was a vender of newspapers and had been led through ignorance to sell obscene books. He asked the Court to suspend judgment.

The Recorder directed that Simpson should be taken in custody till Monday, when sentence would be passed.

Mary C. Wilkin was tried upon an indictment for larceny charging her with stealing a gold watch on the 4th of August, worth $125, from the house of John Weldon, in Harlem. The jury gave her the benefit of a doubt, and acquitted her; but she was detained upon another charge.

Mr. McClelland asserted that his client was the victim of circumstances, as she bore a strong resemblance to a female thief well known to the police.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—In Bankruptcy—Involuntary Cases.—Nos. 3149, 3219, 3237, 3285, 3217, 3314, 3339, 3340, 3355, 3358, 3365, 3367, 3372, 3375, 3377, 3381, 3382, 3383, 3385, 3387, 3390. Calendar for argument—3355.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Rubber and Teeth.

Before Judge Benedict.

Judge Benedict issued an attachment yesterday, on application of counsel for Goodyear Vulcanite Rubber Company, against George H. Halstead for alleged contempt of an injunction issued in an action against him forbidding him to use their rubber plates for artificial teeth. Bail was fixed at $500.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

The Westfield Disaster.

There are thirteen suits for damages against the Staten Island Railroad Company on the calendar for this month. The cases have been set down for Monday next by Judge Pratt, and are entirely distinct from those brought in the City Court. It is said that the suit of Pernette Chenevière, administratrix, will be the first tried as a test case. Mr. G. J. Greenfield will appear for plaintiffs and Messrs. Beach and [illegible] for the company. Below will be found the titles of the causes in the Circuit Court:—

240, Marie A. Uhlman vs. Staten Island Railroad Company; 241, Same vs. Same; 242, Marie A. Uhlman vs. Same; 243, Pernette Chenevière, administratrix, &c., vs. Same; 244, Same vs. Same; 245, Same vs. Same; 246, Same vs. Same; 247, Pernette Chenevière vs. Same; 248, Patrick Cashman, administrator, &c., vs. Same; 249, Marie Colman, administratrix, &c., vs. Same; [illegible], John A. Brown vs. Same; 251, John Mulcahy vs. Same; 252, John Hamilton vs. Same.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Decisions.

By Justice Pratt.

Mary Lantz vs. John Lantz.—Motion of [illegible] denied, with leave to renew on proof that defendant [illegible]. No costs.

Mecham vs. Forester.—Judgment for plaintiff. See opinion.

CITY COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Is This Place a Nuisance?

Before Judge Neilson.

The Board of Health, on the 22d of January, declared by resolution that James Marsh's ammonia works, on Marshall street, between Hudson avenue and Little street, were a public nuisance and dangerous to life and health when carried on as a chemical factory. A copy of the resolution was also sent to the proprietor. Yesterday counsel for Marsh applied for and obtained an order from Judge Neilson restraining the Board of Health from proceeding against his place, and to show cause why they should not be permanently enjoined at a special term of the Supreme Court on the first Monday of April next. Mr. Marsh questions the authority of the Board, alleging that they have no jurisdiction over his business.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Rondout and Oswego Railroad Company Injunction Vacated.

ALBANY, March 8, 1872.

Judge Learned this morning rendered his decision in the Rondout and Oswego Railroad cases. He finds that the Judge had no authority to direct the injunction order to be returned before himself, and that there is no injunction in existence, and thereupon, as matter of form, he sets aside the injunction. He also finds that the authority the County Judge attempted to exercise was not in him; that it was restraining the ordinary business of a corporation and could only be exercised, if at all, by the Supreme Court on eight days' notice.

THE BELLEVUE HOSPITAL SUICIDE.

Official Investigation.

Coroner Schirmer yesterday morning held an inquest at the City Hall over the remains of Miss Rose Murray, the lunatic who strangled herself in Bellevue Hospital, as fully reported in the HERALD of Friday. Below will be found a brief synopsis of the evidence, which showed that every precaution against self-destruction was taken in regard to deceased, everything which could be used being removed from her cell.

Hugh Beuton, an officer of the Eighteenth precinct, testified that himself and other policemen took deceased, her sister and father from 262 First avenue to the hospital because their minds had been seriously affected by the death of Mrs. Murray without receiving the rites of the Church.

Silas Pearsall, night watchman at Bellevue Hospital, saw deceased admitted and sent for Dr. Mitchell, who examined her hand, on which was a felon; her hand was bound with three or four yards of ordinary bandage, after which she was undressed and put to bed; she was calm and quiet, and refused to answer any questions; the doctor did not consider it necessary for her to be constantly watched; the officer stated that she was insane; on going his rounds at half-past three o'clock A. M. Mr. Pearsall looked into the cell and found her lying quietly in bed; asked her how she felt, but she made no answer; at a quarter to five o'clock Mr. Pearsall again looked into the cell and found her lying on the floor; made an examination and found her to be dead; then noticed the bandage had been removed from her hand and was wound tightly around her neck; removed the bandage and called Dr. Mitchell.

Dr. Mitchell testified to attending deceased, and after hearing of her death made every possible effort to resuscitate her, but in vain. He had caused everything to be removed from the cell with which it was thought possible for her to harm herself.

Joseph Cushman, M. D., made a post-mortem examination on the body of deceased, and, in his opinion, death was caused by asphyxia.

The case was then submitted to the jury, who found that death was the result of strangulation by deceased winding a bandage around her neck at Bellevue Hospital, March 7, 1872.

The sister of deceased was yesterday sent to the Asylum as a confirmed lunatic, while the father has recovered and has gone home.

ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL RACING.

Carmarthenshire Steeple Chases.

TUESDAY, Feb. 6.—The Open Hunter's steeple chase of 5 sovs. each, with 50 added; four-year-olds, 10 st. 7 lb., five 11 st. 12 lb., six and aged, 12 st. 7 lb.; winners extra; allowances; about three miles.
Mr. M. Owen's Heather Bell, aged, 11 st. 11 lb..... 1
Mr. R. K. Flutter's Lady Elvaston, 4 years, 10 st. 3 lb..... 2
Mr. W. Wilson's Argyll, 5 years, 11 st. 4 lb..... 3
Mr. T. Lloyd's Congress, 6 years, 11 st. 11 lb..... 0
Captain Tulloch's Lockington, 6 years, 11 st. 10 lb. (carried 12 st. 5 lb.)..... 0
Mr. W. R. H. Powell's Septima, 5 years, 11 st. 4 lb. 0
Betting—7 to 4 against Argyll, 7 to 2 against Heather Bell and 5 to 1 against any other.

THE SELLING STEEPLE CHASE of 3 sovs. each, with 30 added, for hunters; four-year-olds, 11 st., five, 12 st. 5 lb., six and aged, 13 st.; with selling allowances; the winner to be sold for 200 sovs.; about two miles and a half.
Mr. T. Bowles' Maid of Lorne, by Lord of the Isles, out of Compton Nun, aged, 12 st. (50 sovs.) 1
Mr. Bowers' Glenlivat, 6 years, 12 st. (50)..... 2
Mr. Den's Corkscrew, aged, 12 st. (carried 12 st. 5 lb.) (50)..... 3
Mr. Thomas' Hotspur, aged, 12 st. 4 lb. (50)..... 0
Mr. Fincnley's Planet, aged, 13 st. (200)..... 0
Betting—5 to 4 against Planet, 3 to 1 against Corkscrew and 6 to 1 against Maid of Lorne.

THE CARMARTHENSHIRE GRAND ANNUAL STEEPLE CHASE HANDICAP of 10 sovs. each, half forfeit, with 100 added; winners extra; about three miles and a half.
Major Brown's gr. g. Scots Grey (h-b.), by Claret, out of June Wine's dam, aged, 11 st. 11 lb..... 1
Mr. W. R. H. Powell's b. g. Garde Civique, 5 years, 11 st. 6 lb..... 2
Mr. Audley's ch. g. Slingsby, 6 years, 11 st. 3 lb..... 3
Mr. F. J. Myers' br. g. Titterstone, aged, 12 st. 7 lb..... 0
Mr. Fincnley's b. g. Daisy, aged, 11 st. 11 lb..... 0
Betting—5 to 4 against Scots Grey, 3 to 1 against Titterstone and 6 to 1 against any other.

THE TALLY-HO STEEPLE CHASE of 3 sovs. each, with 40 added for hunters; four-year-olds, 10 st. 7 lb.; five, 11 st. 12 lb.; six and aged, 12 st. 7 lb.; winners extra; maiden allowances; about three miles.
Mr. Powell's Trumpeter, by Hornblower, out of Jessie, 5 years, 11 st. 4 lb..... 1
Mr. W. P. Jeffrey's All Fours, aged, 11 st. 4 lb..... 2
Mr. M. Owen's Heather Bell, aged, 13 st..... 0
Mr. G. Gwyther's Beeswing, 5 years, 11 st. 4 lb..... 0
Mr. Powell's Hope, 5 years, 11 st. 4 lb..... 0
Mr. T. Smyth's Professor, aged, 13 st. 3 lb..... disq.
Betting—Even on Trumpeter, 3 to 1 against Heather Bell and 6 to 1 against Beeswing.

THURSDAY.—THE MAIDEN HUNTERS' STAKES of 5 sovs. each, with 50 added; four-year-olds, 10 st. 3 lb.; five, 11 st. 8 lb.; six and aged, 12 st. 3 lb.; winners extra; about three miles.
Mr. R. K. Flutter's Lady Elvaston, 4 years, 10 st. 3 lb..... 1
Mr. M. Owen's Heather Bell, aged, 12 st. 11 lb..... 2
Mr. W. Wilson's Argyll, 5 years, 11 st. 8 lb..... 3
Captain Tulloch's Lockington, 6 years, 12 st. 3 lb. (carried 12 st. 7 lb.)..... 0
Betting—5 to 4 against Heather Bell, 2 to 1 against Argyll and 5 to 1 against Lady Elvaston.

THE CARMARTHEN OPEN STEEPLE CHASE HANDICAP of 7 sovs. each, 2 forfeit, with 70 added; winners extra; about three miles.
Major Browne's gr. g. Scots Grey (h-b.), by Claret—June Wine's dam, 12st. 11 lb. (including 14 lb. extra)..... 1
Mr. F. J. Myers' br. g. Titterstone, aged, 12 st. 7 lb..... 2
Mr. Fincnley's b. g. Daisy, aged, 11 st. 11 lb..... 3
Mr. Doncaster's b. g. The Robber, aged, 12 st. 2 lb. 4
Mr. Audley's ch. g. Slingsby, 6 years, 11 st. 3 lb..... 0
Betting—2 to 1 against Scots Grey, 5 to 2 against Titterstone, 3 to 1 against Robber and 5 to 1 against Slingsby.

THE CAMBRIAN STEEPLE CHASE of 3 sovs. each, with 40 added, for hunters; four-year-olds, 10 st. 3 lb., five, 11 st. 8 lb., six and aged, 12 st. 3 lb., with penalties and maiden allowances; about three miles; 7 subs.
Mr. T. Bowles' Maid of Lorne, by Lord of the Isles, out of Compton Nun, aged, 12 st. 3 lb..... 1
Mr. T. Smyth's Professor, aged, 12 st. 13 lb..... 2
Mr. F. B. Jones' Barmaine, aged, 12 st. 13 lb..... 3
Mr. W. P. Jeffrey's All Fours, aged, 11 st. 3 lb..... 0
Mr. Woodmere's Lady Tatton, aged, 12 st. 3 lb..... 0
Mr. Woodmere's Lothair, aged, 11 st. 3 lb..... 0
Mr. Den's Corkscrew, aged, 12 st. 3 lb..... 0
Betting—5 to 2 each against Lothair and Barmaine, 7 to 2 against Professor and 6 to 1 against Maid of Lorne.

THE CONSOLATION HANDICAP of 3 sovs. each, with 20 added, for beaten horses in the Hunters' races; about two miles.
Mr. Lloyd's Congress, aged, 11 st. 4 lb..... 1
Mr. Fincnley's Planet, aged, 12 st..... 2
Mr. Bowers' Glenlivat, 6 years, 11 st. 5 lb..... 3
Betting—5 to 4 against Congress, 2 to 1 against Planet and 5 to 1 against Glenlivat.

FOREIGN RACING NOTES.

BADEN-BADEN RACES, 1872.—The races at Baden-Baden this year will take place on Monday, the 2d; Wednesday, the 4th, and Friday, the 6th of September. The programme, which has appeared in the [illegible], leaves nothing to be desired; the conditions are the same as in previous years, and the total value of the prizes will be [illegible]. The first day's programme will be made up of the Prix de la Favorite, [illegible]; the Prix des Produits, 5,000, [illegible]; the Prix de la Ville handicap, [illegible]; the Grand Prix International, [illegible], and the Prix du Vieux Château (steeple chase), 5,000f. (£200). For the second day there will be the Prix de Sandweir, [illegible]; the Prix de l'Avenir, [illegible]; the Prix des Dames, [illegible]; the Grand Prix de Baden, [illegible], and the Prix de Mantelin (steeple chase), [illegible]. On the third day the programme will comprise the Prix d'Iffezheim, [illegible]; the Prix de Lichtenthal, [illegible]; the Prix de Consolation, [illegible], and the Grand Steeple Chase, [illegible]. The only change is the suppression of the [illegible] race [illegible].—Le Sport.

THE FRENCH JOCKEY CLUB.—In consequence of [illegible] at the sittings of the 24th [illegible] of January the Racing Committee of the Société d'Encouragement (French Jockey Club) is composed as follows for the year 1872:—Original members—Count de Cambis, M. Fasquel [illegible], M. C. Laffitte, M. [illegible], M. A. Lupin, Viscount P. Daru, [illegible], Baron de la Rochette, Baron de [illegible], Duke [illegible], Prince [illegible], Count [illegible] A. de Noailles, Count F. de Lagrange and Baron de Pierres. Members [illegible] Duke de Fitzjames, M. A. Fould, M. A. Schickler, M. C. [illegible], M. J. M. L. Mackenzie Grieves, M. H. Delamarre, Count Redern, Count H. de [illegible], Marquis de Lauriston, Prince Joachim Murat, Prince A. d'Arenberg, Baron de Nexon, M. J. de Cazavon [illegible] and M. A. Hugues. Stewards of Races—Baron de la Rochette, Count Henri Greffulhe, Count [illegible], M. Mackenzie Grieves, steward for the surveillance of the course at Paris. Commission charged with the surveillance and maintenance of the course and training ground at Chantilly—Count d'Hédouville, President; M. H. Delamarre, A. Lupin and A. Schickler.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The stated meeting of the Board of Managers was held at the Bible House, Astor place, on Thursday, the 8th inst., at half-past three o'clock P. M., A. Robertson Walsh, President, in the chair. The Rev. Dr. Leavitt read the fifty-fifth chapter of Isaiah and offered prayer. Seven new auxiliaries were recognized, of which two are in Ohio, and one in each of the States of Alabama, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas and Colorado Territory.

Communications were received from Rev. Dr. Riley, Mexico, with good accounts of the work there; from Count Guizot, Paris, returning cordial thanks of the Protestant Bible Society of Paris for aid in printing Ostervald's Bible; from Per Palmquist, Stockholm, with fiscal and other accounts of the Swedish Baptist Mission, and its Bible distributions during the year; also from Rev. C. H. Doering, Bremen, sending accounts and report of Bible distribution in Germany; Rev. M. Hansen, Christiania, showing labors in Norway, and great destitution and need of the Bible among the poor; from Rev. J. F. Pogue and Rev. Samuel Damon, of Honolulu, showing a demand for the Scriptures by Hawaiians, and the supply of Chinese and of Russian sailors; from Rev. George Whipple, of American Missionary Association, sending a copy of the Gospel by Luke in the Mendi language, recently translated; from Rev. L. W. Kip, Amoy, sending the accounts with this society of his mission, and specimens of portions of the Testament in the Amoy Colloquial; from Rev. J. M. W. Farnham, Shanghae, in regard to persecution of Bible distributors in China, and from Rev. R. G. Wilder, Kolapoor, with his accounts and his annual report.

Grants of books were made to Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, for Africa; to the American Missionary Association, Spanish Bibles and Testaments; to the American Tract Society, Choctaw and other Scriptures; to the Baptist Home Missionary Society, and many others of smaller amount. The entire number of volumes, in various languages, granted is 9,520, besides others to the amount of $715. Appropriations were made for the year ensuing for Bible work in foreign lands amounting to $66,310. The departure was announced of the Rev. W. H. Norris as special agent to St. Domingo. William H. Allen, LL.D., President of Girard College, was unanimously elected President of the American Bible Society.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

A Dull Day Among Operators—Views of a Correspondent.

Yesterday was a dull day in real estate circles, as is usually the case on Friday, and, beyond a free discussion of the points we have raised in relation to the market, there was not much of interest. In this connection we append the views of a correspondent upon matters we have already touched upon. The writer says:—

I have read with interest your articles of 7th and 8th inst. on real estate. One point, however, not touched upon deserves notice, namely, the nearer equalization of values between desirable locations on Central Park and the upper end of the island that must take place when the question of rapid transit is solved. Men of taste and wealth now pay from $40,000 to $60,000 for lots well located around the Park because they are within forty-five to sixty minutes of their places of business. Bring the beautiful localities between 152d street and the end of the island within the same time of the places of business and the scenery of our noble Hudson River would attract their lovers of nature until the rough mountain sides would be dotted with the palatial residences of the wealthy and the neat villas of those of moderate means. Property on the west side, between 152d street and Spuyten Duyvil Creek, does not now average over $2,000 per lot, and it is surprising that so many of our oldest residents can be found who have never set foot on the historic grounds of Washington Heights. As an old operator and interested in the section of which I am writing, but having nothing to sell, I advise all who are thinking of making investments in real estate to visit the locality referred to before buying at current rates on Fifth and Madison avenues.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT 77 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, UP stairs.—Highest cash advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, &c., or bought. Pawnbrokers' Tickets bought at 77 Bleecker street.

AT 80 NASSAU STREET, BETWEEN FULTON AND John streets.—NEWMAN LEOPOLD continues the buying, selling or advancing on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, Merchandise, Life Policies for any amount.

AT WOLF BROTHERS', 826 BROADWAY, BETWEEN Nineteenth and Twentieth streets—Money loaned on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Silks; particularly Pianos; private parlor for ladies. Business strictly confidential.

AT 715 BROADWAY MONEY ADVANCED ON DIAmonds, Watches, Jewelry, India Shawls, Silks, Pianos and all kinds of merchandise, and the same bought for cash. Private office No. 1 Washington place.

MONEY LOANED—ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, Jewelry and Silverware, and the same bought by GEO. C. ALLEN, 841 Broadway, near Fourteenth street.

403 SIXTH AVENUE, BETWEEN TWENTY-FOURTH and Twenty-fifth streets.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of Goods. Same bought at full value. L. BERNARD.

685 BROADWAY, CORNER AMITY STREET.—THE highest advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all other Merchandise and Personal Property; the same bought and sold. M. ROSENBERG.

913 BROADWAY, MONEY ADVANCED ON DIAmonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silver, Laces, India Shawls, &c.; same bought; sums of $1,000 and upwards, on easy terms. A. C. HERTS.

INSTRUCTION.

A FEW CHILDREN TO EDUCATE, OR TWO OR three boys to fit for college, at her home, by an accomplished lady; best references. Address T. S., box 2,152 New Haven (Conn.) Post office.

WANTED—A RESIDENT FRENCH TEACHER IN A school for boys. Address, in French, box 3,175 Post office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MAILLARD'S CELEBRATED

Chocolate,

for family use.

Vanilla, Double Vanilla and

Par Excellence.

Chocolat des Adultes au Lait

d'Amandes.

Specialty of Invigorating Chocolate

for aged persons.

Those purchasing 10 pound packages will receive a deduction of five per cent.

Nos. 619 and 621 Broadway, and No. 50 East Fourteenth street, corner Broadway and Union square.

RELIEF FOR THE FEET.—CORNS EXTRACTED without pain, cheaper than any other place in the city, by Mrs. L. R. STONE, Chiropodist, 220 Fifth avenue.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARBLEIZING Works, 134, 136 East Eighteenth street.—Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Tiling, Marble Counters, Monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble Turning for the trade.

ABINGDON STEAM MARBLE AND SLATE WORKS.—Marble and Marbleized Mantels, largest stock in city. Floor Tiling and Counters a specialty. WATHAN & CO., 584 Hudson street, corner of Bank.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, MONUments, Headstones, Tables, Plumbers' Slabs, cheapest and best, at S. KLABER & CO.'S, 223 West Fifty-third street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue. Send for designs.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS.—LARGEST ASSORTment in the city, at lowest prices; elegant new designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., 235 Sixth avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth sts.

MEDICAL.

A.—MADAME GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, 120 West Twenty-sixth street, speedily cures all female complaints.

ATTENTION.—TWENTY YEARS' PRUSSIAN HOSPItal experience, special diseases successfully and permanently cured, consultation free. Dr. FRANKLIN, 161 Bleecker street.

ALL NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES CURED at once, without detention from business, by Dr. LEWIS, No. 7 Beach street.

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. H. D. GRINDLE, PROfessor of Midwifery, 25 years' successful practice in this city, treats all female complaints, from whatever cause originating. Residence and office, 120 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue.

A.—MME. VAN BUSKIRK, PHYSICIAN AND MIDwife, Twenty-five years' successful practice. Board. [illegible], 42 St. Mark's place.

DR. AND MME. SELDEN, PHYSICIANS FOR ladies.—Confidential and [illegible] treatment; advice free. Office 67 Amity street, near Fifth avenue.

DR. ESTELLA, OFFICE 142 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH street, guarantees a cure in all female complaints, from whatever cause. Consultation confidential.

DR. AND MME. FLORENCE, PHYSICIANS FOR LAdies, 26 West Fourth street. Board, nursing and skilful treatment during confinement.

DR. KINKELIN CURES ALL PRIVATE DISEASES AND female irregularities. One visit effectual. Office very private. 12 Amity street, near Broadway.

DR. HARRISON, 199 BLEECKER STREET, CURES special and nervous diseases immediately. Office consultations and correspondence strictly private.

PHYSICIAN FOR LADIES, AND FRIEND OF THE unfortunate.—Dr. MOTT, 30 Clinton place. Relief sure. [illegible].

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

124 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO do cooking and plain washing in a small quiet family; no objection to boarding house; best city references.

150 WEST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—Two respectable young girls; one as an excellent cook and to assist in the washing; the other as chambermaid and waitress; excellent city reference.

214 WEST 54TH ST., CORNER BROADWAY.—A respectable girl as good plain cook, washer and ironer in a small family; excellent baker; best city reference.

216 WEST 41ST ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS., rear.—A young woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer; best city reference.

241 WEST 32D ST.—TWO SISTERS; ONE AS cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; are willing and obliging and can furnish the best city references.

331 EAST 47TH ST.—A GERMAN GIRL TO DO cooking, washing and ironing; American family preferred. Address.

610 2D AV., BETWEEN 33D AND 34TH STS., TOP floor.—A respectable woman as first class cook, in a private family or boarding house; no objections to assist with washing; good references.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, A GERMAN GIRL as cook, washer and ironer; wages $15 per month. Apply at 255 6th av., first floor.

Chambermaids, &c.

39 JAY ST.—A GERMAN GIRL TO DO UPSTAIRS work in a private family; good reference.

177 LUDLOW ST.—TWO GERMAN PROTESTANT girls; one as chambermaid and to do plain ironing; the other as waitress and to do plain sewing; in a private family.

437 WEST 25TH ST.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, as chambermaid and waitress or to do light housework. Call for two days.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

49 MACDOUGAL ST.—A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER wishes a few more engagements to go out by the day; latest fashions; best reference. Call or address.

171 WEST 18TH ST.—AS DRESSMAKER OR SEAMstress or to wait on a lady; city reference. Call for two days.

215 WEST 19TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—A competent dressmaker, who understands operating, cutting and fitting, would like a few more customers by the day or week.

302 BANK ST., CORNER OF 4TH.—A COMPETENT dressmaker would like a few more engagements by the day; a perfect fit guaranteed.

343 EAST 22D ST.—AS COMPETENT DRESSMAKER; can use Wheeler & Wilson's machine; understands family sewing; wishes a permanent situation. Mrs. KEEGAN.

DRESSMAKING.—ONE OF THE MOST STYLISH CUTters and fitters in ladies' dressmaking will accept a few engagements by the day; has all the latest and most stylish patterns; refers to some of the leading families of this city. Call on Miss M. D. S., dressmaker, 306 West 29th st.

General Housework, &c.

205 WEST 20TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general housework in a private family; good reference.

307 EAST 60TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A YOUNG girl to do light housework in a private family; good city reference. Call for two days.

335 WEST 34TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL to do general housework; no objection to a boarding house; good reference.

Housekeepers, &c.

12 WEST 21ST ST.—A YOUNG LADY AS HOUSEkeeper, governess, ladies' companion or to go travelling; the best references can be given. For information apply at Mrs. HAYWARD'S, from 10 to 3 P. M.

178 CHRISTIE ST., SECOND FLOOR, ROOM 12.—A well educated German widow as housekeeper in a gentleman's family or hotel; first class reference given.

405 5TH AV.—AN AMERICAN LADY, MIDDLEaged, refined and reliable, as housekeeper, or care of an invalid, travelling or otherwise; four years' reference from last position. Call on or address Mrs. JANES.

459 6TH AV., NEXT TO CORNER OF 28TH ST.—A lady as housekeeper; a widower's family preferred; is thoroughly educated, competent in music, lively disposition and can make home cheerful and attractive. Ring second bell.

AN AMERICAN LADY, THROWN ON HER OWN REsources, wishes a situation as housekeeper; salary not so much an object as a good home; none but first class need answer. Address W. P., Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A LADY HAVING SOME EXPERIENCE IN HOUSEkeeping wishes some position in a gentleman's family; understands dressmaking; would take care of the wardrobe; has a new sewing machine. Address Mrs. BELKNAP, box 1,299 Post office, New Haven, Conn.

A YOUNG ENGLISH PERSON, NOT LONG IN THIS country, wishes to obtain a situation as matron in a boys' school, having had experience in that capacity; or as housekeeper in a family; is thoroughly domesticated; can do any kind of cooking; or would take charge of growing children and their wardrobes; a delicate mother would find her kind and trustworthy; high salary not so much the object as a comfortable home. Address for one week PHEBE C., Brooklyn Post office, L. I.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER, BY an American widow, in a widower's family; best reference if required. Address for three days E. S. C., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY, FROM CANADA, without children, a situation as housekeeper; salary not so much an object as a home; no objection to the country. Address E. M. G., 115 Oak st., Buffalo.

Laundresses, &c.

10 JERSEY ST., ROOM 22.—LADIES' AND GENtlemen's washing desired; bleaching, fluting and ironing a specialty; all orders promptly attended to. Apply to ELIZA WILLIAMS.

217 EAST 29TH ST., ROOM 20.—A FIRST CLASS laundress wishes fine washing and ironing; fluting done on reasonable terms.

239 EAST 28TH ST.—RESPECTABLE WIDOW woman wishes the washing of a few gentlemen or of a family; no objections to go out by the day.

248 WEST 30TH ST., GROCERY STORE.—A REspectable woman to go out by the day washing, ironing or housecleaning.

315 EAST 32D ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS., first floor.—A respectable woman to do washing in the house, or would go out by the day to work.

323 WEST 17TH ST., REAR, FIRST FLOOR.—A first class laundress solicits washing to do at home; would go out by the day; linens done in superior style.

331 WEST 26TH ST., ROOM NO. 8.—A FIRST CLASS laundress wishes some families' or gentlemen's washing to do at home; fully understands fluting by hand or machine; can give good references.

347 EAST 36TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH girl as laundress; understands fluting.

364 WEST 19TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, IN LAUNdry.—Families' and gentlemen's washing done in first class style; best city references. Apply to Mrs. RILEY, laundress.

409 2D AV., REAR HOUSE, ROOM 9.—A COMPEtent laundress would like some washing at her house or would go out by the day; understands fluting; good reference.

469 WEST 42D ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A competent laundress wishes some ladies' and gentlemen's washing at home; can go out the first of the week; good reference.

Nurses, &c.

32 WEST 13TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS infant's nurse; fully competent to take entire charge of young or growing children; willing to go in the country; best city reference.

39 CANNON ST., REAR.—AN AMERICAN LADY, with a fresh breast of milk, as wet nurse.

45 ELIZABETH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman as nurse or chambermaid in a private family; good city reference from her last employer. Call on or address M. M.

49 JOHNSON AV., WILLIAMSBURG.—A YOUNG married woman as wet nurse in a respectable family. Mrs. GARVIN.

212 WEST 27TH ST., ROOM 12.—A COMPETENT girl as infant's nurse or children of any age; 12 years' experience; can come well recommended by last employer.

217 6TH AV., NEAR 2D ST.—A MONTHLY NURSE desires an immediate engagement; first class references.

222 WEST 17TH ST.—A COMPETENT GIRL AS nurse and would assist in light chamberwork; excellent reference from last employer.

272 1ST AV., CORNER OF 16TH ST.—A RESPECTable married woman wishes a baby to wet nurse in her own house. Call for two days.

331 WEST 26TH ST., ROOM NO. 8.—A RESPECTAble widow woman wishes a child to mind, will be kindly treated and receive a [illegible] care.

388 6TH AV.—A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL AS NURSE, to take care of children and to do plain sewing. Address Mrs. [illegible].

401 EAST [illegible] ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A YOUNG married woman wishes a baby, [illegible] months old, to wet nurse at her own home; would also do plain sewing on a machine. Call for two days.

600 6TH AV.—A RESPONSIBLE, EXPERIENCED English sick nurse, [illegible], will be disengaged Tuesday, March 12; can refer to [illegible] family, also to [illegible] of repute in America and England.

609 EAST 14TH ST.—AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS; good references. Apply at Mrs. ROWLAND.

Waitresses, &c.

219 WEST [illegible] ST., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—A [illegible] as waitress and chambermaid; good city reference; [illegible] years in last place.

245 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A respectable girl, 16 years of age, [illegible]; good city references.

Miscellaneous.

326 WEST 22D ST.—A YOUNG LADY AS NURSERY governess or companion; [illegible] reference from last place. Call on or address Miss H., [illegible], care of Mrs. W.

PROFESSIONAL SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

EUROPE.—A LADY, A PHYSICIAN, WISHES TO ATtend, professionally or as companion, a family going to Europe. Address Professor L. W. F., box 92 Station D.

PROFESSIONAL SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

REQUIRED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH LADY, A SITUation as resident governess in a family or as companion to a lady. A. W. teaches French, music, and all the English branches, and has excellent references. Address R. L. F., box 395 Newport, R. I.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

AN EXPERIENCED NURSE—TO TAKE CHARGE OF two children; city reference required. Call at 320 East 17th st. on Saturday evening, after 7 o'clock.

AN INTELLIGENT AND ENTERPRISING LADY, with business tact, for a permanent position; good salary. Apply to WHITING & CO., Nos. 5 and 7 Dey st., third floor, after 10.

DRESSMAKERS WANTED.—A FEW FIRST CLASS dressmakers at 14 East 15th st.

OPERATORS WANTED ON WHEELER & WILSON, Willcox & Gibbs and Grover & Baker machines. Apply to D. B. BABCOCK, 167 Church street.

OPERATORS WANTED—ON FINE CUSTOM SHIRTS, to be paid by the piece at prices that will enable competent hands to make $15 per week. WALTER A. PHELAN, 693 Broadway.

SMART GIRLS TO MAKE TRIMMED PATTERNS; one girl to cut plain patterns; good pay to lively workers. SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, 914 Broadway.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND IRON IN an American family. Apply at 247 West 32d st.

WANTED MILLINERS AND TRIMMERS, ALSO AN experienced saleswoman, at 375 Bowery.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS WAITRESS FOR A boarding house, at 39 West 29th st.

WANTED 50 GOOD TRIMMERS. APPLY FOURTH floor. EDWARD RIDLEY & SON.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS MILLINERS. APPLY fourth floor. EDWARD RIDLEY & SON, Grand st., corner of Allen.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SALESLADIES, SPEAKing English and German, for
Parasols,
Umbrellas,
Corsets,
Undergarments,
Feathers,
Flowers,
Ribbons,
Straw hats and bonnets.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON, 309, 311, 311½ Grand st., 62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 Allen st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS COOK FOR A BOARDING house (must be sober and come well recommended), at 39 West 29th st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a private family; must cook, wash and iron. Call for two days at 257 East 35th st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS COOK, WASHER AND ironer; references required. Inquire for two days at No. 7 West 29th st., from 10 till 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A THOROUGH SEAMSTRESS, WILLING to take care of a baby over two years old. Apply after 10 A. M. at 235 East 13th st.

WANTED—GIRLS WHO UNDERSTAND WORKING on flags, to take work home. Inquire of E. J. ANNIN, 143 Fulton st., near Broadway.

WANTED—100 CLOAK AND SUIT HANDS; NONE but best workers need apply. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Broadway and 19th st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS SEAMSTRESS, WHO CAN cut and fit, work machine and do fine work. Apply at 35 East 17th st., between 10 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A COMPETENT waitress. Apply, with references, at No. 1 East 40th st., before 2 o'clock.

WANTED—FIVE LADIES OF PLEASING ADDRESS, to sell a new and elegant preparation for the head and hair. Apply at 95 Spring st.

WANTED A GOOD TRIMMER FOR A MILLINERY establishment, West. Apply at WORTHINGTON & SMITH'S, 507 Broadway.

WANTED—TWO LADIES, AT THE GLAZIER LIbrary, 47 University place, corner of 11th st.; $10 per week and commission.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. English or German preferred; wages $10. Apply at 27 East 40th st.; ring top bell.

WANTED—A QUIET, RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS family seamstress and to assist with children; English, Scotch or German; only those with best city reference may call, between 9 and 12, at No. 5 East 38th st.

WANTED—A WET NURSE; MUST BE PERFECTLY healthy, temperate and obliging, and from 20 to 25 years of age. Call, bringing child (if living), at 51 7th av., to-day, between 9 and 11 o'clock.

WANTED—A COMPETENT AND OBLIGING GIRL TO do general housework in a clergyman's family in the country; reference required. Call at 338 East 17th st., Saturday, between 10 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—GIRLS TO WORK AT LADIES' UNDERgarments; those bringing their own machines preferred. Call for three days at ROGGE & BLUMER'S, 276 6th avenue.

WANTED—TWO STEADY WOMEN AS LAUNdresses; no objection to one or two children, if over two years old. Apply at The Sheltering Arms, 129th st. and 10th av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK in an American family of five; must be a good washer and ironer; references required. Apply at 139 West Houston st., after 9 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—TO GO SOUTH, A LADY, COMPETENT TO take charge of a first class millinery department in a well known dry goods house. Address COLUMBIA, care of Chapman, Smith & Britton, Worth st., New York.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family; must be a good washer and ironer and plain cook and have good reference; one who has been with a Jewish family preferred. Apply at 253 West 21st st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

A YOUNG MAN, WHO SPEAKS SEVEN LANGUAGES, wishes another engagement for courier; he knows every place in Europe; best references. Call at 848 6th av., N. Y.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN, AS waiter in a private family or boarding house; first class city reference. Can be seen for two days or address A. HICKS, 146 Wooster st.

A YOUNG MAN DESIRES A SITUATION AS LIGHT porter or shipping clerk, and would make himself generally useful; can give best reference, having been with last employer nearly seven years; no objection to leave the city. Address J. K., Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PORTER OR NIGHT watchman, by a reliable man. Address E. H. S., box 3,463 Post office, New York.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, AGE 21, a situation as bartender in a wine and liquor store; good references. Address BARTENDER, box 157 Herald office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

ACCOUNTS ADJUSTED AND BOOKS BALANCED and scientifically kept; books balanced however complicatedly confused. Address A. B. R., box 3,452 Post office.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A POSITION IN HOSIERY OR white goods; don't smoke, drink or chew. Address WORKER, Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN WANTED—TO ASSIST THE BOOKkeeper in an importing house; must write well. Address in handwriting of applicant, stating salary expected, LIL. PORTER, Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN, 19 YEARS OF AGE, WELL EDUcated and of good habits, desires a situation in some wholesale house; is rapid and correct at figures and not afraid of doing too much. Please address G. G., box 198 Herald office.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED—ONE THOROUGHLY COMpetent, with unexceptionable reference. Apply to MILLER & GRANT, 879 Broadway.

COAL SALESMAN WANTED—A LIVE MAN TO SELL on commission for an old established yard. Address COAL SALESMAN, Herald office.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—IN THE VICINITY OF NEW York; must be competent and have good references. Inquire, between 2 and 5 P. M., at 205 Lexington av.

EXPERIENCED ENTRY CLERK WANTED FOR white goods, hosiery and notions, in a first class dry goods house. Address box 2,010 Post office.

GERMAN SALESMEN WANTED AT LORD & TAYLOR'S, 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DOUBLE entry bookkeeper; is not afraid of work, and can bring No. 1 references from present employers. Address H., box 124 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR ASSISTant, by a competent man; 31 years old and 10 years' experience; best reference as to ability and integrity. Address box 2,254 Post office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, THOroughly [illegible] in pharmacy; graduate of the Philadelphia College; familiar with both wholesale and retail business. [illegible] present employer. Address F. H. M., [illegible] North [illegible] st., Philadelphia.

TRAVELLING SITUATION WANTED—HAVE HAD over six years' experience from Maine to Colorado, the [illegible] the patent medicine business; large acquaintance with the drug trade. Address MEDICINE, Herald office.

TO CONTRACTORS AND RAILROAD SUPERINTENDents.—A situation wanted, by an American, who has had charge of men upon railroad works over seven years, three of which as track master and conductor of construction and [illegible]; can give best references. Address within [illegible] weeks HIRAM, Newton, N. Y.

WANTED—A GOOD DRY GOODS SALESMAN, TO go to a southern city. Apply at 17 Duane st.

WANTED—A STOCKKEEPER FOR A BOYS' CLOTHing house. Apply to [illegible].

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, BY A YOUNG ENGLISHman, a situation as clerk or assistant in a store, willing to make himself useful. Address [illegible] av.

WANTED—TWO FIRST CLASS RETAIL DRESS goods salesmen, to whom steady engagements will be given. [illegible] JOHNSTON, [illegible] and 296 Broadway.

WANTED SALESMEN FOR DRESS GOODS DEpartment. LORD & TAYLOR, 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand st.

WANTED—TRAVELLING SALESMAN WANTED TO [illegible] goods in connection with other business; [illegible] good commission. Address box [illegible] Post office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SALESMAN IN A RE[illegible] dry goods house, by a young man of experience; best references. Address ALBERT, 141 20th st., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A YOUNG MAN AS [illegible] in some good wholesale house; has had nine years' experience in the wholesale foreign and domestic fruit and produce business in the city of Worcester, Mass.; best references. Address L. F. HARRINGTON, Worcester, Mass.

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CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TRAVELLING SALESman of some good selling specialty, through the South or West, or a first class man, of extensive acquaintance. Address H., box 161 Herald office.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS VARNISH SALESMAN for this city. One who is thoroughly acquainted with the pianoforte and cabinet trade may address VARNISH MANUFACTURERS, Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN MAN, A SITUAtion as storage clerk, or any other similar position; wages no object; first class references given. Address F. M., Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TRAVELLING SALESman for men's furnishing goods or boys' and youths' clothing, through the West or South, by a first class man, of very extensive acquaintance. Address C. H., box 175 Herald office.

WANTED.—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT BOOKkeeper, with several years' experience, first class reference, &c., wants a position with a substantial firm, and is willing to commence on a moderate salary. Address J. H., box 129 Herald office.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS BOOKKEEPER, CORREspondent, &c.; to a person of undoubted moral character, a rapid, correct worker, familiar with general office duties and preferably with the country drug trade, a good position is offered. Address, with references, none other considered, DRUGGIST, station A.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN AS VEGEtable gardener; understands the care of a gentleman's place thoroughly. Address F. M. L., box 144 Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUATION AS ASSISTant bookkeeper; can give satisfactory reference. Address L. H., Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG man, as coachman and colt breaker; good reference. Address M. D., box 149 Herald office.

A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT MARRIED MAN wants a situation; understands the care of horses and gardening; three years' reference from last place. Apply at 153 East 38th st.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A PROTestant married young man; thoroughly understands his business; best references. Call on or address J. N., 11 East 27th st.

COACHMAN WANTED—A PROTESTANT, MARRIED, without children, and one who thoroughly understands his business. Address, with reference, H. W. B., box 147 Herald office.

FARMER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED German man, who understands farming in every department; best references from present and former employers. Call on or address E. E. D., Bridgeman's seed store, 876 Broadway.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTIcal man, single; thoroughly understands it in all its branches; best city reference from last employer. Address F. H., 57 East 41st st.

GERMAN GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches greenhouses and graperies, fruit, flowers and vegetables; best of reference from last employers. Address A. S., at the seed store 15 John st.

GARDENER, SINGLE, IS OPEN TO AN ENGAGEMENT with any gentleman who keeps pits and frames, forcing fruit houses and conservatory, fruit, flower and vegetable gardens; is a general planteman and a successful propagator. Address J. W., 876 Broadway.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROughly experienced man, lately from England; understands the laying out of grounds, the management of hot and cold graperies and all kinds of fruit, flowers and vegetables; married; no family. Address W. W., Herald office.

PRACTICAL ENGLISH FARMER (MARRIED) WISHES re-engagement to manage a farm; fully understands stock; wife a good dairy woman; reference from present employer. Address JAMES, Post office, New Brunswick, N.J.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; BEST CITY references given. Apply to or address A. L., 39 West 6th st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, as coachman and groom, and as gardener if required; best reference. Address D. S., box 186 Herald office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE; MAN as coachman and gardener; wife to do general housework; no children; best references. Call at 417 West 52d st. PHILIP McCAHN.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, AS coachman and groom; can do plain gardening if required; willing and obliging; can milk. Address S. K., box 122 Herald office.

SINGLE YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS coachman and groom; can work a small garden or make himself useful; good city reference; no objection to the country. Address J. B., box 125 Herald office.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN AS GARDENER AND farmer; one who can milk and take care of stock, horses; good reference. Apply at 144 Fulton st. (Currier's.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A single man, who understands the business thoroughly, and the management of greenhouse and hot and cold grapery. Address J. D. M., Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A SINgle middle-aged man; understands greenhouses, graperies, and gardening in all its various branches; good reference. Address B. C., box 113 Herald office.

WANTED—A GOOD PENMAN AND ACCOUNTANT, for a few days; references as to honesty and capability required. Apply at room 227, French's Hotel, between 9 and 10 A. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE MAN as coachman and to take care of a garden; also wife to cook, wash and iron; country preferred; reference if required. Call at 139 Washington st., to the store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTABLE PROtestant man and wife; the man as coachman and groom; the woman as cook or laundress; or the man would take a position alone; first class city references. Address J. B., box 189 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN, BY A married man; few encumbrances; understands milking and gardening; no objections to city or country; good city reference. Call at or address 217 West 26th st., private stable.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN, A SITUATION AS farmer; understands the care of horses, cattle and vegetable gardening; wife is a first class butter maker; would take a stocked farm on shares. Address or apply to FARMER, 240 West 26th st., instead of 28th st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GARDENER. A single man, of sober and steady habits, can obtain a permanent situation, 30 miles from this city, who understands the care of horses as well as the care of fruit trees, vegetable and landscape gardening, by applying at once to GEO. W. AVERELL, 20 and 22 Gold st.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

ANGELL'S TURKISH BATHS—LEXINGTON AV., corner of 25th st.—Wanted, an honest, intelligent, industrious, strictly temperate American, Englishman or Turk not older than 25 years; must be well recommended.

AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT BOY, ABOUT 16 YEARS, who resides with his parents, wanted in the office of a manufactory. Address, in handwriting of applicant, with references, J. G. K., Herald office.

A RELIABLE YOUNG MAN AS ASSISTANT BOOKkeeper for a wholesale house. Apply, with reference, at 111 Fulton st., Brooklyn, room 8.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS THE STATE OF New York with a new, novel, useful and profitable article, that sells at sight. Apply at 339 Broadway, room 6, one flight. J. T. LITSEY, Agent.

AGENTS WANTED—A CITY LIFE INSURANCE COMpany having adopted plans that are very attractive and can be easily canvassed, will make liberal arrangements with energetic agents to solicit risks, both in and out of the city. Address box 6,790 Post office.

A SMART, ACTIVE YOUNG MAN WANTED—FOR light outdoor work; situation permanent. Apply at Agency, 264 Bowery, first flight.

A STRONG BOY WANTED—TO ACT AS LIGHT porter and run errands, in building 257 Broadway; wages $6 a week. Apply before 8 and after 5½.

A.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN, ABOUT 18 YEARS old, as parcel wrapper; must have some knowledge of fancy goods, at STERN BROTHERS', 367 6th av.

BOY WANTED—TO DELIVER PACKAGES AND BE useful in an office; must reside in the city with his parents. Address, in handwriting of applicant, stating age, residence and reference, also salary expected, box 4,007 Post office.

DRUG PORTER WANTED—ONE THAT CAN BRING good recommendations from place last employed. Apply at VINCENT & CO.'S Pharmacy, 117 Broadway, Williamsburg.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY.—WANTED, EVERYwhere, energetic agents for exclusive territory, throughout the Union, to canvass an imported article of indispensable utility; it is very attractive and self introductory, and saleable at sight to all classes, rendering it the best thing ever offered to agents. Address LEGITIMATE, box 117 Herald office.

WANTED—A BARTENDER, AT HOUSTON'S HOTEL, Jamaica, L. I.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS HARDWARE PACKER, having best references. Address O. P., Herald office.

WANTED—A BOY IN A LAW OFFICE. ADDRESS, with references, box 1,5[illegible] New York Post office.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY, WHO CAN WRITE a legible hand. Address S. C. G., Herald office.

WANTED—CITY CANVASSERS FOR THE WEED sewing machines. Apply at 613 Broadway.

WANTED—IN A LAWYER'S OFFICE, A BOY WHO writes a good hand. Address B., Herald office.

WANTED—A SMART BOY, NOT OLDER THAN 16 years, who writes a good hand, in a dry goods importing house. Address box 5,9[illegible] Post office.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE HOUSE, A LAD 14 OR 15 years of age, as a copyist. Address, with reference, box 1,[illegible] New York Post office.

WANTED—TWO MORE GOOD LIFE AGENTS, WITH [illegible] will find employment at 176 Broadway, room [illegible]

WANTED—A [illegible] ABOUT 15 YEARS OLD, IN AN [illegible] Address [illegible], Herald office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SUBSCRIPTION CANvasser for a [illegible] Call at 32 Cedar st.

WANTED—CASHIER, TRAVELLER, &c., FOR A [illegible] MOODY & CO., No. 7 Murray street, room 23.

WANTED—AGENTS TO INTRODUCE [illegible] Broadway, office 9.

WANTED—A STRONG, ACTIVE BOY AS LIGHT PORter in a dry goods store; one accustomed to the business and who speaks German. FLANIGAN & CO., 161 8th av., between 17th and 18th sts.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD ADDRESS, about 16 or 17 years of age, to assist in office business in an uptown plumbing establishment. One residing with his parents can address, in own handwriting, box 156 Herald Uptown Branch office.

WANTED TEN OR TWELVE BOOK OR OTHER agents, to sell a new work just published, which will find ready sale to every merchant, manufacturer, shipper, express or ticket agent, in fact to all in trade and commerce in every city and State. Inquire at 96 Spring st., Prescott House Building.

THE TRADES.

A GENERAL JOB PRINTER WILL FIND STEADY work by applying at or addressing The Journal Office, Newburg, N. Y.

A GOOD PROOF READER WANTED ONE COMPEtent and willing to fill in with composition preferred. Address PROOF, box 143 Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED AS GAS COCK MAKER; can tie and turn all kinds of brass work, &c. H. KENDRICK, 618 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

A MAN OF GOOD EDUCATION AS BOOK DELIVERer; situation a permanency and salary $12 and commission; energy and industry indispensable. Apply after 10 to McKENAMY & CO., 735 Broadway.

BAG MAKERS.—TWO GOOD WORKMEN ON TRAVelling bags and satchels wanted. Inquire of R. NEWMANN & CO., 76 Duane st.

DIAMOND JEWELLERS.—WANTED, SOME GOOD workmen. Apply to SMITH & HEDGES, No. 1 Maiden lane.

ENGINEER.—THE ADVERTISER WISHES TO FIND employment, in or near New York, for a licensed engineer, a good, reliable man. Apply at 225 East Thirty-first street.

FIRST CLASS WORKMEN ON SOLE LEATHER trunks and valises. JOHN CATTNACH, No. 1 Wall st.

HOUSE CARPENTER WANTED—SHORT DISTANCE in the country; American, young, good mechanic, quick worker; capable taking charge; permanent work. Address, stating experience and wages wanted, BUILDER, box 151 Herald office.

JEWELLERS.—WANTED, A GOOD LOCKET MAKER. CHATELLIER & SPENCE, 552 Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EDUCATD BOY OF 15 years of age, who has already been six months in a locksmith's shop, to learn the trade entirely; no objection to a trade corresponding with the above. Address N. N., box 140 Herald office.

TO WATCHMAKERS.—WANTED, A GOOD WORKman. Apply at 119 Broadway, Williamsburg, L. I.

TWO FILE GRINDERS WANTED—AT FILE WORKS, 58 Devoe st., Williamsburg, where apply, or at the office of E. J. HOLDEN & CO., No. 4 Liberty st., N. Y.

WANTED—TOPOGRAPHICAL DRAUGHTSMEN. COMpetent persons can find permanent and remunerative positions. Apply to JULIUS BIEN, 16 and 18 Park place.

WATCHMAKERS.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED watchmaker, a situation in New York or Brooklyn; has worked for many years in London, England; can give city reference. Address T. TH., Post office, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT MAN AS miller and millwright; capable of taking charge of any branch of the business. Call on or address EDWARD IVERS, 180 High st., Brooklyn, L. I.

WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED EDITOR AND PUBlisher, who is also a thorough practical printer, desires an engagement; is capable of assisting in any department of a printing office; highest reference furnished. Address H. W. G., Flushing, L. I.

WANTED—A GENERAL FOREMAN TO TAKE charge of a carriage shop; one who has had experience on light and heavy work; none but a first class mechanic need apply at STUDEBAKER BROS.' MANUFACTURING COMPANY, South Bend, Ind.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE DAME FRANCAISE, MUNIE DE TRES BONNES recommandations, desire entrer dans une famille respectable; elle connait parfaitement la couture. S'adresser a 227 West 46th st., au premier.

UNE DEMOISELLE PARISIENNE, PARLANT ET ecrivant tres bien le francais, qui sait bien coudre et parle anglais, desirerait entrer dans une famille americaine pour enseigner des enfants de sept a dix ans. Adresser L. D. C., box 179 Herald office.

UNE FEMME DE CHAMBRE FRANCAISE, SACHANT tres bien coudre dans les robes, desire entrer dans une famille. S'adresser au 417 6me av., second etage.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

AN AMERICAN WIDOW LADY, WHO HAS TWO INteresting daughters attending day school in this city, desires to learn of an honorable gentleman of means, who would be willing to assist her in taking a house, or who would, if he has a furnished house, make an arrangement by taking part of the rent in board for himself or family. Address INQUIRER, box 108 Herald Uptown Branch office.

A HOUSE WANTED—THREE OR FOUR STORY, high stoop, Tenth to Fortieth street, Second to Fifth avenue. Rent $1,500 to $2,000. Address D. G. ALLERTON, box 1,424 Post office.

A YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE WANT THREE OR four Rooms—Suitable for housekeeping; east side, below Fifty-fifth street; at moderate rent. Address A., box 214 Herald office.

A.—WANTED, WITH A PRIVATE FAMILY, PART OF a House, handsomely and thoroughly furnished for housekeeping, between Tenth and Fortieth streets; family consists of gentleman, wife, child and servant; terms not to exceed $100 per month. Address BRAGDON, Herald office.

AN AMERICAN FAMILY WOULD LIKE A SMALL house, below Thirty-fourth street, at a moderate rent. Call at 329 East Nineteenth street.

A FAMILY OF FOUR ADULTS WISH TO HIRE PART of a House, unfurnished, below Twenty-third street, between Third and Seventh avenues. Address W. B. O., box 3,313 Post office.

WANTED—IN HARLEM, MAY 1, BY GENTLEMAN and wife, unfurnished Second Floor, in private house, with modern improvements. Address HARLEM, Herald office.

WANTED—ON OR ABOUT MAY 1, GOOD NEIGHBORhood, Basement and Parlor Floors; must consist in all 7 or 8 rooms; locality central; rent not to exceed $700 per annum. Address S. W., box 2,684 New York Post office.

WANTED—IN A PLEASANT PART OF THE CITY, near one of the avenues, a well furnished Room, with hot and cold water; price not over $7 per week. Address ROOM, box 167 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, THE UPPER Half of a small House, unfurnished, near Fulton ferry, Brooklyn. Address, with terms, AMERICAN, box 205 Herald office.

WANTED—BY GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND INFANT, A Floor of four or five unfurnished rooms, for housekeeping, in private house. Address, with price and particulars, A. B. C., box 4,547 New York Post office.

WANTED—MAY 1, BY A DENTIST OF FIRST CLASS practice, a Room, with use of parlor and attendance; rent not to exceed $550. Address B., box 187 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

WANTED—TO LET, A GOOD THREE OR FOUR story House, below Fiftieth street and above Twenty-fifth street, at a moderate rent. Address DRY GOODS, 48 East Seventy-ninth street.

WANTED TO LEASE—TWO BUILDINGS, ADJOINing, or the two Upper Floors of the same, situated on Seventh or Eighth avenue, between Fourteenth and Twenty-second streets. Address box 4,976 Post office.

WANTED TO LEASE—A HOUSE, BETWEEN TWENty-third and Thirty-fourth streets, Fifth and Lexington avenues; rent not to exceed $2,000; English basement preferred. Address E. J., 249 West Twenty-third street.

WANTED TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER—BY A small family, furnished House, with Grounds, in a healthy location; in or near village; easy of access to Wall street. Address W. M., 129 West Forty-fifth street, with price and full particulars.

WANTED TO RENT—A HOUSE NEAR CENTRAL Park; rent not over $1,600 per annum. Address C. E. T., 451 East Fifty-seventh street.

WANTED TO RENT—A HOUSE, WITHIN FIVE MINutes' walk of Broadway and Twenty-second street. Rooms paid for lease. Address, stating particulars, MERCHANT, station D.

FURNITURE.

A MAGNIFICENT POMPADOUR STYLE SATIN BROcatel Parlor Suit, cost $450, for $150; one do., $75; walnut Suits, $20 and $50; Carpets, 37 cents per yard up; Pianofortes, Mirrors, Curtains, Paintings, Bronzes, Clocks, Vases, Chamber Suits, Mattresses, Buffet, Extension Tables, [illegible]. Residence 252 West Forty-second street, near Seventh avenue.

A.—ON ACCOUNT OF REMOVING BEFORE MAY, PRIvate family will dispose of, in lots to suit purchasers, elegant Parlor, Bedroom, Dining and Library Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, Crockery, Ornaments, &c., in lots to suit purchasers, less than half cost. Private residence 120 West 2[illegible] street, near 6th avenue.

AT 2 O'CLOCK THIS (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON large and peremptory sale of all the second hand Household Furniture, Pianoforte, Carpets, Mirrors, Paintings, Bedroom Sets, &c., contained in large five story boarding house, West 2[illegible] street, between 6th and 7th avenues. Rare chance for housekeepers, hotel keepers and private families. Sale positive in lots.

A PRIVATE FAMILY DECLINING HOUSEKEEPING will sell [illegible] Drawing Room Suits [illegible] Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Buffet, Silverware, Union Glass Ware, Table Cutlery, [illegible] Furniture [illegible] 36 West 12th st., near 5th av.

A BLACK WALNUT BEDROOM SUIT FOR SALE at a very low price. 32 East Twenty-ninth street, third story.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING—AT IMmense [illegible] at R. W. COWPERTHWAIT'S, 155 Chatham street. Weekly and monthly payments taken.

FOR SALE—A SUIT OF SATIN FURNITURE, STYLE [illegible] Parlor Carpets, [illegible] Dining, [illegible] J. H. STEERS, 14[illegible] Canal street, New York.

GREAT BARGAINS IN DAMAGED CANTON MATtings, [illegible] WILLIAM MATTHEWS, 54 [illegible] street.

MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS—CARPETS, Furniture, Bedding, &c. DEALY & CUNNINGHAM, 204 and 206 Third avenue, near Twenty-third street. [illegible]

THE ENTIRE FURNITURE OF A THREE STORY [illegible] street, between Third and Fourth avenues. No agents.

REMOVALS.

WILLIAM A. GUEST & CO. HAVE REMOVED THEIR business to 17 Nassau street, near Wall.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

A HOUSE IN EIGHTY-THIRD STREET, NEAR LEXington avenue, for sale—On easy terms; very desirable; price $11,000. S. F. GOODING, 245 Broadway.

A CHEAP HOUSE, GOOD LOCATION, HARLEM—Modern improvements; fine gas fixtures; high stoop; nine rooms; good order; price only $6,500; easy terms. Apply to owner, 225 East 116th street.

A CHEAP STORE $4,300, TWO STORY, PHILADELphia brick, with living Rooms, on good business avenue; $300 cash and $100 quarterly till paid. Inquire of Mr. DAY, on premises, 581 Third avenue, Sixteenth street, Brooklyn.

A NORTHWEST CORNER, LEXINGTON AVENUE and Eighty-fourth street, for sale, on easy terms; lot 16.2x102; a splendid chance for investment. DANIEL [illegible], Eighty-fourth street and Fourth avenue.

A.—BARGAINS—THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET, NEAR Fifth avenue, 25 feet, $45,000; Thirty-eighth street, $26,000; Forty first street, $18,000; 500 others; Record just issued, free. WILLIAM TUCKER, 220 Fifth avenue, above Twenty-sixth street.

A FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN STONE House and Lot, in fee, 52 East Forty-ninth street, near Madison avenue, for sale, built by John C. Sares, 21x52x100; $21,000. Apply to HOLLY BROTHERS & KISSAM, No. 6 Pine street, or H. R. DREW & CO., 175 Fifth avenue.

A.—NO. 587 LEXINGTON AVENUE, CORNER OF Forty-ninth street, three story high stoop brown stone, superior hard finish, all improvements; bay window. To a party buying the elegant Furniture of this house the mortgages on the house will be made to suit purchaser. Apply from 2 to 5 P. M. on premises, or at 76 Nassau street, room 1. S. MENDELSON.

CHEAP LOTS.—8 LOTS ON SIXTH AVENUE BOULEvard, from 124th to 125th street; two lots on 142d street, near the Grand Boulevard; 5 Lots on Fortieth street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues; cellars excavated; 2 Lots on Thirty-seventh street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues. VANDERVOORT & GOLDMARK, 33 Park row, room 10.

EXCELLENT INVESTMENT.—A NEW FOUR STORY brick double tenement House, on Second avenue, near Forty-third street; will rent for not less than $2,600; price $23,000. VANDERVOORT & GOLDMARK, 33 Park row, room 10.

FRANCIS FITZSIMMONS, 199 EAST FIFTY-EIGHTH street, corner Third avenue, offers for sale six full, desirable Lots; no rock; no restrictions; at a sacrifice for cash; on East Thirty-ninth street; must be sold to settle up an estate.

FOR SALE—EAST THIRTEENTH STREET, CONVEniently arranged, three story high stoop brick House, 14 rooms, 20x50x[illegible] block; $16,000; easy terms. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine street.

FOR SALE—THE TWO HANDSOME FOUR STORY high stoop and basement brown stone Dwellings, Nos. 244 and 246 East Sixtieth street, between Second and Third avenues; handsomely finished throughout (No. 244 being elegantly frescoed) and replete with modern improvements; terms easy. Apply at 244, or at coal office, front East Thirty-fourth street. J. H. LYON.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE OF SIXTY-FOURTH STREET, between Lexington and Third avenues, a three story brown stone front, size 15x50, lot 100; all modern improvements. Inquire of owner, 1,091 Third avenue, in the plumbing store. Terms to suit purchasers.

FOR SALE—FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone House, Seventeenth street, north side of Stuyvesant square, frescoed throughout, all modern improvements. Terms easy. Apply to McDANIEL & TODD, No. 9 Murray street.

FOR SALE—FINE BROWN STONE HOUSES, EAST side of Fourth avenue, between Eighty-fifth and Eighty-sixth streets, and north side of 116th street, between Lexington and Third avenues; all improvements; will be sold at a bargain if applied for at once. BRADLEY & CURRIER, 54 Dey street.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THOSE ELEGANT LITTLE Houses on Fifty-seventh street, between Lexington avenue and Fourth; three stories brown stone front, high stoop; just finished; hard wood; every improvement; price $23,500. HOFFMAN, COBURN & CO., 662 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL THREE STORY HIGH stoop brown stone House, 20x50x100; fine neighborhood; splendid finish and repair. 217 East Fiftieth street. Price $16,750. Bargain.

FOR SALE—ON SEVENTEENTH STREET, A FEW doors from Stuyvesant square, a four story high stoop brick House, 22x60x82; can be altered to an apartment house at small expense; price $15,000. Apply to L. J. CARPENTER, 26 Third avenue, Bible House.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE FOUR STORY brown stone House, 25 feet front, all the modern improvements, fine order, on Thirty-second street, near Broadway; only $35,000; easy terms. DYE & CURTISS, 506 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE—A THREE STORY AND ATTIC HIGH stoop brick House, 75 East Fourth street, between Bowery and Second avenue, with modern improvements and in good order; lot 25x100. Apply to the owner on the premises.

FOR SALE—THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, 19 FEET 9 inches by 40 feet; lot 80 feet. No. 65 Lexington avenue. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A THREE STORY AND BASEment high stoop brick House in East Sixteenth street, near Livingston place; must be sold at once. Price $11,000. H. M. CONDIT, 139 East Twelfth street.

MADISON AVENUE, FOR SALE AT A GREAT BARgain, an elegant private Dwelling, fourth house north of Sixty-sixth street, west side. Inquire on the premises, or of D. G. CROSBY, 133 Nassau street.

NORTHWEST CORNER OF THIRD AVENUE AND Forty-third street, 25x100; very cheap; also four Lots on avenue A and 114th street. VANDERVOORT & GOLDMARK, 33 Park row, room 10.

UNRIVALLED AND MOST VALUABLE FIFTH AVEnue Property, northeast corner Fifty-ninth street, 100x125, for sale on reasonable terms. Apply to the owner, No. 6 Chatham square, at 12 M.

15 ROOM HOUSE, FOURTH AVENUE, BETWEEN Eighty-fifth and Eighty-sixth streets, $21,000; 12 room House, 519 East Forty-second street, $11,000, first class build; payments easy. GOLDSTEIN, owner, 403 East Fifty-third street.

$1,000 CASH—BALANCE MORTGAGE, FOR THE two story and basement frame House 208 East 109th street, near Third avenue; possession May 1. Apply to ROBERT OWEN, owner, 110 Broadway.

$5,200.—ON A PAVED STREET IN HARLEM—A two story frame, with brick basement; eight rooms in the House; lot 25x100; terms to suit. Address OWNER, box 140 Herald office.

$17,000.—127 EAST THIRTY-FIRST STREET, BEtween Fourth and Lexington avenues.—Four story brick House, with all modern improvements. First class location. J. HAMILTON.

$21,000.—FOR SALE, A FINE THREE STORY high stoop brown stone House, in good location, 20x50x100; terms easy. Apply at 126 East Forty-fourth street, near Lexington avenue.

$29,000.—FOR SALE—A FOUR STORY CORner Property in the Tenth ward; lot 50x42 feet; cash $5,000 or more. Inquire at 29 Cannon street. M. DOWN.

$45,000 WILL BUY A VALUABLE CORNER Property on Third avenue, below Fiftieth street: 26x100. PHENIX REAL ESTATE LOAN COMPANY, 905 and 993 Third avenue and 86 Fourth avenue.

$45,000.—A FINE BROWN STONE HOUSE, 4 story, high stoop, 22x55x100; elegant order; 125 feet from 5th av., on Murray Hill. W. F. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

West Side.

A.—GRAND BOULEVARD, NEAR EIGHTY-SIXTH street, 100x125 feet; also Tenth avenue, near 102d street, 20 Lots. These two exceedingly valuable parcels are offered reasonably and on easy terms. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A FIRST CLASS FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone front House and Lot, West Fifty-fifth street, 20x50x100; has recently been put in splendid order throughout; price, including Chandeliers and Mirrors, $33,500; this house must be seen to be appreciated; also a number of others. SMITH & MEAD, 423 Eighth avenue.

A GOOD STABLE AND TWO LOTS FOR SALE in Twenty-seventh street, near Ninth avenue; cheap, and terms very easy. J. CORBIT, 252 Ninth avenue.

A.—FOR SALE, A PROMINENT CORNER ON HUDson street, near Canal street; over 100 feet on each street, with a separate rear entrance; close to ferries, steamship and steamboat landings; can be improved to pay finely; now covered with 10 buildings, paying a fair interest; also 10 other corner properties, with fronts of 25 to 140 feet. JAMES PRICE, 200 Hudson street.

A.—FOR SALE—MODERN STYLE DWELLINGS, LOcated in Fifth, Eighth and Ninth wards; unexceptionable neighborhood for down town; very handy to business. JAMES PRICE, 200 Hudson street.

A.—FOR SALE, CHEAP PROPERTIES ON WASHINGton, Greenwich and other streets; likely to advance greatly in value within 12 months. JAMES PRICE, 200 Hudson street.

A.—FOR SALE, THREE SUBSTANTIAL AND WELL built Stores in Eighth ward, close to Inman Steamship dock; front of 77.6; or would sell a single Store; prices and terms most reasonable. JAMES PRICE, 200 Hudson st.

A.—FOR SALE, ON FRANKLIN STREET, TWO blocks west of Broadway, 2 brick Houses; front of 60 feet; extra wide street; no rail tracks; great bargain. JAMES PRICE, 200 Hudson street.

A.—FOR SALE, STORE PROPERTY ON FRANKLIN street, between Broadway and Church street; full lot. Possession May 1, if desired. JAMES PRICE, 200 Hudson street.

A NEW AND ELEGANT FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP Dorchester stone front House and Lot in fee, 23 West Fifty-second street, 17x60x100; price moderate. HOLLY BROTHERS & KISSAM, No. 6 Pine street.

A POSITIVE BARGAIN, HANDSOMEST SMALL English basement House in town, close to Fifth avenue, splendid location; high stoop House, West Thirty-ninth street. WM. POPLEY & CO., 12 Union square.

BOULEVARD LOTS FOR SALE—FIVE LOTS ON WEST side Boulevard, between 122d and 123d streets; also 16 Lots on 122d and 123d streets, between Boulevard and Tenth avenue, price low, terms easy. Apply to LEOPOLD SCHMIDT, 62 Broad street.

BUSINESS AND DWELLING PROPERTY FOR SALE.—On Greene street, Canal street, West street, Washington street, avenue A, First avenue, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Forty-sixth, Fifty-eighth, Fifty-fifth, Sixty-first streets, &c., at low prices, Lots, Houses, Stables, &c., to let. Apply to W. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, 56 Broadway.

FOR SALE—SITUATED IN 128TH STREET, BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth avenues, 200 feet from Mount Morris square, a charming little House, three stories, frame, with mansard roof, [illegible] built to correspond; 2 lots of ground, 25x100, as garden. HOFFMAN, COBURN & CO., 662 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE, PLEASANT THREE story high stoop House, 2[illegible] West Twenty-second street, [illegible] modern improvements, [illegible] JAMES E. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

FOR SALE—A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BRICK House, on West Twenty-second street, in good order; also a three story high stoop brown stone front on West Twenty-first street. Both of these houses are now occupied by the owners, and will be sold right. Full particulars with WILLIAM H. ROOME, 389 West Twenty-first street.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

West Side.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST HOUSES UP TOWN; from $12,000 to $25,000; between Fifth and Eighth avenues, above Forty-second street, with all modern improvements and little cash. Call at M. S. FRIEND'S, 704 Seventh avenue, before they are sold.

FOR SALE—ON LEROY STREET—A BARGAIN IN every respect—three story Philadelphia brick House; size 22x100; price less than $15,000. HOFFMAN, COBURN & CO., 662 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE—206 WEST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET, three story brown stone English basement House, 17x50 and extension, only 70 feet below Seventh avenue; grand location for doctor or dentist. THOMAS D. ROBINSON, 20 Nassau street.

FOR SALE—AT LOW PRICE OF $14,750, FOUR STORY and attic English basement House, pleasantly located in West Twenty-second street. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine street.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP brown stone, 21x55, lot 100, on Columbia College leased ground, Fifty-first street, Fifth and Sixth avenue. No agents answered. Address OWNER, box 149 Herald office.

FOR SALE CHEAP—FIVE LOTS, 25X100, SOUTH SIDE of Forty-sixth street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues. Apply to JOHN J. HUGHES, 54 Dey street.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A PLOT, CONTAINING six lots, running through from Thompson to Sullivan streets near Houston. Apply to ELLIS N. CROW, 145 Sullivan street.

GREAT BARGAINS—IF BOUGHT SOON, HOUSE ON Eleventh avenue, near Seventieth street; also one on West 119th street; owner compelled to sell. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine street.

VILLAS—VILLA PLOTS AND LARGE PARCELS OF Land for sale, at the north part of the city, on Washington Heights, where property is rapidly increasing in value; also several beautiful Places, furnished and unfurnished, to let at low rents. POTTER BROTHERS, No. 4 Warren st.

$6,500 WILL BUY, TERMS EASY, A THREE story brick House and Lot, 12 rooms, all modern improvements, near Eleventh avenue and Fifty-first street. CLARK & SON, 654 Eighth avenue.

$21,500.—FOR SALE, THE SUBSTANTIAL, CONvenient, roomy, comfortable and desirable brown stone front House, 359 West Fifty-sixth street. Apply on premises from 9 to 10, and from 4 to 5.

Miscellaneous.

IF YOU WANT TO PURCHASE OR RENT HOUSES ON Hamilton Hill, near Central Park, call on JOHN JOLLY, Real Estate Agent, 1,255 Third avenue, near Seventy-second street.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

HERALD BRANCH OFFICE—BROOKLYN.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD RECEIVED AT BRANCH OFFICE, AT NO. 4 COURT STREET, CITY HALL SQUARE, OFFICE OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TILL 9 P. M. BROOKLYN CARRIERS AND DEALERS CAN RECEIVE THEIR PAPERS AT THE HERALD BRANCH DELIVERY, NO. 7 FRONT STREET, BROOKLYN.

A GREAT BARGAIN TO A PROMPT PURCHASER.—Twenty-one Building Lots on Jackson avenue will be sold for $4,725 if sold before the 1st of May. This is a fine place for a factory. For map and particulars address C. F. ERHARD, Woodside, Long Island.

A THREE STORY AND ATTIC HIGH STOOP BROWN stone House and Lot, 371 Clinton street, near Degraw, for sale; price $15,000; terms easy. WYCKOFF & JAMES, Montague street, or HOLLY BROTHERS & KISSAM, No. 6 Pine street.

A VALUABLE CORNER FOR SALE—ONE OF best business locations in Brooklyn; suitable for grocers, furniture, or any kind of business; price, $26,000; terms easy. Inquire on premises, 157 Myrtle avenue, corner Gold street, in furniture store.

FOR SALE—THREE STORY BRICK BUILDING; SIZE 31x61, lot 56x100; price $11,000; easy terms. Apply to D. POLLEY, 117 South Ninth street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—254 ADELPHI STREET, THREE STORY frame House, 22 feet wide; splendid neighborhood; only $1,300 cash required; a bargain. THOMAS D. ROBINSON, 20 Nassau street.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, ON NEW YORK AVEnue, between Fulton and Atlantic avenues, three 3 story basement and cellar brown stone Houses, 21x46, with extension for laundry; lot 21x100; extra ground if required; all the modern improvements of the best quality of their kind; neighborhood first class; price $14,500; one half cash. Any person wanting a good house for a permanent residence would do well to come and examine them. Inquire of the owners, SHIRDEN BROTHERS, 152 Herkimer street, or on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST HOUSES IN THE market are 386 and 390 Degraw street; three story brown stone fronts, with all improvements; brick furnace in cellar; silver plated boiler and trimmings, looking glass over washbasin, gas fixtures complete. Inquire of WILLIAM J. BEDELL, 38 Court street, or THOMAS READ, 122 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW THREE STORY BASEMENT and sub-cellar brown stone Houses, with all modern improvements; plate glass fronts; size of house, 20x46; lot 100; one of the best localities in Brooklyn; Ormond place, near Fulton avenue; can be seen any time. Inquire of owner and builder, HENRY J. BROWN, office 83, residence 58, Irving place (late Hunter street); terms easy. Would exchange for smaller house.

FOR SALE—ON THE CORNER OF RYERSON STREET and Park avenue, a new three story and cellar stone, low priced; also four new, small two story and basement Houses, all new, and first class improvements; price low and terms easy; seen day or evening. Inquire of JOHN C. RUSTIN, 73 Adelphi street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—1,401 WARREN STREET, Brooklyn, near Nostrand avenue, two story and French roof House, 34.6x41; rent $1,300.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT LOW—HANDSOMELY FURnished or unfurnished four story brown stone House, with two Lots of Ground, on the hill, in Brooklyn; all new; all improvements; house 22 feet front; fine garden. S. C. CAMPBELL, Nos 4 and 6 Pine street.

TO LET OR LEASE—A LARGE STORE AND BASEment, in a good location, suitable for a butcher's shop, wholesale grocery, crockery or dry goods store. Inquire at 129 Adelphi street, Brooklyn.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, ELEGANT RESIDENCE, ON Clarson avenue, near Lefferts street; 16 rooms; newly painted and frescoed; hot and cold water, furnace and every convenience; within twenty minutes of all the ferries. Apply to D. S. QUIMBY, Jr., 201 Montague street, Brooklyn.

TO LEASE—THREE NEW FOUR STORY BRICK Buildings, Stores below, plate glass fronts, water and gas on each floor, situated on Myrtle avenue, near Hamden street, opposite Fort Greene. FINNEY & HOFFMAN, owners, 219 Water street, near Bridge.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, A four story basement and sub-cellar brown stone House; 25x50; elegantly furnished; within two minutes' walk of Wall street ferry. Apply to SPAFARD & CLAPP, 135 Remsen street, Brooklyn.

JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE.

For Sale.

AT JERSEY CITY—A HANDSOME THREE STORY brick basement French roof House, 9 rooms; 100 foot lot; gas, water, heater, marble mantels and nicely finished; splendid location; few minutes' walk from four ferries; must be sold, as the owner is leaving the city; only $4,250. Also a pretty three story and cellar brick House, with Lot; 7 rooms; only $3,200; easy terms. Other new Places for sale cheap on easy payments. Send stamp or call for circular. J. M. GIBSON, 27 Montgomery st., Jersey City.

FOR SALE—TO LET OR EXCHANGE, FOR A smaller place, a handsome, first class Residence, with all the modern improvements, and a vacant Lot adjoining, in Jersey City. Inquire of A. S. JACKSON, 21 Montgomery st.

To Let or Lease.

DON'T GO HOME UP TOWN IN COLD, CROWDED, comfortless horse cars, hanging on to a strap, but, before renewing your lease for next year, see the four story French roof Houses on Bergen Heights, 7 minutes from Liberty street ferry, with every modern improvement; altitude of ground about equal to spire of Trinity church; streets paved and sewered. For engravings and further information apply to A. N. CAPEN, 361 Broadway.

TO LET—AT 46 ESSEX STREET, JERSEY CITY, ONE or two very pleasant Floors, in a private house; neighborhood good; rent moderate; vacant April 1. Apply at the above number.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

ALL WANTING FARMS—GOOD SOIL, MILD CLImate—for papers address C. K. LANDIS, Vineland, N. J.

AT GREAT NECK, LONG ISLAND—RESIDENCE OF the late Wm. F. [illegible], fronting on Long Island Sound and Manhasset Bay, with 1,600 feet of water front and fifty acres of highly improved land, beautifully laid out in walks and drives, the whole being well drained; extensive and well shaded lawn, from the house to the water, where there is fine boating, bathing and fishing; abundance of finest fruit, flowers and shrubbery. The Mansion is stone, 60x45, built by owner, in the best manner, by day's work, conveniently arranged and with all improvements of a first class city residence; also a good sized Gothic Cottage and Tenant House, cold grapery, fowl and bath houses, barns, carriage house, stables and ice house, filled. The location for beauty and healthfulness is unsurpassed. A very desirable location for a hotel or public institution, being so accessible from the city; distance 17 miles. Has a productive value far beyond the price asked. Terms easy; will take good mortgage on city property in part payment. Photographs and maps at my office. O. C. BENNET, No. 9 Pine street.

AXE HANDLE FACTORY AND SAW MILL FOR sale.—For immediate sale, in the State of Tennessee, a few miles from Nashville, a Saw Mill and Axe Handle Factory, lately erected and in complete working order, together with 275 acres of well timbered Land and four Dwelling Houses thereon. Address ALEXANDER MILLER, Sycamore Creek, Post office, Nashville, Tenn.

A SPLENDID FRUIT FARM IN DAYTON VILLAGE; 25 acres superior land; 200 apples, choice; 600 peach, &c.; 100 superior pears, all in full bearing; two acres Lawtons, one acre raspberries; large house of 10 rooms, attic and cellar; abundant outbuildings; fine town; beautiful location; very cheap, $12,000. J. S. FERGUSON, 59 Nassau street, room 8.

A FINE TRUCK FARM, NEAR NEW YORK, 21 acres, for sale. On easy terms. S. F. GOODING, 245 Broadway.

AT ORANGE, N. J.—HOUSE, UNFURNISHED; BARN, [illegible] Apply soon to B. BAKER, [illegible]

A COTTAGE HOUSE ON CHERRY STREET, ORANGE, Junction, N. J. Three minutes from depot; high ground, ¾ acre, with trees and fruit; price $7,000. Address J. S. E., box 1,282 Post office, New York.

A VERY PLEASANT HOUSE, NEAR BY, IN CONnecticut, [illegible] For particulars address F. A. C., Herald office.

A FARM OF 400 ACRES FOR SALE CHEAP, SULLIvan county, New York, or will exchange for New York or Brooklyn Property. Apply to JOHN STUART, 209 West Forty-third street.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

A HOP FARM FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR New York City Property, three miles north of Kilbourn City, Wisconsin; 120 acres; good water at door and good buildings; price, cash, $6,000. E. L. & B. T. BURNHAM, Owners, 602 Hudson street, New York city.

AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—FINE DWELLING; ALL improvements, barn, &c.; 3½ acres; beautiful location; mountain side; convenient and healthful; a bargain. H. E. MATHEWS, 686 Broadway, M. and H. Organ Co.

AT GREENWICH, RIVERSIDE AND VICINITY ATtractive Country Seats, Villa Residences and Farms for sale; great variety; several shore front Properties. Address J. W. ATWATER, Riverside station, Greenwich, Conn.

A FIRST CLASS GRAIN AND STOCK FARM, IN NEW Jersey, two miles from depot, of 140 acres; good buildings, plenty of fruit, well watered; fine location, within 2½ miles of Princeton; will be sold at a sacrifice; price $11,000; only $4,000 cash required. Address A., box 318 Herald office.

A FARM OF 60 ACRES FOR SALE. GOOD BUILDings, fruit, &c.; healthy location; near depot and South Bay; price, with stock and tools only $2,000; good bargain. Address owner, E. R. COIT, Manorville, Long Island.

AT NEW BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK.—TO RENT, three brick Villas, furnished and unfurnished; gas, water, lawns, shade trees, &c.; near ferry. Apply to HAMILTON & CO., 92 Front street, or W. A. COLLINS, 33 Pine street.

A.—DOCKS IN NEWARK, NEW JERSEY, FRONTING the Passaic River and Morris Canal; desirable for large lumber, stone, coal or brick yard; the best located docks in Newark; for sale or lease. Apply at 97 Duane street. GEORGE W. HOJER.

A FINE RESIDENCE, THREE MINUTES' WALK OF a depot of the New Haven Railroad, 1½ hour from New York; 12 rooms, furnace and water in the house; lawn, garden, outbuildings in good order; fine fruit and shade trees. Address HOME, box 107 Herald office.

A.—VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY HOMES, EASILY accessible, for sale, on easy terms; $4,825, $7,500, $9,250. S. F. GOODING, 245 Broadway.

CAPTAIN BOUNTY.
Air—"Fine Old English Gentleman."

I'll sing you a good old song, made to a good old rhyme,
Of a jolly colored fisherman, one of the olden time,
One Captain Bounty, Joe by name, who at "The Cove" did dwell,
And bait and tackle, boats and grub unto his friends did sell.
The fine old colored fisherman, one of the olden time.

And every man in Gotham that to Hell Gate ever went
To boat or fish remembers Joe, that jolly colored gent;
And how he wouldn't deal in rum, in whiskey or in gin,
But sold nice crackers to his friends, and threw the liquor in.
That nice old colored fisherman, of those old golden times.

But Time, before whose iron tread the bravest of us bow,
Put wrinkles on the Captain's face, and silvered o'er his brow;
And weary now with coming age, that home he loved so well,
The prettiest, finest on the Sound, the darky wants to sell.
That ancient colored fisherman, one of the oldest kind.

The land is at Astoria, with frontage on the sea,
With neighborhood as rich and fine as neighborhood can be.
His friends to suit, the grounds in lots are cut, and please observe,
That Johnson is his auctioneer, and sells, without reserve,
The land of this old fisherman, thus lying on "The Sound."

And now we want the Captain's friends, who kindly think of Joe,
And every one who wants a lot, to this great sale to go.
For every dollar bid by them as charity appears,
To comfort this old fisherman in his declining years.
That good old colored fisherman, the excellent Old Joe.

Remember that the sale of Captain Bounty's splendid Property takes place at 12:30 o'clock, on Thursday, March 14, at the office of Josiah M. Whitney, Esq., Sunswick terrace, Long Island City. Maps and full particulars at office of JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., successor to Johnson & Miller, 25 Nassau street, New York.

COUNTRY PROPERTY FOR SALE—OR WILL EXchange, at Hempstead, Long Island; three lines of railroad, location perfectly healthy, taxes very low; prices from $4,500 to $30,000. Also large Hall, with Stores below and Rooms above, will be traded for New York or Brooklyn Property and cash paid if necessary. Also Property in other locations on the island for sale at very low prices. Apply to W. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, 56 Broadway.

DELAWARE PEACH FARM OF 250 ACRES, WELL located; 11,000 trees, nearly all bearing; buildings and fencing good; good chance for a fruit-grower; will exchange for New York or Long Island Property having fair valuation. COLUMBIAN SOUTHERN LAND AGENCY, 33 Park row.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—FOR SALE, A SUBURBAN RESIdence, six minutes from depot, house containing 14 rooms, with outbuildings, and 9½ acres of land under good state of cultivation. For particulars apply at West Elizabeth (Central Railroad) depot, or to JOHN F. FLAACKE, 336 Greenwich street, New York.

FARM FOR SALE CHEAP—ONE HOUR FROM NEW York, South Side Railroad of Long Island, 40 acres; good buildings, choice fruits; near depot. G. E. PURDY, 275 Leonard street, Williamsburg.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL SUMMER AND WINter resort, at Silver Lake, Staten Island, with buildings, well fitted up Bar-room, Dining-room and Kitchen, Stable and Sheds, Dancing Platform, small Boats, stock of Liquors, Wines and Cigars, on account of sickness of proprietor; lease, five years. Inquire at premises.

FOR SALE—A PLANTATION, CONTAINING 600 ACRES, located on York River, two miles from Yorktown, Va., having a water front of two miles. The soil and climate well adapted to the raising of early vegetables; also stock raising for spring market; daily communication with markets of Richmond, Norfolk and Baltimore; abundance of choice fruit, including peach orchard of over one thousand young and thrifty trees; game of all kinds in abundance; also fine fishing and oystering. No agents need apply. For particulars inquire of JOHN CAFFREY, 153 West Twentieth street.

FOR SALE—UTICA, ON CANAL—LOT AND BUILDings, commodiously situated for large business. Address C. B. COLLINS, Union League Club, New York, or HOWES & CLARK, Real Estate Agents, Utica, N. Y.

FOR SALE—125 ACRES OF CHOICE LAND, WELL located for villa plots, on Central Railroad of New Jersey, about one hour's ride from this city. Address FARMER, box 224 Herald office.

FOR SALE—WEST VIRGINIA TIMBER, COAL AND Iron Lands; 60,000 acres in one body, lying between two rivers, underlaid with coal and iron; well watered, good farming and grazing lands; country rapidly filling up and very healthy; title undoubted. Apply to J. B. WEIR, 55 Pine street.

FOR SALE—ORANGE, N. J.—FINE RESIDENCES and Cottages; location high and very healthy; prices from $3,000 to $30,000; terms easy; also fine building Sites. B. F. SMALL, 54 Dey street.

FOR SALE AT TOTTENVILLE, S. I., TWO HANDsome Cottages, 4 Lots near the river and depot, on easy terms. Apply to owner. (Will exchange). W. S. PIERSON, Builder, 80 and 82 Pine street.

FOR SALE—LOTS CENTRALLY LOCATED, WITH builder's loan; Houses, Farms, Factories, vicinity of New York; also fine Water Power, with buildings, within ten miles of city, to trade. LUCIUS BEACH, No. 5 Pine street.

FOR SALE—AT LONG BRANCH, ONE OF THE MOST desirable Summer Residences of this watering place, with all the modern conveniences, including Billiard Room and Table; House completely and elegantly furnished. The grounds embrace twenty acres of land tastefully laid out, and stocked with choice trees; the Ice House is filled with ice, and the Stables and outbuildings are in perfect condition. Address OWNER, box 4,874 Post office, New York.

FOR SALE—A NEW HOUSE, CONTAINING 12 ROOMS, lot 50x100, on the best avenue in the town of Greenville, N. J., only 20 minutes by New Jersey Central Railroad from foot of Liberty street; three minutes from station; 23 trains daily. Inquire of CHARLES STOVEKEN.

FOR SALE—AT RAMSEYS, 28 MILES FROM NEW York, on the New York and Erie Railroad, two miles from the station, a Farm of 60 acres; has six orchards, containing over 900 young apple trees, in bearing order, an abundance of pears and cherries; no encumbrance; possession given at any time. Apply to JAMES A. VAN BLARCOM, Hudson Market, 566 Hudson street. No agents.

FOR SALE, AT SOMERVILLE, N. J.—FOR SALE, AT a bargain, a pleasant little Farm, about one mile and a half from Somerville, containing 40 acres of good land, with new buildings, dwelling house, barn, granary crib, chicken house, &c.; all new and good; possession given immediately; about half the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply to S. RAYNOR, 117 William street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, CHEAP—TWO SMALL COTtage Houses and Gardens at Bedford Station, on the Harlem Railroad. Apply to JAMES G. POWERS, 101 Murray street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET A COTTAGE, ON THE Northern Railroad of New Jersey, one hour from this city; 2¾ acres; $4,000; $1,000 down, balance on mortgage. Inquire at 16 East Eighteenth street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HOUSE, BARN AND 13 acres of Land, near Newtown, L. I., 4½ miles from this city; rent $550; price $12,250. Apply to G. E. BRINCKERHOFF, 142 Fulton street, New York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—A FINE RESIdence of 16 rooms, with spacious stable and cottage; delightfully situated on elevated ground, with splendid views; convenient to station, near Englewood, N. J., and about 45 minutes by Northern Railroad from foot Chambers street; 3[illegible] acres; would exchange for good Bonds. Apply at 104 Montague street, Brooklyn.

FOR RENT—IN WEST HAVEN, NEAR NEW HAVEN, Conn., a large fine House, of 30 rooms, 1½ acre of land, situated on the line of the New York and New Haven Railroad, 2½ miles from New Haven. This situation is in the centre of the thriving and beautiful village of West Haven, on the banks of the Sound. Horse cars from New Haven every 15 minutes to the door. Will be rented with or without furniture. There is a large icehouse, well filled, and ample stabling on the premises. It is admirably adapted for a hotel, boarding school or a private family desiring ample room. Apply, by letter, to HENRY W. PAINTER, 69 Church street, New Haven, Conn.; or in person to WILLIAM H. CHAPMAN, with Wilmerding, Knight & Co., 76 Worth street, New York.

FOR RENT OR SALE—AT HUNTER'S POINT, TWO story and basement brick Houses, 9 rooms; rent very low; or for sale on monthly instalments. WATERS, 481 Broadway.

GRIFFITH & PRENTIS, 88 WALKER STREET, OFFER for sale or to let several new and desirable Houses, located in the 11th ward of the city of Elizabeth, and some at Oak and between Cranford and Westfield, N. J.; Building Plots also for sale at each of above places.

HOUSES TO RENT—TWO STORY NEW DOUBLE [illegible] West Grand street, Elizabeth, N. J. Also two [illegible] frame, with stable, at Astoria, L. I. Both with large grounds. Apply to H. W. BALDWIN, [illegible] Broadway.

IN CONNECTICUT—SITE OF HIGH PRIVILEGE AND great attractiveness. Homestead Villa, finest location; [illegible] STEPHENS BROTHERS, 187 Broadway, New York.

LAKE WACCABUC FOR SALE, FARM OF 100 ACRES, beautifully located; high state of cultivation; fine buildings, fruit, shade trees in abundance; terms easy. Address T. R., Herald office.

NYACK.—THE MOST PLEASANT RESIDENCE IN NYack [illegible]

NEWPORT, R. I.—VILLA PLOTS ON INDIAN [illegible] apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine street, New York, or to ALFRED SMITH, [illegible] STUYVESANT, Newport, R. I.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—[illegible] Apply to WILLIAM H. ROOME, 389 West Twenty-first street.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—HOUSE, STABLE AND ONE acre, fruit, shade, &c.; price $5,500. Inquire at office of R. G. PORTER, Architect, 111 Broadway.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

TO LET—BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCES, WITH SUITable outbuildings, &c., in Darien, on the New Haven Railroad.
On Main street, 11 rooms, 10 acres .... $1,[illegible]
On Prospect avenue, 8 rooms, 1 acre .... [illegible]
Near Noroton Station 10 rooms, 1 acre .... [illegible]
Comfortable Houses within a mile of the station .... [illegible]
Apply to MELVILLE E. MEAD, Darien depot, Conn.

TO LET—DWELLINGS ON STATEN ISLAND, FURnished and unfurnished, in good, healthy locations, near the landings. Also Country Seats; fine views. Rents moderate. D. R. HITCHCOCK, 100 Broadway.

TO LET—AT NEW DURHAM, N. J., A FINE HOUSE (14 rooms), with an acre of ground, fruit, &c., forty minutes from Chambers street. Apply to WM. T. DAY, [illegible] Wooster street, New York.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT LONG BRANCH, FROM the 1st of June to the 7th September next, the most complete Marine Villa Residence on the shore. The cottage has dining room, drawing room, reception room, eight bedrooms and all necessary offices; flower gardens, kitchen garden, croquet lawn, billiard room. The tenant would have the use of a cow, coach house room for two carriages, stabling for three horses and bathing ground. Apply to Mr. THEODORE MOSS, Wallack's Theatre.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, 13 ROOMS, STABLES, icehouse, filled; large grounds; five minutes from depot; four miles from Newburg, two from Cornwall; rent $200 per month. Apply to G. C. MORTON, 46 Broadway.

TO LET—ON TEABOUT AVENUE, FORDHAM, WESTchester county, five minutes from the railroad depot, west, on the heights, two story Cottage, with ten lots of garden ground. Apply to J. HARPER, on the premises, or to CHARLES MOLLER, 35 Maiden lane.

TO LET, COMPLETELY FURNISHED—A HANDSOME and commodious Country Residence, at New Brighton, S. I., near ferry. Address STATEN ISLAND, box 3,363 Post office, New York.

TO LET—AT MADISON, NEW JERSEY, HANDSOME House, ten rooms, stable, one acre, near depot, $500; good House, nine rooms, barn and carriage house, five acres, fruit and shade, $350. At Bloomfield, several Houses, $300 to $500. Also furnished Houses. CHARLES W. WARD, 79 Cedar street.

TO LET FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS—A NICELY furnished brick Villa in New Brighton, S. I., with garden, vegetable garden, stable and hennery attached; five minutes from ferry only. For particulars address E. W. K., box 5,019 New York Post office.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE PLACE IN WHITE Plains, for the season or year, on reasonable terms. Cottage, with 10 acres of land, barn and outhouses complete, within five minutes' walk of railroad depot. Inquire of A. J. HYATT, at White Plains, or J. D. RATHBUN, 257 Washington street, New York.

50 CHOICE FARMS IN MONMOUTH COUNTY, N. J., varying in size from 10 to 200 acres; also Country Seats and Building Sites in Red Bank and vicinity; chances for speculation in Long Branch Property. Catalogues forwarded on application to WM. A. FRENCH, Red Bank, N. J.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

A SPLENDID NEW DOUBLE TENEMENT, PAYING 16 per cent; price $25,000; mortgage $12,000; cash wanted $5,000; balance of equity taken in trade for small House in city or country. PHAIR'S, 537 Third avenue.

EXCHANGE FOR A FARM—A GOOD, MODERN House, in complete order; also Stable, with one acre of Land, at Passaic, within five minutes of Passaic Bridge. J. O. HOYT & SON, 171 Broadway.

EXCHANGE—AN ELEGANT BROWN STONE HOUSE between Fifth and Sixth avenues, for a place valued at about $15,000, near New York. JACOB SHARPE, 30 Pine street.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR New York property, a desirable House and Grounds, in one of the best locations in Elizabeth; ten minutes' walk from depot. Apply to WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, 56 Broadway.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR REAL ESTATE—THE best paying Liquor Store on Eighth avenue; good reason given for selling. Inquire at KEYWORTH'S skittle alleys, 406 Eighth avenue.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AT NEW BRUNSWICK, a beautiful Country Residence; about 5 acres of land beautifully laid out with shade and ornamental trees; one of the finest in the place. S. S. MANGAM & CO., 29 Nassau street, room 15½.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—TWO FRAME HOUSES and Lot, 48x80, 640 and 642 Water street; good location for stores and factory; will sell on easy terms. D. S. QUIMBY, Jr., 201 Montague street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE OR LEASE A WELL known Hotel at a watering place in this State; the house is fully furnished and has a first class patronage. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park place.

FOR SALE, TO LET AND EXCHANGE—FRAME, brick and brown stone Houses, at almost all prices. Just call at 919 Third avenue, between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth streets. JAMES ROWE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FLOUR, SAW AND Grist Mill; finest water power; the centre of a number of manufacturing towns; doing a good business and could be largely increased; two Houses, Barn, Stables, &c., all in good order; will exchange for good property or take a partner with a small amount of capital who is willing to work. C. C. WAYLAND & AYMER, 183 Fulton street, New York.

J. ABELL, 913 SIXTH AVENUE, WILL EXCHANGE Lots above Forty-second street, west of Eighth avenue, for an eligibly located brick House, worth $12,000. Rents and bills collected.

NEW BROWN STONE DWELLING, FINE LOCATION, near Central Park; 20x55x100; three story high stoop; cash price $25,000; to exchange for Country Seat in New Jersey or Westchester worth about $15,000. Address BURBANK, box 105 Herald office.

PROSPECT PARK LOTS WANTED IN EXCHANGE for House [illegible] Navy street, near DeKalb avenue. House is three story and basement, in good repair; price $6,000; no encumbrance. Apply to owner, J. E. TOUSEY, [illegible] Henry street, Brooklyn.

SALE OR EXCHANGE—IN CONNECTICUT, A FLOUR Mill, Feed Mill and Saw Mill, on a never failing stream, all running night and day, doing a fine business; six acres of land, two dwellings, barns and stable; Post office and depot agency goes with it; price $10,000; extra cheap. J. S. FERGUSON, 59 Nassau street, room 8.

TO EXCHANGE.—I HAVE SIX MORE COTTAGES just finished, eight rooms, value $3,500 and $4,000, which I will exchange for Farm, Lots or Merchandise; 30 minutes from ferry. JOSEPH DAVISON, 482 Marcy avenue, Brooklyn.

5TH AV., ABOVE 45TH ST.—FOR SALE AT A BARgain, or exchange in part, a first class extra wide corner House; 4 story high stoop; moderate style and finish. W. F. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A FULL SIZED BUILDING ON THE west side of Broadway, between Dey and Chambers streets. Address RESPONSIBILITY, box 105 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

WILLIAMSBURG HOUSES WANTED—FOR CASH purchasers, about $4,000 and $8,000. S. COCKCROFT, No. 5½ Pine street, room 10.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED TO parties desiring to engage in the tobacco business; an old Concern of 40 years' standing can be bought out if applied for very soon. For particulars apply to ALLEN, REYNOLDS & CO., Paterson, N. J.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, DESIROUS OF ENTERING business, would like to hear of an opportunity to employ $20,000 to $50,000 to advantage; manufacturing business or coal mining especially considered. Address, being particular to state nature of business, X. W. B., Herald office.

A.—A MANUFACTURER'S GENERAL AGENT WANTed; desirable location; business light, genteel, permanent and profitable; $1,250 required; no risks; profits immediate. Apply at Parlor Salesrooms, 19 University place.

A.—A POSITIVE SUCCESS—DRESSMAKERS ALL BUYing them our new attachments—gathering, hemming, cording, binding, puffing, French folds, &c., all combined, for $2; fits all machines. Three more lady canvassers in city wanted. Apply at sewing machine rooms, 19 University place.

A DESIRABLE LIVERY STABLE FOR SALE—NOT far from Madison square; business long established, annually increasing, and can be developed to almost any extent; premises in perfect repair, and horses and equipments in the very best condition; a long lease may be obtained on the most favorable terms, and an attractive dwelling goes with the property. For particulars address box 4,0[illegible] Post office.

A.—OLD ESTABLISHED JEWELLERY STORE; BEST location in Bowery, with long lease, for sale; can be bought with $5,000 cash; owner wishing to retire. Address PROMPTNESS, Herald office. No agents.

FOR SALE—ONE-HALF OF A LUCRATIVE DOWNtown Real Estate Business. Four times the price asked can be realized in one year. Small amount required. Address STETSON, Herald office.

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PARTNER WANTED—IN THE FANCY GOODS IMporting business; $1,000 or $2,000 cash required; the advertiser has unlimited credit with several European houses. Address FANCY GOODS, Herald office.

PARTNER, WITH $200 CASH, WANTED IN A GOOD paying, old established servants' institute and intelligence office. Apply at 281 Bowery, first flight.

RESTAURANT. A RARE OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED to a person thoroughly understanding the restaurant business, with a comparatively small capital for acquiring the business [illegible] near [illegible] Avenue Hotel, on Broadway. Inquire of HOLMES BROS., 46 East Twenty-third street.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY.—OWING TO CONTINUED sickness, J. L. MILLER, Westfield, N. J., must dispose of his prominent and well established Carriage and Blacksmith Business; will sell or lease the building.

TO CAPITALISTS OR LUMBER DEALERS.—THE ADvertiser has at Saginaw, Mich., a good modern Gang, Circular and Muley Sawmill, capable of cutting 12 millions of lumber per season, a large new Planing Mill, with ample room, power, stocks and salt works sufficient to consume the refuse. A party is wanted, with at least $50,000, [illegible] Address drawer 1[illegible], East Saginaw, Mich.

THE NEW YORK COMMERCIAL AGENCY HAS [illegible] Address TREASURER, box 5,6[illegible] Post office, New York.

$5 TO $500 CAPITAL WILL START YOU IN A VERY desirable, independent, permanent business; [illegible] 10 per cent. [illegible] No. 5, 20[illegible] Broadway.

$1,000. PARTNER WANTED, IN A SAFE CASH business, which can profitably be enlarged. R. K. SNYDER, [illegible]

$2,500. HALF INTEREST IN GENTEEL CASH manufacturing business, easily learned; [illegible] 15 to 60 per cent. Address [illegible]

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AN ELEGANT SUIT OF ROOMS, WELL ADAPTED for a first class dressmaker, ladies' hair dresser, dentist, or any other genteel business; location unsurpassed; northwest corner Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street; also, to let for business purposes, the First Floor in the house adjoining. Can be seen from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

A SPLENDID FLOOR, SOUTHWEST CORNER BOWERY and Bleecker street, over Lyle's store, to let cheap; first class location for club room, manufacturing jeweller, schoolroom or any business requiring good light.

A LARGE STORE TO LET OR SELL ON MURRAY street, near Greenwich street; very desirable five story brown stone front. S. F. GOODING, 265 Broadway.

A.—BROADWAY, CORNER EIGHTIETH STREET.—Two story frame Building, 30x80 feet, in fine repair, together with four full Lots, to lease low. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE AND LOT, 135 Fifth avenue, near Twentieth street, on a long or short lease, to suit tenant. H. R. DREW & CO., 175 Fifth avenue, or HOLLY BROS. & KISSAM, No. 6 Pine street.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY—FOR SALE, THE Stock and Fixtures of a first class Dry Goods Store in Newark, N. J., doing a large business; stock in excellent condition, with four years' lease on store, one of the finest in the city. Reasons for selling given. Address MERCHANT, Post office, Newark, N. J.

A SPLENDID HALL TO LET—FOR CHURCH OR business, corner of Sixth avenue and Forty-second street. Apply to E. D. LAWRENCE, 1,438 Broadway, between Forty-second and Forty-third streets.

A.—STEAM POWER, IN WHOLE OR PARTS OF Buildings; or Lofts, without power. Apply at 108 Cliff street.

A FINE LARGE STORE, 2,211 THIRD AVENUE, BEtween 120th and 121st streets, 60 feet deep, plate glass front; also Floors above to lease; best location; immediate possession.

BROADWAY, 817 AND 819, CORNER OF TWELFTH street.—To lease, the entire Upper Part, 92 feet frontage. JOHN S. KELSO, No. 53½ Pine street.

BASEMENT OF 44 MAIDEN LANE; SIZE ABOUT 20X60; has a handsome entrance and is easy of access. Apply on the premises, to R. G. HUTCHINSON.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY TO LEASE—FOR LUMBER and brick yards, beer garden, &c., consisting of two Houses on three Blocks of Ground, extending from Second avenue to East River, with pier and bulkhead; terms moderate. Apply to W. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, 75 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—FOUR STORY BRICK FACtory, 125x50; Engine 40 horse; 11 city Lots. Inquire at 283 Bowery, or corner Ashbridge and Ferry streets, Newark, N. J.

LOFTS—TO RENT, FIRST LOFT OF 75 AND 78 Varick street, 40x80, with small Store under; also cheap Lofts on Canal street, two or three blocks from Broadway. JAMES PRICE, 200 Hudson street.

STEAM POWER—TO LET, THREE FLOORS, 25X50 feet, with steam power; light on three sides. Apply to WM. H. BOWDEN, 155 West Twenty-ninth street.

STEAM POWER AND LOFTS TO LET IN ANN, NASsau, William, Beekman, Park row, Fulton, Vesey, Dey, Church, Frankfort and Rose streets. Apply to THE NEW YORK STEAM POWER COMPANY, 39 Ann street.

STEAM POWER TO LET—WITH FINE, LARGE Rooms, in building corner of Bank and West streets; specially adapted for manufacturing purposes. Apply on the premises to H. M. EMERSON or PEEK & BOGERT.

STEAM POWER AND FIVE SPLENDID FLOORS, 80X90, to let, separately or together for a term of years, in the finest factory building in the city; steam elevator, steam heating and excellent light; rent moderate. Inquire 218 West Twenty-sixth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

STEAM POWER TO LET—CORNER OF BLEECKER and Bank streets; a Floor, 50x60; light from three sides of building; insurance only 1½ per cent. Inquire of COLEMAN & VOLK, 580 Hudson street.

STEAM POWER TO LET—WITH ROOMS, 25X60, 25X96 and other sizes, in Centre, Elm and Twenty-second streets. Apply to G. F. HALL, 137 Elm street.

STEAM POWER—TO LET, WITH POWER, ONE Room, 60 by 60 feet, with perfect light on all sides; one 40 by 60 feet; very desirable for wood workers. Apply to NICHOLS & SMALL, 156 Bank street, between Washington and West streets.

STORE 26 BEEKMAN STREET, TO RENT—95 FEET deep, centre and side light; admirable location for metal or paper trade. JAMES PRICE, 200 Hudson street.

SIXTH AVENUE STORE AND DWELLING TO RENT or lease.—Apply in Physician's office, 537 Sixth avenue.

TO LET—SIXTH AVENUE STORES, ABOVE THIRtieth street; all sizes, at various prices; plate glass windows, &c. HOFFMAN, COBURN & CO., 862 Sixth avenue.

TO LET—A FIVE STORY AND BASEMENT REAR Building, for manufacturing purposes; well lighted; 186 and 188 Wooster street. CHARLES KLEIN.

TO LET—THE ROOMS OCCUPIED BY THE NEW York Leader; these Rooms have all desirable conveniences for a newspaper office, with the advantage of splendid power presses in the building. Apply at the Dispatch office, 11 Frankfort street.

TO LET—SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS, BROADWAY and Twenty-first street; established 15 years, with children's hats and caps; also adapted for dentistry, merchant tailor, &c. R. K. McCULLOUGH, 922 Broadway.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, LARGE, WELL lighted Floors, corner Tenth avenue and Fortieth street. Inquire at the place, in FIRST & PRYIBIL'S machine shop.

TO LET—SMALL STORES, FOR TAILORS, FANCY goods or any business, in Hudson street and Ninth avenue; also two low priced Dwellings. Apply at the owner's, 685 Hudson street.

TO LET—THE THREE LARGE LOFTS, 329 GREENwich street, corner of Jay; a valuable location for offices, manufacturing or other business purposes; light and cheerful; rent moderate. G. W. DORR, on the premises.

TO LET—TWO WELL LIGHTED FLOORS, FOR LIGHT manufacturing business or storage. Apply at 64 Third avenue, corner Eleventh street.

TO LET—THIRD AVENUE STORES AND APARTments, also Houses, at all sizes, at all prices, from $500 up to $1,500. House owners and house seekers would be mutually benefited by calling at the Manufacturers' and Builders' Real Estate Exchange, 919 Third avenue. JAMES ROWE.

TO LET—ON VERY REASONABLE TERMS, THE Second and Third Floors of building No. 8 Bowery, suitable for any light manufacturing purpose. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—TWO FLOORS, 50X80 EACH, WELL LIGHTED, for light manufacturing business, with Engine and Boiler, about one block from the Tenth and Twenty-third street ferries; will be rented cheap. Apply to A. W. RICHARDS, 55 Greenpoint avenue, Greenpoint.

TO LET—FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD LOFTS, 25X80, 39 West Fourth street, and building No. 5 Clinton place. Apply to G. GUENTAL, 39 West Fourth street, or WM. TUCKER, 323 Fifth avenue.

TO LET—FIFTH FLOOR, CONSISTING OF LARGE Room and two smaller Rooms connecting, suitable for some private manufacturing; may include light housekeeping; also other rooms and lecture hall for societies or clubs. Apply at Botanic Hall, 88 East Broadway, one block above Chatham square. Rent low.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR, 58 JOHN STREET; SIZE of loft 25x90; water and water closets on the same, and warmed with steam, to let, with or without Steam Power. Apply in store 58 John street.

TO LET—THE LARGE HALL IN THE BLEECKER Building, by the evening or until May 1. Apply to H. P. WILLIAMS, 250 Canal street.

TO LET OR LEASE—ON FIFTH AVENUE, A FIRST class Family Hotel. HOWE & CO., 11 Pine street.

TO LEASE—A LARGE FOUR STORY BUILDING, IN Broadway, near Thirty fourth street. Apply to HINE & FELL, 757 Sixth avenue.

TO LEASE—FOR THREE OR FIVE YEARS, A BUILDing, in Fifty-seventh street, between Third and Lexington avenues; four stories; 25x75; suitable for billiards, clubs or societies. Inquire at 990 Third avenue, of LOEW & SCHAFFNER.

TO LEASE—THE STORES AND BASEMENTS 1,364 Broadway and 212 Fifth avenue, connected and running through from Broadway to Fifth avenue; also the Store and Basement 214 Fifth avenue, corner of Twenty-sixth street. Apply to J. W. S. DEY, 60 Beaver street.

TO LEASE. Store 155 Water lane. [illegible] West street. E. L. BEEBLE, 60 William street.

TO RENT OR LEASE—THE FIVE STORY BROWN stone front Store 492 Canal street, running through to and fronting on Vestry street; excellent location for carpet or furniture trade; also to rent four story Store 291 West street, directly opposite Pennsylvania line of steamboats. JAMES PRICE, 200 Hudson street.

THE DESIRABLE STORE NO. 85 MURRAY STREET [illegible] at a reasonable rent. Apply to WM. MATHEWS, 54 Catharine street.

5TH AVENUE, 154, WEST SIDE, NEAR TWENTY-SECond street.—High and wide Basement Store to let, [illegible] feet deep, nearly level with sidewalk, with cellar room.

5 AND 7 DEY STREET, FIRST DOOR FROM BROADway, suitable for railroad, bankers', brokers' or lawyers' offices; terms reasonable. Apply to REED & HOTT, Real Estate Agents, on the premises.

114 EAST FOURTEENTH STREET, OPPOSITE IRving place. Third and Fourth Floors, with Steam Power, for light manufacturing purposes. Inquire of F. GROTE, [illegible] street.

1,263 BROADWAY.—A PARLOR FLOOR TO LET, furnished or unfurnished, for business purposes or to gentlemen.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, OCCUPYING A large house partly furnished, in central location, [illegible] Address, with references, box 447 Post office.

A.—HOUSES TO LET, FURNISHED AND UNFURnished, [illegible] Apply to WILLIAM TUCKER, 323 Fifth avenue, above Twenty-sixth street.

A 1 EXTRA SIZED FOUR STORY BROWN STONE House near Gramercy Park to let—Furnished or unfurnished. S. F. GOODALE, [illegible] West Twenty-third street, Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A PARLOR [illegible] TWO BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED [illegible] Twenty-second street. [illegible] Furnished Houses in Yonkers [illegible] & CO., [illegible] square.

A.—THE FAVORITE NUMBER OF FURNISHED [illegible] in desirable locations. POTTER BROTHERS, [illegible] Warren street.

FURNISHED HOUSES [illegible] JAMES PRICE, 200 Hudson street.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES TO LET [illegible]

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

TO LET—AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, A FIRST CLASS House, newly furnished, near river and depot; within one hour by railroad and steamboats. Other Houses of assorted sizes. A. B. MILLS, 121 Nassau street, room 4.

TO LET—THE FIVE STORY HOUSE, 15 WEST Twenty-sixth street, adjoining the St. James Hotel, with Mantel Mirrors, &c.; possession May next. WILLIAM H. ROOME, 256 West Twenty-first street.

TO LET FURNISHED (IMMEDIATE POSSESSION,) small House corner Tenth street and Second avenue, $125 per month; large, unfurnished House in Thirteenth street, large and small Houses up town. NICHOLS & CAFFERTY, 93 Fourth avenue and 1,497 Broadway.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, THE THREE STORY HIGH stoop brown stone front Dwelling 114 East Twenty-fifth street; to a private family only; possession May 1; terms $250 per month. Apply to C. ASHWORTH, 54 Broadway.

TO RENT, PARTIALLY FURNISHED AND IN COMplete order, a full sized three story and attic high stoop House on Fourteenth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues; rent low to a good tenant. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street or 35 East Seventeenth street.

Unfurnished.

AT OFFICE OF SMITH & MEAD, 422 EIGHTH AVEnue.—To rent, a three story high stoop brown stone, West 54th street, $2,000; three story high stoop brick, West 51st street, $1,500; four story brick, suitable for boarding house, West 18th street, $1,600; four story English basement, West 22d street, fine location, $1,500; four story English basement, West 15th street, $1,200; very fine first class high stoop brown stone, West 60th street, near Park, $4,700. Also a number of Lower Parts and Floors.

A NICE TWO STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE to let, in 124th street, near Sixth avenue, with three lots, grape vines, &c.; all conveniences; in good order; $700. J. CORBIT, 253 Ninth avenue.

A.—TO LET—ON LEXINGTON AVENUE, A THREE story modern brown stone House, by a physician who retains two rooms and board for himself and wife; terms liberal to a good party; also many others, without reservations, from $1,000 to $2,000 rent. FRANCIS CRAWFORD, 166 Third avenue.

A DESIRABLE THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BRICK House, 25x55x100, three rooms deep, in Twenty-first street, near Sixth avenue.

* * * * * * * A NUMBER * * * * * * * of others, in good locations, furnished and unfurnished. NEW YORK LOAN AND REAL ESTATE COMPANY, 1 West Nineteenth street, corner Broadway.

A NEW FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN STONE House, 64 West Forty-eighth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, to let; also three story high stoop 215 West Twenty-fourth. Apply at office, 1 or 5, 81 Crosby street.

AT $1,560 PER ANNUM.—TO RENT, A GOOD ENGlish basement House three rooms deep, on Twenty-fifth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues; would be leased to a good tenant for five years if desired. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street, or 35 East Seventeenth street.

A LARGE THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BRICK House, in Ninth street, between Broadway and University place, to rent on reasonable terms. E. G. LOCKE, 139 Eighth street, opposite Clinton Hall.

FACTS ARE STUBBORN THINGS, TO WIT:—FIRST, at 919 Third avenue, you can rent, purchase or exchange your property on the fairest terms; secondly, you can have as great a variety to select from, and thirdly, you can do business in an office that requires no references as to standing or honesty. "Cut this out and keep it" and then call at 919 Third avenue on JAMES ROWE.

RENT OR SALE—WEST THIRTY-FIFTH STREET, near Broadway, premises 147 and 149, 50x98½ block; building in rear 50x25; front building 40x50. ANDREWS & BRO., 414 Water street.

TO LET—BROWN STONE HOUSE; MODERN IMprovements; large yard; carriage house, stables, &c.; east side, between Seventy-ninth and Eighty-sixth streets. Apply at 249 Fourth avenue.

TO LET—THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE NO. 247 WEST Forty-third street; 11 rooms, in good order; rent $80 to a good party. Inquire of J. W. SILLECK, 323 West Thirty-third street.

TO LET—19 WEST FIFTEENTH STREET. W. H. MUNN, 24 West Twenty-sixth street.

TO LET—70 WATTS STREET; STABLE, 80 FEET DEEP, seven stalls; Dwelling and Apartments, 15 rooms; attached in the same building is steam power, convenient of access; is situated convenient for light machinery, all fronting on the street.

TO LET.—WHAT USE IS THERE FOR PROPERTY owners to register their property with down town brokers, when the best and most accommodating brokers are up town, and where all house hunters and property purchasers are looking for property? I have continual demands for all classes of Houses and Lots to sell and to let. Call on M. S. FRIEND, 704 Seventh avenue.

TO LET CHEAP—HOUSE 426 HUDSON STREET; NEAT Cottage, 656 Ninth avenue; Cottage, 685 Hudson street; Cottage, No. 9 Jane street. Apply to the owner, 685 Hudson street.

TO LEASE—340 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET, $1,600; 233 and 235 West Thirty-second street, $1,250; Cottages, 10th street, near Boulevard, $500. W. R. MORGAN, 12 East Washington place, 10 to 12 and 4 to 6.

TO LEASE—FOR THREE TO FIVE YEARS, OR longer, the House northeast corner Fifth avenue and Ninth street; 32x70; lot 32x100; stable in the rear; alterations for business or otherwise can be made to suit tenant. Apply to THORNTON M. RODMAN, 712 Broadway.

THE DESIRABLE DWELLING HOUSE NO. 76 JANE street, with modern improvements (accessible to several lines of city cars), to let at a reasonable rent, by WM. MATHEWS, 54 Catharine street.

16 WEST FORTY-NINTH STREET.—FOUR STORY basement under-cellar brown stone high stoop; 25x60 feet; one to three years, with or without Furniture. Apply on premises.

45TH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.—FOUR story high stoop desirable new medium sized brown stone Dwelling to let, unfurnished, with possession; new Carpets, Furniture, Fixtures, &c., &c., at a liberal reduction on cost prices. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine st.

100 HOUSES TO RENT—BOTH THREE AND FOUR story, in good locations, from $250 to $4,000; also Furnished Houses to rent. Call for list at 1,638 Third avenue. FETTRETCH & REMSEN.

$950.—TO LET, IN EAST FORTY-NINTH STREET, some elegant two story and basement high stoop new Houses; 11 rooms; all modern improvements; rent only $950. Can be seen from 2 till 4 o'clock. J. C. KAVANAGH, 219 East Forty-ninth street.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS TO LET—FURNISHED, to gentlemen; terms moderate to respectable parties; references exchanged; house private. 123 Charles street, near Hudson street.

NICELY FURNISHED BACK PARLOR TO LET—Suitable for one or two persons. 26 Third street, few doors east of the Bowery; terms moderate.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET CHEAP—Corner Washington place and Broadway. Inquire at 712 Broadway, corner Washington place, room 10.

SECOND FLOOR TO LET—CONSISTING OF THREE rooms; modern improvements; furnished partially or fully, to a quiet party, in a private house. No. 162 West Seventeenth street.

TO LET—TO A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, A NICELY furnished Room, with gas, hot and cold water, bath, &c., in a private family. 262 West Thirtieth street.

TO LET—APRIL 1, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Lower Part of a good House; seven large rooms, all conveniences; quiet and respectable neighborhood. 137 West Sixteenth street.

TO RENT, FURNISHED, THE SECOND AND PART of the Third Story of house 455 West Twenty-eighth street; rent of furniture to be taken in board for a lady. Apply on the premises, personally or by letter, to VAN VLECK.

80 UNIVERSITY PLACE, NEXT HOUSE TO FOURteenth street.—To let, two nicely furnished Bedrooms, with fire and gas, without board, to gentlemen; family private. References exchanged.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A PHYSICIAN CAN HAVE UNFURNISHED ROOMS in an upper part of a house from May 1, with privilege of furnished Parlor, or an Office furnished alone; first class location. Address A. ARRASTIA, Dentist, 351 West Thirtieth street.

A CHOICE OF FRENCH FLATS ON LEXINGTON avenue, all improvements, five to seven rooms; possession April 1; rent $45 to $75. MORRIS B. BAER, 696 Sixth avenue.

A NUMBER OF APARTMENTS, THREE TO SEVEN rooms; rents from $10 to $50 per month. Inquire of ROBERT LIGGART, 203 Hudson st. (at Abingdon square).

TO LET—LOWER PARTS OF HOUSE, WITH MODERN Improvements, on Thirty-fifth street, with stable for five horses on rear. Inquire at 360 Hudson st. L. RADFORD.

POLITICAL.

AT A REGULAR MEETING OF THE S. E. SHAW Association, held at [illegible] Thursday evening [illegible] on motion of W. R. Newman [illegible] Eugene F. Bannon [illegible] John W. Bookstorn [illegible] George W. Ferry, of [illegible] Eugene F. Bannon, of Forty-sixth street [illegible] W. R. Newman [illegible] S. E. Shaw Association [illegible] EUGENE F. BANNON, Secretary.

POLITICAL PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION done at short notice by the Metropolitan Printing Establishment, corner of Broadway and Ann street, New York.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR CONDENSED [illegible] DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, CORNER OF THIRD AVENUE AND ELEVENTH STREET, NEW YORK, February [illegible], 1872. [illegible] reserve the right to reject all offers not deemed by them advantageous to the department.

ISAAC BELL,
JAMES BOWEN,
OWEN W. BRENNAN,
JAMES B. NICHOLSON,
ALEXANDER [illegible],
Commissioners.

THE EVENING TELEGRAM.

"BRING ME ANOTHER HORSE!"

SEE! SEE! SEE! SEE! SEE!

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THE FIRST GREAT A[illegible]
IN THE
PRESIDENTIAL SA[illegible]
A MOST
WONDERFUL EQUESTRIAN FEAT.
THIS GREAT STAR COMPANY
OF
UNRIVALLED TALENT
WILL GIVE A
GRAND MATINEE PERFORMANCE
THIS AFTERNOON, SIMULTANEOUSLY
AT ALL POINTS OF THE CITY,
IN THE
EVENING TELEGRAM.
THREE CENTS.

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THREE CENTS

AMUSEMENTS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
GRAND MATINEE TO DAY AT 2.
BARNUM'S FIJIAN CANNIBALS
THIS SATURDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
Mr. BARNUM will personally introduce the Cannibals and address the audience at 2 and 8 P. M.
MATINEE AT 2. | EVENING AT 8.
Production of the entirely new Burlesque Extravaganza of LUNA, LUNA, or THE NAUGHTY BOY WHO CRIED FOR THE MOON, in which Miss PAULINE MARKHAM, Miss BELLE HOWITT, Mr. ROLLIN HOWARD, Mr. A. H. SHELDON and full and efficient Burlesque Company will appear.
Preceded by the laughable Comedy, in two acts, entitled A BULL IN A CHINA SHOP.
BAGSHOT ....Mr. T. W. KEENE
MONDAY, MARCH 11, first time of the GREAT MORAL LOCAL DRAMA, THE WORKINGMEN OF NEW YORK.
New Scenery, Properties, Machinery and Startling Effects.

ST. JAMES THEATRE, 28TH ST. AND BROADWAY. THE DRAMATIC SUCCESS OF NEW YORK.

MARRIAGE, the new Society Play. MARRIAGE, every night at 8 P. M., and every Saturday Matinee at 2 o'clock. New Scenery and complete Appointments, with a superb Cast. Doors open at 7¾; commence at 8 P. M.	Opinions of the press. "'Marriage' is an effective drama, conveying bold lessons to society, if society could only be prevailed on to profit by them."—Herald. "The moral of 'Marriage' is a high one, inculcating the lesson that worth of character, mutual respect and sincere love are the only safeguards of the institution."—Home Journal. "The special moral taught by 'Marriage' is the sanctity of the marital knot."—Our Society. "The moral to be deduced from Marriage is sanitary. The play teaches that married happiness can only come from constancy and fidelity to the marriage vow."—Commercial Advertiser.	MARRIAGE, with Miss GRISWOLD in her charming impersonation of Mrs. BROOKS, and Mr. MACKYE as COL. GRAY, supported by the entire company. Last weeks of the successful play entitled MARRIAGE. Seats secured two weeks in advance.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
FOR SUNDAY NIGHT!!!
ANOTHER WONDERFUL MUSICAL FESTIVAL, BY A COMBINATION OF ALL THE AVAILABLE MUSICAL TALENT IN THE CITY, IN ONE GRAND OPERATIC CONCERT!!!
THE NINTH REGIMENT BAND, IN FULL UNIFORM! THE ENTIRE MULDER-FABBRI GRAND OPERA COMPANY!
Mme. INEZ FABBRI, Mlle. CLARA PERL, the great Dramatic Prima Donna. Prima Donna Contralto. Mr. JACOB MULLER, Herr MULDER-FABBRI, the world's greatest Baritone. the accomplished Conductor. And in addition to the above array of renowned Artistes, who were greeted with such enthusiasm on last Sunday evening by an AUDIENCE OF OVER THREE THOUSAND PEOPLE, the following talent has been secured:—
Miss GRAZIELLA RIDGWAY, the charming young Soprano; Mr. WILLIAM MACDONALD, the celebrated English Tenor; Senorita JOSEFINA FILOMENO, the Chilian Violiniste.
All of whom will participate in a programme of singular magnitude and excellence, and embracing Gems from all the most popular Operas, including LA TRAVIATA, LINDA, THE PROPHET, BOHEMIAN GIRL, SICILIAN VESPERS, MARTHA, LUCRETIA BORGIA, DON PASQUALLE, TROVATORE, &c.
_ Sale of Reserved Seats commences THIS MORNING, at 9, at Schirmer's, 701 Broadway, and at the box office of the Opera House.

DAN BRYANT'S SHOO FLY MATINEE.
MATINEE TO DAY, AT 2. MATINEE TO-DAY.
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MATINEE TO-DAY, AT 2. MATINEE TO-DAY.
Children half price to the Matinee to day.

FOR SALE.

A—A.—FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN, AN OLD ESTABlished English Shades. For particulars apply to Mr. HUNTER, 978 Fulton avenue.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE, A GROCERY STORE, doing a good cash business, in the best part of Brooklyn, cheap for cash. For particulars inquire of A. L. DUNLEVEY & CO., 155 Front street, corner Maiden lane, New York.

A FIRST CLASS FAMILY LIQUOR STORE FOR sale—in the Eighth ward; good lease; cheap rent. Inquire at 511 Broome street, or 165 Seventh avenue.

A BUSINESS CHANCE.—FIRST CLASS GROCERY for sale, on account of bad health; 20 years established. Apply at 520 Sixth avenue.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY. FOR SALE FOR CASH, Stock, Fixtures, Lease and Good Will of a first class House Furnishing Hardware Store, on Sixth avenue, established over thirty years, doing a good paying business, corner store; handsome plate glass windows; stock small, fresh and well assorted. Address B. K. N., box 1,146 Post office.

A.—FOR SALE, CIGAR STORES, DOWNTOWN Sample Rooms, corner Liquor Stores, Restaurants, Lager Beer Saloons, Wine and Billiard Saloons, Hotels, Bakeries, Groceries, Meat Markets, large Livery Stable. MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—ON ONE OF THE MOST prominent paying corners in the city. Address A. K., station A.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—ON A PRINCIPAL avenue, well fitted and stocked; doing good paying business; will be sold at inventory valuation; proprietor compelled to sell on account of other business. Apply to A. A. STANNARD, with McKesson & Robbins, 91 Fulton street.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, E. D.; established 18 years, corner store; stock and fixtures first class; average sales per day over $30; price $4,500 cash; good chance for man with capital. Address MARRUBIUM, Herald office.

FOR SALE—THE BRASS FOUNDRY AND FINISHING Business. Apply at 418 West Thirty-sixth street, N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST CLASS FIXTURES, STOCK and Lease of Building of Hat Store, No. 8 Bowery. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A TOBACCO FACTORY, WITH MACHINery and Fixtures, very cheap together or separately. EMPIRE CITY TOBACCO WORKS, 432 East Tenth street, New York.

FOR SALE—A LAGER BEER SALOON AND LIQUOR Store at 71 Eighth avenue; a very desirable location and a long lease. Inquire of JOHN DOWLING, on the premises.

FOR SALE—GOOD WILL OF THE EMPIRE FURNIture and Baggage Express, Feed Business, Livery and Sales Stables, situated on the six lots running through from Thompson to Sullivan street. Also the six Lots for lease or for sale. Apply to ELLIS N. CROW, 145 Sullivan street.

FOR SALE—A FINE GROCERY STORE, IN MORRISania. Address A. E. W., box 3,886 New York Post office.

FOR SALE—A WELL ESTABLISHED CIGAR STORE, with a very fine stock. Inquire at 1,224½ Broadway.

FOR SALE—A PRIVATE DAY SCHOOL, OF LONG standing, in the vicinity of New York; present number pupils 47. Terms cash. Address R. S., Herald office.

FOR SALE—THE GOOD WILL AND ALL THE FURniture of a very large boarding house, now well filled with boarders and in complete order in every respect; possession at once if desired. Address H. A., Herald office.

FOR SALE—LAGER BEER AND BILLIARD SALOON on Sixth avenue; low rent. Inquire at 145 West Twenty-sixth street.

FOR SALE—FINE HOTEL AND BILLIARD ROOMS. Inquire of W. T. ELLIOT, 71 Broadway.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, A TEA, GROCERY AND Liquor Store, to satisfy a claim of $600; can be bought this day at a bargain; only $400 cash required. Information furnished by JONES & CO., 22 East Thirty-fourth street.

FOR SALE—STOCK, FIXTURES AND LEASE OF AN old established first class Grocery Store. J. M. EDGAR, corner Ninth av. and Nineteenth st.

FOR SALE—STOCK OF FANCY GOODS, UNEXPIRED Lease of two years of house and store; best part of Sixth avenue. Principals, not agents, may address MATHUS, box 146 Herald office.

FOR SALE—THE TOOLS, FIXTURES AND GOOD Will of a manufacturing jeweller; established for the past 15 years; will be sold very cheap, as the present owner is retiring from the business. Address A., box 211 Herald office.

GOOD BUSINESS CHANCE FOR MAN WITH SMALL capital—Shirt Making and Fancy Goods Store in Yonkers for sale. Address FANCY GOODS, box 267 Yonkers (N. Y.) Post office.

GROCERY.—TWO FIRST CLASS STORES ON THE west side of the city for sale; long established; doing good business; rent low; will be sold cheap; splendid opportunity. Apply at 770 Greenwich street.

SECOND HAND MARBLE APPARATUS FOR SODA water and syrups; also Generators and Fountains, six makers; 200 sets, some nearly new, and all in good order, having been taken in exchange for our apparatus, priced very low. Apply to JOHN MATTHEWS, First avenue, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets.

TO MANUFACTURERS OF MACHINISTS' TOOLS, &C.—The Machine shop of the late A. M. Freeland is offered for sale, consisting of Tools, Patterns, Drawings and Machinery, all in complete order, with or without a Lease of the Building. Inquire of Mrs. A. M. FREELAND, Administratrix, 437 West Thirty-fourth street.

$6,000 WILL BUY A LADIES' SHOE MANUFACturing Business of 4 years' standing, with Fixtures, Machinery, Stock and Good Will; reason for selling the owner going to Europe. Address or call at 22 Second avenue, [illegible]

MACHINERY.

A [illegible] IRON WORKS, PORTABLE ENGINES, [illegible] horizontal and vertical Engines and Boilers, portable Hoisters [illegible] horse power vertical [illegible] horse power Hoister cheap. EDWARD P. HAMPSON, 38 Cortlandt street, New York.

BAXTER ENGINE, FOUR HORSE,—TONGUE AND Groove [illegible] Planer, Circular Feed Roller, Resaw, small Planer. Inquire at 265 Bowery, or corner of Ashbridge and Ferry streets, Newark.

FOR SALE—TWO ENGINES AND BOILERS, 15 AND 30 horse, large Pump and Heater, top Wagon, safe and Desk. [illegible] West street, corner of [illegible]

MACHINERY FOR SALE.—1 HEAVY GEARED LATHE [illegible] 1 large compound Planing Machine, 1 Steam Engine [illegible] Inquire at 59 and 61 [illegible] street, [illegible]

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AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

THE LONGEST RUN OF THE SEASON.

226TH TIME OF G. L. FOX'S HUMPTY DUMPTY, AND THE END NOT YET.

FOX! FOX! FOX! FOX! FOX! FOX! FOX! FOX!
FOX! FOX!
FOX! 822D TIME OF G. L. FOX FOX!
FOX! AS HUMPTY DUMPTY!!! FOX!
FOX! FOX!
FOX! FOX! FOX! FOX! FOX! FOX! FOX! FOX!

How is this? TIME 226! TIME 226! How is this?

FAMOUS ATTRACTIONS! GORGEOUS SPLENDORS! MATCHLESS BEAUTIES!

MARTENS! MARTENS! MARTENS! MARTENS!
MARTENS! MARTENS!
MARTENS! 226TH TIME OF THE MARTENS!
MARTENS! CAT DUET! MARTENS!
MARTENS! MARTENS!
MARTENS! MARTENS! MARTENS! MARTENS!

How is this? HUMPTY DUMPTY STILL AHEAD! How is this?

THE BEST ENTERTAINMENT EVER GIVEN! TIME AND THE PUBLIC ENDORSE IT!

WILSON! WILSON! WILSON! WILSON! WILSON!
WILSON! WILSON!
WILSON! 86TH TIME OF THE GRACEFUL WILSON!
WILSON! TRIPLE PARTERRE! WILSON!
WILSON! WILSON!
WILSON! WILSON! WILSON! WILSON! WILSON!

_ Second week of KYNOCK AND SMITH, CHAMPION SKATERS.

MATINEES WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS, AT 2.

SECURE YOUR SEATS.

5TH AVENUE THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

LAST NINE NIGHTS OF DIVORCE.

LAST DIVORCE MATINEE but one SATURDAY, AT 1½ O'CLOCK.

Characters by Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Fanny Davenport, Mrs. Gilbert, Kate Newton, Mary Cary, Nellie Mortimer, Kate Claxton, Roberta Norwood, Louise Palmer, Kate Firmin, Mr. D. H. Harkins, James Lewis, W. J. Lemoyne, W. Davidge, Louis James, Henry Crisp, Owen Fawcett, D. Whiting, George DeVere, F. Chapman, J. Burnett, G. Godfrey, W. Beekman and others.

Seats may be secured for ANY of the LAST NIGHTS.

5TH AVENUE THEATRE.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.
MONDAY, MARCH 11—Benefit of Mr. JAMES LEWIS and LAST NIGHT BUT SIX OF DIVORCE.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13—Benefit of Mrs. G. H. GILBERT and LAST NIGHT BUT FOUR OF DIVORCE.
MONDAY, MARCH 18—25th performance and most positively the LAST NIGHT OF DIVORCE.
Immediately following the withdrawal of "Divorce" Mr. DALY will offer for brilliant and brief revival the famous comedies of "OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS," "FERNANDE," "WIVES AS THEY WERE," "THE PROVOKED HUSBAND," "LONDON ASSURANCE" and "FROU-FROU."
IN ACTIVE PREPARATION
an extraordinary Parisian dramatic sensation.

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EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
Mr. Lester Wallack's celebrated drama, in six tableaux,
THE VETERAN.
This play comprises a variety of interesting plot, strong dramatic effects, domestic comedy and
EXTENSIVE PICTURESQUE TABLEAUX.
Scenery gorgeous and characteristic, painted from authentic sources; costumes of the different nations varied and magnificent.
ALL NEW.
Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. CHAS. ROCKWELL, Mr. G. F. BROWNE, Mr. W. J. LEONARD, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. J. PECK, Mr. W. QUIGLEY, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mme. PONISI, Miss HELEN TRACY, Miss BURROUGHS and the SISTERS FRANSECHINI and Signor NOVISSIMO.

WALLACK'S—EXTRA.
BOX BOOK OPEN
for a
THIRD VETERAN MATINEE
ON SATURDAY, MARCH 9,
AT 1½ P. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOOTH.
LAST NIGHTS OF JULIUS CÆSAR,
and last nights of
MR. EDWIN BOOTH,
who will assume, for the first time in New York, the role of CASSIUS.
MR. WILLIAM CRESWICK AS BRUTUS.
Mr. F. C. BANGS..............as..............MARC ANTONY.
Mr. D. W. WALLER..............as..............JULIUS CÆSAR.
Miss BELLA PATEMAN......as..............PORTIA.
TWELFTH JULIUS CÆSAR MATINEE
ON SATURDAY AT 1 O'CLOCK.
Box book open six days in advance at the Theatre, also at Ditson's Music Store, 711 Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. EXTRA.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
The Management respectfully announces the present as the eleventh and
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF
JULIUS CÆSAR,
and the last week of
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
AS CASSIUS.
ON MONDAY NEXT, MARCH 11,
and during the week,
Mr. BOOTH will have the honor of appearing as
MARC ANTONY,
in the last seven representations of
JULIUS CÆSAR.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 BOWERY
GRAND MATINEE. | ORVILLE PITCHER,
GRAND MATINEE. | THE FUNNY FELLOW.
GRAND MATINEE. | M'INTIRE and FOLEY.
TO-DAY AT 2½. | M'INTIRE and FOLEY.
SIX NIGHTS IN THE BOWERY.
The best of all modern local Dramas.
TONY PASTOR AND THE STAR TROUPE.
TONY PASTOR AND THE STAR TROUPE.
Saturday night a grand extra bill: 5 hours of real genuine fun.

F. K.—COME AND SEE MR. KAVANAGH PLAY AT the opening of the new billiard room at 87 East Thirteenth street, between Broadway and University place. G. B.

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PALETTE.—THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE PALETTE Art Association; ball at the Arion Hall, 19 and 21 St. Mark's place, Eighth street, Monday, March 11. Tickets through the [illegible].

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AMUSEMENTS.

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LAST MATINEE (BUT TWO) OF THE
STRAKOSCH GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
FAREWELL APPEARANCES OF
Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON
(prior to departure for Europe).
THIS SATURDAY, at 1:30 P. M. Doors open at 12:30.
FAUST MATINEE.
Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON..........as..........MARGUERITE
Miss A. L. Cary, M. Capoul, M. Barre, M. Jamet, &c.
MAX MARETZEK........Musical Director and Conductor
MONDAY EVENING, March 11, at 8 o'clock
(first time this season),
ROBERTO IL DIAVOLO,
with the following powerful cast:—
Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON..........as..........ALICE
Mlle. MARIE LEON DUVAL..........as..........Isabella
Mlle. LILLON..........as..........Helena
Sig. BRIGNOLI..........as..........Roberto
M. LYALL..........as..........Rambaldo
M. JAMET..........as..........Bertram
WEDNESDAY, March 13—LA TRAVIATA (last time).
FRIDAY, March 15—LUCIA (last time).
SATURDAY, March 16 LAST NILSSON MATINEE BUT ONE—MIGNON.
Seats for all the above now at Academy, also 701 and 114 Broadway.
Steinway pianos used by the Strakosch Opera Company.

34TH STREET THEATRE—NEAR THIRD AVENUE. GREAT ATTRACTION THIS WEEK.
MATINEES TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS. | LADIES' INVITATION NIGHT, FRIDAY.
First week of Lew Rattler, James Quinn, Charles Clark. Continued success of the great Star Company in 20 new acts.
Grand Sacred Concert Sunday evening, March 10, at 8 P. M.

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JOSH HART..Manager
MATINEE,
IXION MATINEE,
IXION MATINEE,
IXION MATINEE, IXION.
MATINEE,
SOPHIE WORRELL MATINEE,
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JENNIE WORRELL MATINEE,
LILLIE HALL.
All the mammoth troupe at the
GRAND MATINEE.
The burlesque
MATINEE, IXION, MATINEE,
MATINEE, IXION, MATINEE,
MATINEE, IXION, MATINEE.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
NOTICE.—Monday next reappearance of the child wonder, only four years old,
LA PETITE BENSON,
and MISS JENNIE BENSON.

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TWO PERFORMANCES TO-DAY,
MATINEE AT 2; EVENING AT 8.
BRILLIANT AND ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION
of
Mrs. JOHN WOOD,
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LONDON BURLESQUE COMPANY,
and Mr. MARK SMITH,
in John Brougham's celebrated burlesque, entitled
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as performed by Mrs. John Wood over 200 nights at the St. James Theatre, London.
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CAPTAIN JOHN SMITH...............Mr. G. W. ANSON
CROSASCANBE..........................Mr. HARRY COX
OP-DIL-DOC..............................Mr. JULIAN CROSS
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For full cast see bills of the day.
SCENERY ALL NEW by Mr. HEISTER.
Previous to the burlesque,
A FAVORITE FARCE.
POCAHONTAS MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2.
MRS. JOHN WOOD MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2.
Seats can be secured six days in advance.

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MRS. JOHN WOOD. MATINEE. TO-DAY at 2
POCAHONTAS. MATINEE. TO-DAY at 2
LA BELLE SAUVAGE. MATINEE. TO-DAY at 2

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
LALLA ROOKH!—SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT.
The management are determined to give to the public the GRANDEST SPECTACULAR PLAY in its varied features ever produced in this country, the date of the production of which will mark an
EPOCH IN THE HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN STAGE!
But, in order to its presentation in the state of perfection justly expected from the
LEADING THEATRE IN THE UNITED STATES,
it will, necessarily, not be offered before
MONDAY EVENING, March 18,
notwithstanding the recent employment of a force of artisans for each of the several stage departments, in addition to the throng of experts regularly engaged during the
PAST EIGHT MONTHS,
affording an arrangement for the non-cessation of
WORK BY DAY AND BY NIGHT!!!
ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, March 13, at 9 o'clock, the Box Office will be opened for the SALE OF RESERVED SEATS!

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Manager..R. W. BUTLER

GALA MATINEE, MATINEE, MATINEE, MATINEE, MATINEE, MATINEE, MATINEE, MATINEE, MATINEE, MATINEE, MATINEE, THIS SATURDAY AFTERNOON, AT 2½ O'CLOCK.	A SELECT PROGRAMME, Choice, Recherche, Fashionable. F. D. DAVIES, E. D. DAVIES, the Valentine Vox of the day. THE GRAND WALHALLA PRISMATIC FOUNTAIN, GOLD AND SILVER WATERS, THE WONDERFUL LAWNS, THE WONDERFUL LAWNS, PANTOMINE TROUPE. GUS WILLIAMS, GUS WILLIAMS, ADD RYMAN, MASTER BARNEY. ALL THE STARS in a Brilliant Programme. ON MONDAY NEXT SEVERAL NEW STARS.

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WM. B. FRELIGH..Manager
THIRD WEEK OF BUFFALO BILL
60,000
people having endorsed, together with the press, BUFFALO BILL as the greatest success of the season of 1872, the sensations and effects surpassing anything ever attempted on any stage.
BUFFALO BILL,
from the story published in the
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and dramatized by
FRED. T. MAEDER, ESQ.,
WILL BE PLAYED EVERY NIGHT
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
J. B. STUDLEY as BUFFALO BILL
J. B. STUDLEY as BUFFALO BILL
Act 1—In Kansas—The Happy Home Period, 1861.
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Act 3—St. Louis—The Time of War.
Act 5—The Indian Treachery.
The performance will commence with the drama of
THE BLIND MINE.
GRAND BUFFALO BILL MATINEE ON SATURDAY at 2 o'clock.
SUNDAY NIGHT NED BUNTLINE WILL LECTURE ON TEMPERANCE.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.
LADIES' MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK.
This evening, at 8 o'clock LUCRETIA BORGIA.
MRS. F. B. CONWAY........as........LUCRETIA BORGIA
BLACK-EYED SUSAN.
Monday evening—FERNANDE.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
GRAND SACRED CONCERT,
SUNDAY EVENING, MARCH 10, 1872.
BY THE CELEBRATED DODWORTH BAND,
assisted by MME. SALVOTTI, MISS ANTONIA HENNE, Mr. B. C. Bent, Cornet; Mons. E. Grave, Oboe.
HARVEY B. DODWORTH..............................Conductor

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Managers..............................CARROLL & McCLOSKEY
Last nights of DOLLIE BIDWELL,
JOAN OF ARC, THE MAID OF ORLEANS,
and the FRENCH SPY.

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EVERY EVENING AT 8.
SECOND WEEK AND SPLENDID SUCCESS
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which is made conspicuously charming by
SIXTY BEAUTIFUL CHILDREN.
This fascinating pageant will be given after
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Received nightly with shouts of applause.
Exquisite vocal and instrumental music.
COMIC SONGS AND DANCES.
GLORIOUS FUN.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD AND BACKUS'
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
ACTING IN THE COUNTRY.
THE MILLERS.
THE WEST POINT HAZERS.
THE QUARTET JIG.
Seats secured six days in advance.

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GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMBINATION.
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SPRING SEASON, COMMENCING APRIL 1.
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745 BROADWAY, 745 BROADWAY,
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The handsomest woman in the world; the most wonderful freaks of nature; the strangest malformations; the most astounding phases of life; the most beautiful works of art; the perfection of fruit and flowers, and 20,000 other curiosities.
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THE STATE CAPITAL.

Southmayd's Bill Reported in the House.

Ways and Means of Railroad Legislation.

The Senate Erie Classification Repeal Bill the Special Order for Wednesday Next.

Arguments For and Against the Seventy's Charter.

Cumulative Voting a Stumbling Block.

Fixing the Salaries of Surrogates and Supervisors.

GEORGE LAW'S FERRIES.

ALBANY, March 8, 1872.

The long suspense has been relieved at last, the Railroad Committee of the Assembly having this morning presented majority and minority reports on the pending issue concerning the Erie Railroad. The third reading of bills had consumed the principal portion of the time of the Assembly during the last few days, and the remaining time was devoted to the consideration of subjects which had been made special orders for specified days and hours. The ordinary routine of business was resumed this morning, and a flood of petitions and a number of reports of committees came rolling in upon the House in quick succession. A solemn silence reigned throughout the Assembly Chamber when the presentation of reports from the Committee on Railroads was announced. A few reports on subjects devoid of general interest came first, and then, at half-past twelve o'clock, Mr. White, of Kings county, chairman of the committee, handed in

THE MAJORITY REPORT,

which is simply the Southmayd bill as reported unanimously by the Judiciary Committee of the Senate and published in this morning's HERALD, with some slight amendments, as hereinafter indicated. The third section of the bill, as reported to the Senate and printed in the HERALD, relating to the examination of the transfer books of the company, is amended by the Assembly committee by adding at the end of it the words "provided, however, that this section shall not apply while such books are deposited with a trust company in pursuance of the ninth section of this act." That ninth section is not contained in the bill as reported to the Senate. The Senate bill has eight substantial sections, the Assembly ten. These two sections have been added to the bill by the Assembly committee, and that addition constitutes the only difference between the Senate and the Assembly bill. The additional sections are as follows:—

SECTION 9.—From and after the second Monday of June next until the second Monday of July next the stock transfer books of said company and the stock ledger or ledgers containing the record of the names of its stockholders and of the number of shares held by them respectively shall be fully and freely open to the inspection and examination of all shareholders of said railway company and their respective agents or attorneys. It shall be the especial duty of the President of said railway company to see to the performance of the obligations imposed upon said company by this section, and if he shall make default therein he shall be subject to a penalty of $10,000 for each day such default shall continue, and to be sued for and recovered by the Attorney General in the name of the people, and paid into the treasury of this State, and, moreover, the performance by said company of the duty enjoined upon it by this section may be enforced by mandamus, upon the application of the Attorney General or of any shareholder of said company.

SEC. 10.—No person shall be eligible to the office of director of said company unless he shall be a citizen and resident of the United States.

THE MAJORITY SWALLOWING THE MINORITY.

This majority report, which was presented by the chairman, Mr. Smith, is also sustained by Mr. Whitbeck, of New York; Mr. Lewis, of Delaware; Mr. Greenhalgh, of Schenectady, and Mr. G. W. L. Smith, of Washington county. It was known last night, as I telegraphed you, that Mr. Smith, who has heretofore been with the majority in the interests of the Erie Ring, had concluded to adopt the views of the members of the committee who have been laboring long and earnestly in the interests of the public and the stockholders. At the special meeting which the committee held this morning, preparatory to presenting their reports, Mr. Smith formally announced his determination to leave the bad company he was in and go over to the side of the reformers. This change of front caused the defeat of the Ring in the Committee, and gave a brilliant victory to the friends of the stockholders. Thus, what was expected to be the report of the majority became that of the minority, and *vice versa*. When the majority report had been announced in the Chamber, Mr. Smyth, of Tioga, asked leave to present a minority bill and report upon the subject. Under previous rulings of the Speaker the minority of a committee cannot introduce a report unless with the consent of the House. It was this consent that Mr. Smyth requested, and it was unanimously granted.

THE MINORITY BILL.

The following is the bill reported by the minority of the committee:—

AN ACT relating to the Erie Railway Company, repealing chapter 316 of the Laws of 1869 so far as relates to the classification of Directors of the Erie Railway Company, and providing regulations relating to the election of Directors of said company and the transfer of its stock.

The people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:—

SECTION 1.—The act entitled "An act to amend chapter 276 of the Laws of 1868, entitled 'An act in relation to the Erie, New York Central, Hudson River and Harlem railroad companies,'" passed May 10, 1869, being chapter 316 of the Laws of 1869, is hereby repealed so far as relates to the classification of the Directors of the Erie Railway Company.

SEC. 2.—On the second Tuesday of October next there shall be held, at the office of the Erie Railway Company, in the city of New York, an election for directors of said company, who shall be citizens of the United States. At such election all the stockholders of said company shall be entitled to vote, either in person or by proxy, according to the number of shares held by them respectively, subject to the regulations and provisions hereinafter contained and those elsewhere provided by law.

SEC. 3.—For thirty days immediately preceding the holding of the election provided for in the last preceding section, the transfer books of the said corporation in which the transfers of its stock are or shall be entered, and the stock ledger or ledgers containing the names of the stockholders of said company shall at all times during the usual hours of transacting business be fully and freely open, at the office of said company, to the examination of all the stockholders; and it shall be the duty of the President and Secretary, or Assistant Secretary, of said company, respectively, at all such times to have and keep such books open to such examination by all such stockholders as shall apply therefor, and to allow to them respectively all reasonable facilities for such examination and for taking copies or abstracts of the entries contained in said books, and in case of refusal or neglect of such President or Secretary to perform the duties enjoined upon them respectively by this section, the party aggrieved thereby shall be entitled to relief by mandamus.

SEC. 4.—The transfer books of said company shall be closed on the second Monday of September next, at the close of business on that day, and shall remain closed until after the next election; and at such election no person shall be entitled to vote upon any stock unless the same was standing in his name in the transfer books of said company on the day above fixed for the closing of the transfer books. From the time of the passing of this act until the said second Monday of September next, inclusive, the said company shall keep open its transfer books at its office in the city of New York, and during the whole of such period, during the usual hours of transacting business, shall freely permit all persons holding and being the beneficial owners of its stock certificates, with proper power of attorney, for the transfer of such stock, to transfer such stock upon the said company's books, in accordance with such power of attorney, and said company shall thereupon issue and deliver to such person, or his agent or attorney so presenting such stock for transfer, the new stock certificates [illegible] in the proper and customary form, in the name of such transferee, for such stock thus transferred. In case of refusal on the part of the said company to comply with any of the provisions of this section relating thereto, the party thereby aggrieved, in addition to any other legal remedies which he may be entitled, shall be entitled to enforce the performance of such acts by said company by mandamus, and shall be entitled to the preference accorded by law in other cases of mandamus.

SEC. 5. The said company has and shall have no right to enact or maintain or keep in force any bylaw or regulation forbidding the transfer of any of its stock upon any trust or agency created by law, but it may require the transfers of its stock in cases of change in the beneficial ownership thereof, and may forbid transfers of its stock to others than the beneficial owners.

SEC. 6. The beneficial owners of stock within the meaning of this act shall be deemed to [illegible] their own right, or to whom such stock has been [illegible] not less than one half its market value at the time [illegible] pledge, but no one shall be deemed a beneficial owner even though he holds the stock certificates, who has [illegible] document intended to be usable as a representative of such stock, or who holds such stock under any trust not expressly authorized by law.

SEC. 7. No person who shall have issued any certificate or other document, intended to be usable as a representative of stock in the said company, or who shall have agreed to hold stock for the benefit of the holders of said certificates or documents issued by another person, shall vote or grant any proxy or power of attorney to vote upon any stock of the said company, except on such amount as shall stand in his name in excess of the amount for which such certificates or documents are outstanding.

SEC. 8.—This act shall take effect immediately.

THE MINORITY REPORT.

Accompanying [illegible] the following report of [illegible] of the committee, consisting of Mr. Smyth, of Tioga; Mr. Burns, of Onondaga; Mr. A. Hill, of Greene, and Mr. Chambers, of Erie:—

The Committee on Railroads to which two bills were referred for the repeal of the whole or a part of chapter 316 of the Laws of 1869 respectfully report that upon examination of these bills the committee find that one introduced by Mr. Husted provides simply for the repeal of chapter 316 of the Laws of 1869, which [illegible] repeal of chapter 316 of the Laws authorized the directors of four of our principal railroad corporations to classify themselves, and thereafter to hold office for the terms fixed by such classification. The other bill, introduced by Mr. Eastman, provides for a repeal of this law only in so far as it relates to the Erie Railway Company, and makes special provisions for the regulation of a single election of that company, to which reference will hereafter be made. The committee have listened to very full arguments upon both sides respecting these bills, and have also listened to parties who desired to make suggestions in the public interest for the protection of the public against the acts of both the advocates and the opponents of the bills as introduced.

The first, and, as it seemed to the committee, the main question to be considered, was the propriety and wisdom of the classification of railway directors. The committee had fully expected that the advocates of these bills would come before them prepared to state objections to the whole principle of classification and to argue against it upon general grounds. But to their surprise the committee have heard practically no arguments against this principle, and although the advocates of repeal have addressed the committee on different occasions for several hours they have not devoted

FIVE MINUTES TO THIS POINT,

and would not have said one word upon it, but that the committee invited their attention to it at the close of the argument, and even then the utmost that was said upon this side was that the propriety of classification was doubtful.

The committee have carefully considered the provisions of the bill introduced at the instance of the foreign stockholders and have adopted all those parts of the bill which seemed in any way necessary to insure a fair vote of the stockholders and to enable the real owners of the stock to control the property represented thereby.

The minority of the committee trust that they are entirely free from prejudice against foreigners, and certainly would not recommend the adoption or continuance of any law which should do injustice to any class of stockholders, whether citizens or foreigners. But they could not fail to be impressed, upon a careful examination of the bill urged on behalf of the foreign stockholders, with the remarkable fact that all its provisions are drawn with special reference to the convenience of foreigners, many of them with entire disregard of the convenience of American citizens, and some of them in such manner as to give to foreigners an inevitable and universal advantage over citizens in all contests for the control of the Erie Railway. A few of these provisions will be hereby indicated. The appointment of the month of July for the holding of all future elections for directors of the Erie Railway Company is plainly inconvenient to citizens of this State, that being a period at which our own men of business are accustomed to take their vacation, and when they are unwilling to be involved in any anxious or exciting contests. The proposition that agents or attorneys of stockholders may sue the officers of the company in their own names instead of in the names of their principals is unreasonable, contrary to the entire spirit of our laws and plainly advantageous to foreigners. No such rule has ever been adopted in this country or in England, and it never should be sanctioned by any Legislature. The proposition that no stock certificates presented at the office of the Erie Railway Company shall be subjected to the operation of any legal process until five days after the time when the new stock certificates have been delivered is perfectly monstrous, and cannot be justified by any allegations of former abuses of such legal process. If such abuses have existed those abuses must be remedied in some other way. The remedy asked by the English stockholders would be itself an abuse of the most outrageous character. Under such a law, if enacted, it would be entirely practicable for

A THIEF TO GET POSSESSION OF ERIE RAILWAY

stock, and to get it transferred to his name or the name of a friend, securing five clear days for the escape of himself and his confederates, with the stock actually in their possession, and with unquestioned power to sell it, free of all claims by the real owners. But a more frequent occurrence would be the transfer of stock by a foreigner against whom an attachment had been issued for debts justly due to citizens of this State, by which transfer the foreign debtor could put all his Erie Railway stock in the name of some other person, and could carry the certificate with impunity out of the State under the very eyes of the creditor and the Sheriff. So if a foreign corporation should own stock in the Erie Railway Company and a receiver of its property be appointed, the stock could be transferred under the very eyes of the receiver and he be entirely precluded from taking possession of it for the benefit of creditors residing in our own State. The natural result of such a law would be that foreigners could hold any amount of stock in the Erie Railway Company and yet snap their fingers at all their creditors who reside in this State. It is obvious that this portion of the bill has been drawn exclusively in the interest of foreigners and with a total disregard of all the just rights of citizens of our own State. In the next place the bill under consideration provides that no stockholder shall vote unless he has possession of the stock certificate at the time of voting and is the real owner thereof; but an express exception from this general rule is made in favor of persons holding stock as trustees or agents. Both the rule and the exception would work exclusively in favor of foreign stockholders, and would make it utterly impossible for American citizens holding three-fifths of the stock to defeat Englishmen holding the remaining two-fifths. This was to be accomplished in the following manner:—The inspectors being authorized to inquire into the facts, it would be impossible for any stockholder residing in this State to prevent the inspectors from discovering the birth of the matter, which could always be done by a few inquiries in Wall street, where a very large portion of the American stock is continually pledged. Not more than one-half of the American stock could at any time be voted upon under this rule. The English stockholders, on the contrary, could send out an agent to vote upon their stock who might sincerely believe that his principals were the *bona fide* owners of the stock, and who would thereafter swear without hesitation that such was the fact; yet in reality they might not one of them be such *bona fide* owner; or if they were all at the time when he left England, they might all dispose of the stock the next day, and it would be impossible for the agent himself or the inspectors of election to ascertain the truth of the matter until weeks had elapsed after the election. The inspectors would therefore be compelled to receive the entire English vote, although not a single person voting on that side owned a share of the stock at the time the vote was cast, while no American vote could be received unless the actual owner could swear upon his personal knowledge that he was at the time of the election in possession of the stock certificates, and had been so in possession during the whole term of thirty days before the election; nor could his vote be received even then if

BY INFORMATION RECEIVED

from Wall street the inspectors became satisfied that his statement was not true. But, not content with having arranged the provisions of the bill so as to secure almost to a certainty the control of the election, under the rule here discussed the foreign petitions for this bill have made a special exception which applies only to their own case, and can operate for the benefit of no one except themselves. By this exception trustees and agents are empowered to vote, and by another provision of the bill any and every kind of trust or agency [illegible] the stock of this company is made lawful. The operation of this exception requires a full explanation.

A PARTY OF THE ENGLISH STOCKHOLDERS

have appointed Messrs. Heath & Raphael, of London, their trustees, and have affected a combination with London stockjobbers, by which the receipts of Messrs. Heath & Raphael are made correct upon the London Stock Exchange good delivery in place of the actual stock certificates represented thereby. Messrs. Brockoffsheim & Goldschmidt, who are also London brokers, have made a similar arrangement, by which their receipts are in like manner recognized as a good delivery of Erie Railway stock. This combination having established a market for these receipts, these gentlemen sell their receipts and buy the stock in with the proceeds, under a general declaration of trust, constituting them trustees for the real owners of the stock certificates, but not binding them to act in any particular manner; on the contrary, leaving them to vote for whomsoever they please as directors of the company. No such arrangement as this has ever been made or ever can be made in this country. It will easily be seen that by repealing the operation of selling these receipts and purchasing stock certificates with the proceeds for a sufficient length of time, Messrs. Heath & Raphael or Messrs. Brockoffsheim & Goldschmidt might become the nominal owners on the books of the company of all the Erie Railway stock which is held in Europe. According to their statements the amount of stock so held constitutes a large majority of all the stock of the Erie Railway Company. If this is true then the scheme which these gentlemen have now on foot and in which they have made considerable progress would enable them, without in reality owning a single share of the stock or investing one dollar in it, to control the entire

MANAGEMENT OF THE COMPANY.

They would numerically come within the terms of the rule requiring votes to hold the stock certificates, and yet they would have long before sold their receipts against those identical certificates and would be in no legitimate sense the owners of the stock. The bill proposed by them for the adoption of this Legislature would tie up the hands of the American owners and leave them absolutely at the mercy of two, or, at the most, four Englishmen, who would name all the directors, and these directors would, of course, be mere puppets in the hands of the English combination. Even if such a scheme could be carried out in this country it would be very unwise to give it any legislative sanction, inasmuch as it would put the control of the company entirely at the mercy of a stockjobbing combination; but the proposition becomes doubly objectionable when it is not only proposed to force the management into the hands of four stockjobbers, but when the gentlemen thus selected for Legislative support are exclusively foreigners. The Legislature should give both to foreigners and to stockjobbers all those rights which legitimately follow from a real ownership of the stock, but it should not encourage in any way the formation of cliques, foreign or domestic, nor give to them any advantages which tend to enable them to overcome the voice of other stockholders. The bill advocated by the English party is open to many other grave objections, not only as an extraordinary piece of special and peculiar legislation, rolling up penalty after penalty, providing new remedies whenever they seem to be beneficial to the foreign stockholders and abolishing existing remedies which seem likely to operate more favorably toward Americans, but also upon constitutional grounds. It was insisted upon the argument that the Legislature has no power to abolish the term of directors of a corporation, and although this proposition was in general terms denied by the counsel for the English stockholders, no real reply was made to the argument. It is well settled that the Legislature cannot impair the

OBLIGATIONS OF CONTRACTS,

although it may amend the charter of a corporation. The classification law empowered the stockholders to enter into a contract with the directors for a term of five years, and that contract was made accordingly. Although the Legislature may repeal the law it cannot abolish the contract. If it had such power in this case then it would have power to wipe out all the bonds and mortgages issued by railroad companies in this State and leave the creditors remediless, because all such bonds and mortgages have been executed under the authority of a law passed in 1850, which law the Legislature of course can repeal. The committee have grave doubts whether the Legislature has any such power, and any attempt to exercise it would certainly lead to tedious and expensive litigation. The people living along the line of the Erie Railway have been largely represented before the committee, both in person and by petitions, and almost unanimously manifest an extreme anxiety to prevent the enactment of any law which should interfere with the present management of the railway, and which should tend to place it under the control of foreigners. The millions of dollars which have been given outright by this State to aid in the construction of the Erie Railway, and the millions more which have been contributed by subscription to stock and donations of land on the part of citizens along the line entitled these citizens to some voice in the matter, especially in view of the fact that there [illegible] the Erie Railway, and that the only two successful railroad [illegible] English [illegible] the [illegible] Railroad and the Reading Railroad, have [illegible] charged

[illegible] AND [illegible] RATES

to their customers; the Illinois Central Railway having charged passengers as much as seven cents a mile, and the Reading Railroad having charged for transportation of coal, in some instances, more than the selling price at its destined market. The people along the line of the Erie Railway [illegible] that they [illegible] meet with a like fate. It is true that the Legislature might [illegible] the rate of fare for passengers, but it has no practical means of affixing the rates of freight, and the best security for the people in this respect would always be in the character and interest of the management. The present management has proved entirely satisfactory to them in this respect, and they [illegible] that a management [illegible] in the interest of [illegible] would [illegible] in this State [illegible] adopt a very different policy and raise its tariff to such a degree as [illegible] These considerations cannot be allowed to influence the committee or the Legislature so far as to lead them to deny justice to foreign stockholders, but it is [illegible] that the nominal stock of the Erie Railway Company is immensely in excess of the actual amount of cash paid in by the stockholders and expended upon the construction of the line, a very large portion of the stock held abroad having been purchased by the present holders at not over twenty-five cents on the dollar.

The wisdom and good faith of the present managers of the Erie Railway have been the principal subject of dispute before the committee. At a very early stage of the investigation it was intimated that these questions belonged to the courts, and not to the Legislature. Nevertheless as the parties insisted upon arguing them [illegible] the committee [illegible] to listen. The roads [illegible] a carrier are now [illegible] that its track and roadbed have been greatly improved, its equipment largely increased and its capacity for public service greatly enlarged under the existing management. Many allusions have been made against

THE GOOD FAITH OF THE MANAGEMENT,

as between the directors and the stockholders, but none of these have been supported by any evidence, and upon only one case has there been a specification of the charge. This specific charge is that the managers have received about sixty million dollars for which they have failed to account. The committee desire to use no harsh language, but they must express their opinion that this is charged in an unfair and untruthful manner. So long as the advocates of the bill had the argument to themselves the committee were clearly given to understand that the managers of the road had received the whole sum of $60,000,000; but upon the appearance of the opponents of the bill the very gentlemen who had most strenuously asserted the receipt of this immense sum admitted that they had never supposed the managers to have received more than $25,000,000. Such conduct upon an argument before a legislative committee is neither candid nor honorable, and goes far to destroy confidence in any other assertion which may be made by the parties. The managers of the railway admit the receipt of about $22,000,000 up to January 1, 1871, and they have furnished the committee with an account of the disposition of the sum. It has been insisted that this account ought to have been given in full in the annual reports to the State engineers, but it appears that these reports are made upon a printed form furnished by the State to the different railroad companies, providing only for the statement of specific items, and that the whole amount of expenditures which was not set forth in these reports was made for purposes of a legitimate character, but for which there was no provision in the terms of the printed forms furnished by the State. The committee do not undertake to decide whether these items ought to have been appended to the report sent in to the State Engineers; but the fact that these items were not so inserted has been as well known for more than two years past as it is now, and if

THE COURSE OF THE COMPANY

in this respect was objectionable, it was the duty of the State Engineer or of the Legislature to have instituted an inquiry on the subject long ago. No inquiry ever was instituted, nor, so far as we can learn, did any member of the Legislature ever offer a resolution of inquiry. The committee made no formal demand for an account, but upon the informal request of one or two of its members the company furnished a statement, showing the proceeds of its bonds and stock and all the disposition of those bonds up to the year 1871, which is as follows:—

Proceeds of all bonds and stock of the company from October 1, 1867, to January 1, 1871		$21,764,703
Expenditures.		
Construction, as per official report, to October 1, 1870	$8,218,641	
Do. from October 1 to December 31	405,751	
Constructing branch lines	1,831,435	
Constructing docks	13,800	
Real estate	628,613	
Lake E. Stevens	635,983	
Other assets, including bonds	4,641,036	
Advances A. and G. W. to Edg. Co. and other corporations	1,397,770	
Floating debt October 1, 1867, as per official report	3,524,813	
		21,298,942
Balance		$465,761

This balance is alleged to have been exhausted by the loss on current business. No specific objections were make to the items of this account, and the committee had no authority to make any further inquiries. The whole subject is, indeed, one which belongs to the courts, and if for any reason the courts in New York city are so pressed with business that a proper investigation cannot be had, then it is for another committee than this to consider whether a law shall be passed providing for such investigations to other counties.

A minority of the committee feel, for these reasons, constrained to recommend that the Southmayd bill introduced by Mr. Eastman do not pass. Four members of the committee unite in recommending the amended bill herewith submitted.

WILLIAM SMYTH.
H. HILL.
P. BURNS.
GEORGE CHAMBERS.

Upon motion of Mr. Husted the bills and reports were ordered to be printed, and were made the special order for consideration in the House next Thursday. The subject will also be up for discussion in the Senate next week; for Senator O'Brien offered a resolution in the Senate making the Erie Repeal bill the special order for Wednesday next, immediately after the reading of the journal. The resolution was introduced out of order, and, unanimous consent being necessary to admit of its introduction, Senator Madden availed himself of the rule and objected. Senator Winslow, however, induced him to withdraw his objections, and the resolution was adopted.

The report of the minority of the committee gives the reasons which induced them to report in favor of the bill. It is claimed by the friends of the Erie Railroad managers that this bill provides not only for a repeal of the Classification act, but for a fair and impartial election, giving the power to all the *bona fide* stockholders and their trustees to vote for directors who shall be citizens of the United States and places the rights and privileges of American and foreign stockholders upon precisely the same footing, while it is claimed that the Southmayd bill confers special privileges over foreign stockholders which will enable them, through the banking houses which represent their interests, to consolidate the entire amount of stock held by foreigners and precipitate the same upon the American stockholders, while those banking houses are not legally the possessors of the stock, but are merely agents for it; the stock itself being laid away in the safes of hundreds of individuals all over England."

SENATOR JAMES WOOD'S CASE.

The prolonged absence of Senator Ames, chairman of the committee appointed to investigate the charges against Senator James Wood, is giving rise to considerable comment, very unfavorable in the main to Mr. Ames. He has in his possession not only the testimony taken in the case, but the report which the committee intend to make. This report he had written out before he left Albany for his ten days' vacation at home, but he refused before he went away to give anybody any idea of what it amounted to, on the ground that Senator Allen, his republican colleague on the committee, had not signed it, and that it would be indecorous to do anything in the matter until Mr. Allen's return. Mr. Allen is now here, but Mr. Ames is not, and it is suspected that if the latter ever should put in an appearance before the close of the session Mr. Allen will find it convenient to be absent. The idea is fast gaining ground that the committee will not make any report, and that one of the two republican Senators will make it a point whenever the necessities of the case require it to be absent, and out of the reach of even a sergeant-at-arms. What gives color to the suspicion that there is a "put-up job" of some kind to defer the report of the committee indefinitely is the fact that Senator Ames "cannot" be heard from. Nobody seems to know where he is, and wherever he is it is said he takes good care to let nobody know where a letter would reach him. The friends of Senator Ames, however, contend that he is too ill to come to Albany, and that when he does come he will hand in the report.

STREET RAILROAD FRANCHISES.

Mr. Baker, from the committee on Railroads of the Senate, reported favorably upon the bill giving the Comptroller power to sell the Twenty-third Street Railroad franchise to the highest bidder. Cary's new Cross-town Railroad bill was also favorably reported upon, with the new amendments which make the bill much stronger.

THAT FERRY BILL AGAIN.

Mr. Perry introduced a bill to regulate the fares on the various Brooklyn ferryboat lines. It is somewhat similar to the bill defeated last Tuesday in the Assembly. A motion made to reconsider the vote by which the bill was lost, and that that motion lie upon the table was carried, it will be remembered, after the defeat of the bill. The effect of this motion is that the bill can again be taken up for consideration in the lower house. Senator Perry's idea no doubt is to open fire on the opponents of the bill from a new battery which cannot be captured so easily as that which gave the ferry monopolists so much trouble in the Assembly before the defeat was brought about.

THE COLORED TROOPS.

The bill striking out the word "white" in the military code, and which provides for the organization of separate regiments of colored troops in the National Guard, and which passed both houses last week, has been signed by the Governor. Captain Johnson, the colored janitor of the Senate, is said to have been the father of this bill, and will soon be a full-fledged colonel of a colored regiment in his county as a reward for his services in managing the bill. The Captain is, of course, in great glee, and the colored folks hereabouts are making preparations for a big time generally.

THE NEW CHARTER—ITS FRIENDS AND ENEMIES.

The Senate Committee on Cities held another meeting this afternoon to listen to arguments for and against the charter of the Committee of Seventy. Mr. Opdyke was the first speaker. He said that the charter was open to serious objections—objections that were actually dangerous to the welfare of the metropolis. He appeared simply as a citizen of the great city, and was anxious that nothing should be done by the Legislature to injure the city. One of his objections was the dangerous distribution of powers conferred by the charter. The cumulative voting clause was a great mistake, and instead of there being five to seven members of the various departments, there should only be one member, who could be held responsible for his acts. The heads of departments should be elected by the people and not appointed. The Mayor was really, by the charter, a nobody, a figure head. It was true that he was given the appointment of one member of each department; but what did that amount to? The Board of Aldermen were made a despotic body. They had the appointment of all the officials, with the one exception in each Board alluded to, levied taxes. Forty-five men of coequal power would ascertain as late make combinations for plunder; they would make themselves into a ring to steal. Everybody remembered

THE FORTY THIEVES.

The history of the Board of Aldermen of years long past and of recent date showed the dangers that were to be avoided by placing a number of men of co-equal power on the Board. The Mayor, by the charter, had no real power of removal. The idea of giving him the appointment of only one man in each Board and then holding him responsible for all wrongdoings by all the departments, was most bitter irony. The idea of the five Commissioners in each Department was anomalous and dangerous. Then as to the Board of Public Safety: it combined the Police, Health and Fire Departments, each of which was dissimilar to the other, having interests widely apart. It was not safe, he contended, to have the police controlled by the officers of the city government. The Board of Aldermen, by the charter, appointed all the Commissioners, and virtually all their subordinates. Thus if they wanted to remain in power, they could through terrorism and threats by the police to keep themselves in power.

AN EXAMPLE

of this kind of thing was given by the old Municipal Police. The better way would be to have the Police Commissioners appointed by the State. There should be a Metropolitan District, for the police, to be efficient, should have control of the surrounding districts. The Fire Commissioners should also be appointed by the State. The most objectionable feature of the charter was the cumulative voting clause. It would be injurious in every way. Minorities in boards and departments as a general thing did not expose wrong doings, but joined in rings to plunder the people. What was wanted was that the majority should rule and a good law to regulate elections, so that good men could have the votes [illegible] by the cumulative system. [illegible] want [illegible] the minority side, instead of taking [illegible] a majority of votes. The real thing to do was for the people in the city to organize

A REFORM PARTY,

with no political affiliations in municipal elections. Politics should have no hold. By good men of all parties combining the majority would rule and good men be in office. The bribery clause was of no use whatever in the charter.

There was a good statute already in existence on the subject, he believed, to avoid deadlocks between the Mayor and the Aldermen. In the matter of appointments it would be well to so legislate as to give the Mayor the power, in case the Aldermen several times refused to confirm good appointments, to appoint temporarily, without any confirmation.

He closed by stating that the question of the constitutionality of the cumulative voting should be laid before, and decided upon by, the Court of Appeals before a final vote was taken by the Senate.

Mr. Charles S. Spencer simply remarked that he had examined the charter with Mr. Opdyke, and thoroughly agreed with him in everything he had said about it.

Mr. Simon Stern made a reply to refute the arguments of Mr. Opdyke. His address was simply a repetition of his speech before the committee of the lower house some time ago. Messrs. Wheeler and Salomen, of the Committee of Seventy; General Spinola, General Cochrane and a large number of the Senators were present at the meeting.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

ALBANY, March 8, 1872.

REPORTS PRESENTED.

By Mr. CAREY—Relative to the Crosstown Railroad, from the foot of Twenty-third street, through Ninth avenue and Twenty-eighth street to Thirty-fourth street and Second avenue, New York city; to authorize the Comptroller of New York to accept the bid of Henry A. Boeman for the Twenty-third Street Railroad granted in 1869; in relation to the medical laws of this State (this bill is to establish medical societies in the State and to elevate the standard of medical education) to abolish the office of Auditor in Kings county; to restrict the powers of the Board of Supervisors of Kings county to raise moneys; to amend the General Railroad act; to allow less than twenty-five persons to form a company; to release the interest of the people of the State in a strip of land adjoining Five Points House of Industry; relative to Sheriffs' certificates upon the sale of real estate, such certificates to be *prima facie* evidence; in relation to notices of publication (this abolishes the publication of Surrogate notices in the State papers); for a State registry law, except in New York county; to fix the salaries of Surrogates and County Judges as follows:—In counties of less than 25,000, $1,000; less than 35,000, $2,000; less than 40,000, $2,500; more than 45,000, $3,000; less that 90,000, $3,500; less than 120,000, $4,000; less than 175,000, $4,500; all over 175,000, $5,000. When the Judge is Surrogate $500 per year extra, the Surrogates to have $500 per year less than the Judges; the County Judge and the Surrogate of Kings county $5,000 each. If a County Judge does duty in another county to receive $4 per day extra.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

To incorporate the New York and Canada Bridge Company (it authorizes the construction of a bridge across the Niagara River at Saginaw Island); to provide for better representatives in Boards of Supervisors (it gives an additional Supervisor for every $500,000 valuation of real estate and personal property); to regulate the running of ferries between New York and Brooklyn (this is the bill passed in the Assembly on Wednesday); to provide for furnishing statues of Clinton and Fulton (it appoints the Governor, the Secretary of State and E. D. Palmer as Commissioners, and appropriates $25,000); to define the purpose of the State Institution for the Blind (it requires a certificate from a County Judge or Supervisor to admit a patient); in relation to conveyances by married women (it authorizes acknowledgments by attorneys as if made by the woman).

ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

The bill for the protection of taxpayers against frauds and embezzlements of public officers (it is substantially the bill vetoed by the Governor, but amended to meet his objections); to authorize the Shepherd's Fold to hold real estate; the bill relating to courts of record and other courts in New York city (this bill authorizes the Judges to appoint their own clerks, &c. It applies to the Marine Court and Court of General Sessions, as well as to the Supreme, Superior and Common Pleas Courts); the bill to authorize savings banks to invest in town bonds in New Jersey.

Mr. O'BRIEN moved to make the Erie Railroad bill the special order for Wednesday morning. Carried.

Assembly.

ALBANY, March 8, 1872.

BILLS REPORTED.

The General Appropriation bill, which is made the special order for next Tuesday morning; also the bill to prevent the appropriation of property to sectarian schools; also the bill to provide for the payment of Legislative employés; also adversely on the bill to refund moneys to drafted men in Saratoga county, which was agreed to; also a concurrent resolution to amend the constitution, prohibiting appropriations out of the State Treasury except by virtue of the law. It provides that no gift or loan shall be made by any county or town to any school or institution under ecclesiastical control.

Mr. JACOBS moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the report of the minority of the Committee on Ways and Means on

THE NEW CAPITOL COMMISSION

investigation was lost, and that motion to lie on the table. Lost. The motion to reconsider was then lost.

The reports of bills were then resumed.

Mr. WHITE, from the majority of the Railroad Committee, reported what is known as

THE SOUTHMAYD ERIE CLASSIFICATION ACT.

Mr. SMYTH, from the minority of the same committee, asked leave to make a report, with a bill, which was granted. The bill repeals the Classification act, only as it relates to the Erie Railroad.

On motion of Mr. HUSTED these reports were laid aside and made the special order for Thursday next.

The bill to leave to voters the excise question was reported. Also the bill to incorporate the Brooklyn Safe Deposit Company.

Also adversely on the bill to incorporate the Cayuga County Savings Bank, which was agreed to. Also adversely on the bill to incorporate the South Brooklyn Land Improvement Company, which was agreed to. The following bills were reported on adversely and the reports agreed to:—To protect the people against quackery and crime; to prevent the spread of contagious diseases; to repeal the act relative to elections in New York; to furnish purer gas in New York, authorizing the city authorities of New York to furnish gas to the citizens.

The bill to provide for

A CHARTER ELECTION

in New York on the second Tuesday in April was reported on favorably.

Mr. ALVORD called up the report of the Committee on Ways and Means declaring the charges against Mr. James W. Husted, in connection with furnishing gravel for Central Park, unfounded, and the report was agreed to.

Mr. HUSTED, on a question of privilege, thanked the House for giving him an opportunity to vindicate his integrity against the charges, and produced a letter he had received this morning from Mr. Rider, who made the charges, in which the writer proposed, with remarkable coolness, that he and Mr. Husted should go into partnership to do the very thing that Rider had charged upon Mr. Husted.

THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

The Judiciary Committee were on hand quite early yesterday, and at ten o'clock were in readiness to resume the examination of the Albany and Susquehanna charge against Judge Barnard. The first witness to be examined was Mr. David Dudley Field, and as soon as Judge Barnard and his counsel, Rufus F. Andrews, had arrived, the firm of Stickney & Parsons, representing the Bar Association, showed their teeth and commenced the onslaught upon Mr. Field. From all accounts, however, they had a very lively time, but finally Mr. Field could not stand the very searching and, as report says, insulting examination, to which he was subjected by Mr. Stickney, and suddenly rising from his seat, refused to answer another question unless the Chairman put a stop to the present line of examination. Mr. Field said, "This man (Stickney) is the personal enemy of my firm, and has written articles about me and my firm in different periodicals. Anybody would imagine from the line of questions to which I was subjected that I was the accused instead of being simply a witness." Mr. Field occupied the attention of the committee the greater part of the morning, but the prosecution did not arrive at any very satisfactory clue from his evidence. Messrs. Stickney & Parsons were, however, anxious to prove the fact that a telegraphic despatch was sent some day in August, 1870, from James Coleman, the well-known receiver, to Judge Barnard at Poughkeepsie, inviting him to attend a conference to be held at Josie Mansfield's the same evening. Mr. William Orton, Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph, was subpœnaed on this charge, and testified, on oath, that he searched through all the duplicates of despatches sent in August, but could find nothing of that purport.

Mr. James Coleman also testified that he had never sent any such telegram. Failing to establish this little fact Mr. Stickney went back with renewed vigor to Mr. Field; but the whole party, exhausted with their efforts in behalf of justice, took a recess at a quarter past two, and the crackers and cheese suffered.

The examination was resumed at three P. M., with Mr. Field again on the stand, but later in the afternoon Mr. William H. Morgan, the late Mr. Fisk's private counsel, was brought up, and with his assistance they had a lively time for the rest of the day. The examination adjourned at six o'clock P. M. until ten o'clock A. M. this morning. Mr. George Ticknor Curtis was associated yesterday with Mr. Rufus Andrews as counsel for Judge Barnard.

There appears to be considerable dissatisfaction among the witnesses as to the manner in which Messrs. Stickney & Parsons conducted the examination, and it is reported that as they are engaged as counsel for Bonner in the gold cases, they have undertaken this job in order to find out a little more evidence on that subject.

The examination of [illegible] Barnard will be resumed at [illegible] to-day.

WASHINGTON.

The Trumbull Amendment About Senators' Patronage.

A Mexican Protectorate Resolution at the Wrong Side of the House.

DEFICIT IN THE FISCAL ESTIMATES.

California and the Yerba Buena Grab.

THE FRENCH BLUNDERBUSS INQUIRY.

The Japanese Government Exporting Rice.

WASHINGTON, March 8, 1872.

The Senate and the Connecticut Statues—Trumbull's Amendment to the Conkling Patronage Resolution.

The proceedings in the Senate to-day were exceedingly dull and uninteresting. During the morning hour Mr. Trumbull presented an amendment to Mr. Conkling's resolution calling upon the President for information in relation to recommendations for appointments to office, providing that he furnish the Senate with a copy of the record or list kept in the respective departments showing the appointments or removals therein which have been credited or charged to each of the Senators named, and to what Senator, together with the names of the persons recommended to or for removal from office by each of said Senators, stating particularly in each case whether it was a request for an appointment or removal, the endorsement of recommendation made by others, giving the names of such others or of the character of the parties recommending, without any reference to the applicant or a reference of the papers of others to him or the head of a department, without any expression of opinion by the Senators in regard thereto, and whether appointments or removals have in any instance been made at the suggestion or request of any third party, who has acted as a go-between between either of said Senators and the appointing power or represented, or in any manner caused it to be understood such appointments or removals would be agreeable to, or were desired by, any Senators, and if so, giving the names of the Senators and of the person who so represented or caused it to be so understood, and particularly whether any such appointments or removals have been made at the suggestion of Boswell Hart, an Assistant Superintendent of Mail Service in the State of New York, or of A. H. Laflin, now Naval Officer of the Port of New York, or of A. B. Cornell, Surveyor of the Port of New York. Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, also presented a resolution, upon which there was no action, calling upon the President to suspend the Board of Public Works of the District of Columbia until the committee of Congress now investigating the charges against them shall have reported. After the expiration of the morning hour Mr. Buckingham and Mr. Ferry, of Connecticut, occupied the time of the Senate for an hour or more with eulogies upon the life, character and services of Jonathan Trumbull and Roger Sherman, the occasion being the formal presentation to Congress of marble statues of these Connecticut statesmen, to be placed in the old hall of the House of Representatives. The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was then taken up and occupied the attention of the Senate during the remainder of the day. Mr. Howe and others making extended speeches upon civil service reform to empty galleries and vacant seats upon the floor of the Senate.

Private Pensions and Disabilities—Dawes in His Role of Mourner—A Mexican Protectorate Resolution.

Friday being private bill day, when the pocket of Uncle Sam is violently assailed by calls from all sorts of people for all sorts of things, to-day was largely spent in presenting the disabilities of poverty and the political disabilities of private petitioners. After the consideration of these various relief measures the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Post Office Appropriation bill, and the balance of the day was spent in the discussion of an amendment offered by Mr. Myers, of Pennsylvania, for an increase of pay for letter carriers. Mr. Dawes made his annual speech on economy, and succeeded in showing to his satisfaction a very unsatisfactory balance sheet. He said the appropriations made by the House already were $26,000,000 in excess of the estimates, while the reduction in revenue was $29,000,000, besides $18,000,000 of miscellaneous taxes which could not be depended upon, thus leaving but $17,000,000 for the sinking fund, creating a deficiency of $10,000,000. The democrats gathered around him, and seemed to enjoy hugely the rebuke which he administered to the House upon its disregard of the means to provide for such ways as it had been indulging in of late. Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, made a different showing from that of the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and succeeded in calming the aroused fears which Mr. Dawes understands so well the art of raising.

Mr. Wood, of New York, after the committee had risen, offered a very unique resolution, asking for a protectorate to be appointed to watch over the interests of Mexico, in the shape of a joint committee of three members of the Senate and three of the House to act in that capacity. It was so surprising in its features that consideration of it was properly postponed to some future time.

The Double-Barrelled Arms Inquiry—General Dyer Examined.

The Senate Select Committee on the Sale of Arms this morning examined General Dyer, Chief of Ordnance, at his residence at the Arsenal. Senator Schurz was present, and elicited replies to a number of questions regarding the manner and dates of sales, &c. The most important fact disclosed by the testimony corroborated that of the Secretary of War yesterday—namely, that a contract was made for the sale of arms to Mr. Remington on the 13th of October, 1870, and the Ordnance Officer at New York was then notified of the completed sale. This, however, was done before (on the same day) the Secretary of War received from Mr. Kellar, now deceased—but at that time Chief Clerk in the Ordnance Office—the telegram from Remington to Squires, which was the first intimation Generals Dyer and Belknap had that Mr. Remington was a French agent. General Belknap, it will be recollected, hurried from the Post Office to his own department and gave orders to General Dyer not to sell arms to French agents. The arms were afterwards delivered to Mr. Remington in accordance with the contract.

The House Committee on Expenditures in the War Department adjourned to-day until Monday. They intend to examine Mr. Squires as to the purchase of arms, he having been summoned to appear on Monday. They will also examine General Dyer at his rooms.

The Soap-Fat Men.

George H. Procter, of Cincinnati; R. T. Babbitt, of New York, and Charles McKeone, of Philadelphia, were before the Committee of Ways and Means to-day, on behalf of the soap manufacturers, to induce the abolition of the duty upon soda ash, as that article cannot be produced in this country profitably, and it enters into the manufacture of soap, which is becoming an article of export, as we have in this country a supply of tallow and rosin to compete with all other countries in the production of soap. Soda ash is among the articles recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury to be admitted free of duty.

The Northern Pacific Railroad.

The House Committee on Pacific Railroads had before them to-day the subject of Mr. Banks' resolution of inquiry into the affairs of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. Although the resolution was passed [illegible] nobody [illegible] yet appeared to make charges against that corporation further than that counsel for certain Minnesota and Pacific bondholders urged that a large land grant which the Northern Pacific was offering as security for its bonds really belonged to his clients.

Proprietary Stamps.

The reversal, by the Court of Claims, of the ruling of ex-Commissioner Delano, concerning the per centage paid on the sale of proprietary stamps by parties having private dies under the Internal Revenue law, will render necessary a refunding by the government to parties who failed to get the proper commission on their purchases of about $10,000.

The Mustard and Jam Tax.

The President has approved the act of Congress repealing that part of schedule C of the Internal Revenue law imposing a tax on prepared mustards, sauces, syrups, jams and jellies, and the collection of the tax on these articles ceased on the 6th inst.

The Exchequer and Specie Payments.

Daniel H. Loudon, of New York, was before the Committee on Banking and Currency to-day, on the subject of the Exchequer. He proposes through this instrumentality to increase the loanable means of the country from $800,000,000 to $1,200,000,000, at a rate not exceeding six per cent per annum anywhere, the issue department to be under three commissioners, and the banking department in charge of a board of managers at every point, they to take $150,000,000 of four per cent bonds, with the privilege of $600,000,000. There are to be specie payments from the start.

The Law's Delay in New York.

United States District Attorney Noah Davis, of New York, in response to the inquiry by the Attorney General why the cases ready for trial were not proceeded with promptly, says that it is because the docket is larger than the United States District Judge can attend to, and that the only way to facilitate business is to appoint additional judges and assistant attorneys.

The Japanese Embassy.

The President will give a dinner to the Japanese Ambassadors on Wednesday. In addition to the Ambassadors and Commissioners the following guests have been invited:—Mr. Mori, Minister De Long, all the Cabinet officers, Chief Justice Chase, the Vice President, Speaker Blaine, Senator Cameron, General Banks, Admiral Porter, Solicitor General Bristow, Governor Cook, Generals Porter, Babcock and Dent, and Colonel Robert M. Douglass.

Advertising Japanese Rice Sales.

The following has been forwarded to the Treasury and State Departments:—

TEOKII, the 24th of the eleventh month of the fourth year, Meji.

We have the honor to inform Your Excellency that a certain quantity of rice held in store by the Finance Department from time to time will be publicly sold on written proposals, both to the Japanese and foreigners, at the open ports of Japan, for exportation, if there is a surplus of rice in the country, although the general exportation of the same remains prohibited. Proper notice will be given in the open ports when such sales are to take place. We beg further to remark that the Japanese government will itself occasionally export rice when it is thought expedient. This you will be pleased to notify to your countrymen.

With respect and consideration,

SOYESKENID YAUEONIE TENASHENIA MUNEMONI, His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs.

To C. CHEPPARD, Esq., Chargé d'Affaires of United States of America in Japan.

The Captain of the Shawmut.

Captain Potter, of the United States ship Shawmut, is to be detached and placed on waiting orders. It will be remembered that instead of carrying out the orders of the Navy Department in protecting the Florida from the menaces of the Spanish war vessel Balboa, he preferred to take the word of the Spanish commander that the Florida would not be molested, and was deceived. Negligence in this and other matters warrant the Secretary of the Navy in imposing upon him the lightest rebuke in his power.

San Francisco and the Goat Island Grab.

Each member from California, the President and Vice President and the Speaker of the House, received to-day, by telegraph, a copy of a remonstrance of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce against the pending bill granting a portion of Goat Island to the Central Pacific Railroad Company for a depot, &c. They say this would be equivalent to a $20,000,000 gift to that company.

Mr. Cole presented the remonstrance in the Senate and Mr. Sargent in the House. General Banks also received a brief despatch on the subject.

Judge Richardson's Return.

Judge Richardson, the First Assistant Secretary, of the Treasury will return to-morrow.

THE STORM SIGNAL SERVICE.

Proposed Extension of the Storm Signal System, Weather and Water Reports—The Appropriation Too Small to Meet the Demands of the People—The Popularity of the Weather Bureau and Resolution of the Steamboatmen's Convention.

The *Nautical Gazette* recently published the following resolution of the National Steamboatmen's Convention, referring to the remarkably accurate and useful labors of the Storm Signal Service:—

ROOMS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, NATIONAL STEAMBOATMEN'S CONVENTION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 30, 1872.

The subject of the weather reports issued by the War Department having been brought up in the discussions of this body it was

Resolved, That the Chairman be instructed to communicate with the Hon. Secretary of War, and to state that this committee, representing more than two-thirds of the entire steam tonnage of the United States, desire, at this time, to express to him our unqualified appreciation of the value and usefulness of the weather and water reports, as well as the "probabilities" stated in connection therewith, as furnished by the Chief Signal Officer daily to the press and the various exchange and news rooms throughout the country. It is with great satisfaction that we have watched the steady increase of the efficiency of the system, and we express the belief that it will prove of incalculable benefit to commerce and navigation, besides guarding in a great measure both life and property along the coasts of all navigable waters of the United States. We venture to hope that Congress will continue the necessary appropriations for maintaining and continuing the usefulness of the service.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. JAMES, Chairman *pro tem.*

To the Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR, &c.

The resolution has elicited the following important and interesting correspondence, from which it will be seen that the increasing success and popularity of the Signal Bureau have already created such demands on it for extension that the appropriation asked for it this year is entirely inadequate:—

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Feb. 7, 1872.

W. L. JAMES, Chairman *pro tem.* Steamboatmen's National Convention, Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C.:—

SIR—The Secretary of War expresses his thanks to the Executive Committee of the Steamboatmen's National Convention for the very courteous resolution, complimentary to the Department, conveyed in their communication of January 30, 1872, and encloses, for the information of the committee, the accompanying letter of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army.

With expressions of personal consideration, I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM W. BELKNAP, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6, 1872.

To the Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR:—

SIR—Referring to the resolutions of the Executive Committee of the Steamboatmen's National Convention, of which the enclosed is a copy (published in the *Nautical Gazette*), the Chief Signal Officer begs to express his gratification that the duties of this office have reflected credit upon the War Department, of which it is a division.

The Chief Signal Officer must, however, refer to the anxiety he feels lest the amount of appropriation estimated for the year 1873, $[illegible], should prove too small to give that satisfaction to the steam interests of the United States it will be his aim to attain. If the full number of river reports which ought to be had are had, and the demands for new stations [illegible] in themselves only proper, are complied with, the sum appropriated ought not to be less than $250,000 for this service for the year ending June 30, 1873. While acknowledging, with thanks, the courteous expressions of the committee, it seems proper, as they have referred to the subject of appropriations, that they should be informed of this fact. I am, sir, very respectfully,

ALBERT J. MYER,
Brig. Gen. and Chief Signal Officer of the Army.

The signal service has within a short time extended its labors to the water reports of the great rivers of the country, so that every branch of trade and [illegible] of the community has become, in a measure, dependent on its bulletins for [illegible] information. The people and the press have everywhere taken the deepest interest in the storm signals and the meteorological [illegible], and will hail every effort to widen the already unprecedented success of the enterprise. The [illegible] propriety of Congress thus amply providing for this service is greatly heightened by the universal desire of the people to see everything done to encourage and restore the commercial and shipbuilding interests of the country, which, through numerous boards of trade and societies, have acknowledged their indebtedness to the labors of General Myers.

Usually applications for the expansion of government [illegible] and water reports of the signals.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE SWAMP ANGELS.

What the Report of the Ku Klux Committee Says About the Lowery Outlaws.

Plato Durham and Giles Leitch Testify.

A County of Cowards and Accomplices.

The Terror of the Whites—The Sympathy of the Mulattoes—An Outlaw Demigod.

POLITICS AND THE SWAMP WAR.

Party Affiliations of the Lowerys—The White and Colored Voters—Curious Campaign Processions.

The Escaped Federal Prisoners and the Band.

"NO THREAT SHORT OF DEATH."

The Foes of the Gang Being "Run Out" or Killed—White Men Sending Their Women Away.

"THEY ALWAYS KILL WHEN THEY SHOOT."

Three Outlaw Reward-Hunters Killed in the Swamps—How the Home Guard Became Demoralized.

A Sabine Feat by the Robeson Sheriff.

Carrying Off the Scufflctown Mulatto Women—How Lowery's Threat Brought Them Back.

THE MURDERS BY THE WHITES.

A State Impotent to Capture Five Men.

Will the Federal Government Do It?

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 29, 1872.

Since my return and rest in this city I have seen the report of the Ku Klux Committee, which is, in general, confirmatory of the information I have sent you from personal investigation, analysis and belief.

THE KU KLUX REPORT ON THE LOWERYS.

Plato Durham, who resides at Shelby, Cleveland county, testified that "the general rumor is that the Sheriff of Robeson county is either afraid of the Lowerys or in complicity with them. For instance, I have heard that he will go out and summon a posse of men, will ride about and send his men before him, telling them to search a particular piece of woods or a certain house. The general opinion is that he is either in complicity with the parties or afraid of them."

GILES LEITCH,

the Judge previously referred to in these letters, gave before Poole's Ku Klux Committee these figures:—

The county of Robeson had about one thousand five hundred white voting population before the close of the war; since the colored population has been enfranchised there are about three thousand voters in the county; of that 1,500 additional voting population about half were formerly slaves, and the other half are composed of a population that existed there and were never slaves, and are not white, but who, since 1835 have had no right of suffrage; I think that about one-half of that additional 1,500 voters were this old free and not white population; half of the colored population of Robeson county were never slaves at all; in 1835 there was a State Convention which disfranchised them; up to that time they had exercised the elective franchise; the free negroes had exercised the elective franchise up to 1835; but Robeson county contained a larger number of them than most of the other counties; but really I do not know what these mulattoes of Scuffletown are; I think they are a mixture of Spanish, Portuguese and Indian; about half of them have straight black hair, and many of the characteristics of the Cherokee Indians in our State; then, as they amalgamate and mix, the hair becomes curly and kinky, and from that down to real woollen hair; I think they are mixed

PORTUGUESE, SPANIARDS AND INDIANS;

I mean to class the Spaniards and Portuguese as one class, and the Indians as another class; I do not think that in class of population there is much negro blood at all; of that half of the colored population that I have attempted to describe all have been always free; I was born among them, and I reckon that I know them perfectly well. They are a thriftless, lazy, thievish and indolent population. They are called "mulattoes;" that is the name they are known by, as contradistinguished from negroes. There is a family of them by the name of Lowery that seems to have more Indian characteristics than perhaps any of the rest of that population. I have not been able to learn the origin of that family, though for several years I have been endeavoring to do so. I think they are of Indian origin. Before the Revolutionary war they were wealthy, and owned slaves. During the Revolutionary war of 1776 they were known in that country as robbers; they were neither whig nor tory particularly; they would rob and plunder and murder either side; during that war they accumulated and amassed a large fortune, and at the close of the war they were rich, their [illegible] consisting mostly in slaves; they were colored themselves, and they owned slaves; I suppose there were a dozen heads of families, perhaps, to whom I allude particularly; soon after the close of the Revolutionary war, when law and order were reestablished, and they could not carry [illegible] the robbery [illegible], they got into litigation [illegible] these dozen heads of families [illegible] were [illegible] [illegible] they had [illegible] gradually and eventually [illegible] I can [illegible] anything [illegible] wasted [illegible] in that county [illegible] they had [illegible] among themselves and [illegible] were indicted for [illegible] law, and were

KNOWN [illegible]

just about thirty [illegible] the last of their slaves were sold [illegible] I do not think [illegible] have owned any [illegible] within about [illegible] years; the men of [illegible] same [illegible] they had a sort of [illegible] about them that was different from the negro [illegible] an address about them, so that whenever [illegible] went to a trade they became accomplished mechanics, more than ordinarily skilled in whatever trade or business they were taught; that Lowery family are only a part of this half of the fifteen hundred voting population that I spoke of as having been enfranchised [illegible] the [illegible] which [illegible] they were required to perform duty at the forts [illegible] at the mouth of Cape Fear River; they were classed with ordinary negroes, and they became very much dissatisfied about it, and [illegible] to be classed in that way, and when [illegible] they refused to perform it. During the war there were police regulations in our State that made it the duty of certain officers to obtain the services of these men for the purpose of working upon fortifications; the Lowery family generally, besides some others, refused to obey, and upon the officers requiring them to discharge those duties they deserted; they were out in the woods, and when the officers of the law would go out to seek them they could not be found; of the county of Robeson there is a region of about eight or ten miles square in which this old free colored population lives; it is called Scuffletown; they all live inside of that area; during the war, when they were called upon to work upon the fortifications they refused to do it and were lying out in the woods, and they were called deserters at that time; just a little reflection will show you that that place called Scuffletown is right on the line from Newbern, in North Carolina (which was then in possession of the federal forces), and Florence, in South Carolina, where the Confederates had a prison in which they confined federal soldiers;

A NUMBER OF THE FEDERAL PRISONERS

held at Florence escaped at various times, and in passing to the nearest post held by the federal forces they would pass right to Scuffletown; and they fell in with these fellows, several who had escaped from Florence, after having been captured by the Confederates and imprisoned there; just before the close of the war quite a number of them got into this place, and there being such a number of deserters from the Confederate service, in the persons of these mulattoes, instead of going on to Newbern, they stopped there, quite a number of them, and all banded together; those federal escaped prisoners and these colored persons together made a formidable force; the white persons everywhere in the State were in the service; and these persons, so banded together, commenced to rob and plunder; this was about October or November, 1864; a mixture of these mulattoes and these federal prisoners who had escaped from Florence banded together and had their camps in the swamps and islands about there; they would steal out at night and rob some person living in the neighborhood of all he had.

In the winter of 1864 and 1865 they robbed the wealthiest citizens all through the county of everything they possessed; about the time that General Sherman was marching from Savannah through to Raleigh; this again was in the direction of the line of march; about a week before Sherman marched through Robeson county—I think he marched through there about the 7th or 8th of March, 1865—just about a week before that time there were many Confederate officers and soldiers home on furlough; there was a police force in North Carolina at that time known as the home guard, who were required to perform semi-military service; just police regulations, however; well, they were not sufficiently strong in Robeson county to put down this trouble with the mulattoes; about about the 1st of March several soldiers who were at home on furlough combined with this home guard; they

ATTACKED THIS BAND OF MULATTOES

and escaped federal prisoners and killed two or three of their leaders, captured them and shot them; then soon after that Sherman came along, and that settled everything pretty generally down with us there, and we had very little more trouble right off; after that the general government established the Freedmen's Bureau, and sent the agents of that Bureau down there to regulate our country; and while those people I am speaking of were never slaves, yet the Bureau agents seemed to take special care of their interests and to protect them; I think they induced them to believe that it was their duty to prosecute those people who had killed the leaders of those robbers in 1864 and 1865; there were about eighteen or twenty men arrested at that instigation, and I defended some of them; I am a practising lawyer in that section of the country; they were under arrest for about twelve months, and the Grand Juries failed to find a true bill; I think the political bias of that institution was unfortunate for us.

By the Chairman (Mr. Pool)—What institution? A. The Freedmen's Bureau; I think it was unfortunate; well, after that there were

FOUR OR FIVE MEN MURDERED IN OUR COUNTY;

they were attacked at night in their houses and murdered and robbed of what they had; one of them was named Reuben King, who had been Sheriff of my county for about eighteen years previous to that time; he was murdered by eight or ten of these mulattoes, and I will give the names of them as far as I can; I assisted the State Solicitor to prosecute them, and I managed to have four of them arrested; I think about seven were implicated in the murder of King; the trial was removed from Robeson county to Columbus county, an adjoining county; there was a severance; there were four on trial, and but two were tried, while two had their cases continued; the two who were tried were convicted; the evidence was mainly that of an accomplice; after conviction their counsel appealed to the Supreme Court for a new trial, and pending the appeal they escaped from jail, and those two men, who are now convicted felons, constitute a part of what is known as the Robeson county outlaws; George Applewhite and Steven Lowery were convicted and sentenced to be executed, and escaped from prison; there are not a great many in the band, considering the amount of mischief they do; one of them, by the name of Henry Berry Lowery, is

THE ACKNOWLEDGED LEADER OF THIS BAND;

the trial of one of the prisoners is still pending; the other was convicted upon another charge and hanged since that time; he was not convicted of the King murder, but of a different offence; he escaped with the convicted men, and then committed a murder after his escape; he was again arrested and convicted of that; Henry Berry Lowery is a brother of Stephen Lowery, and is the leader of the outlaws—is the chief spirit among them; the first murder that he committed, I think, was about 1865; he murdered a man by the name of James P. Barnes, who was attempting to put him into service upon the fortifications; I think that was about 1865; and about the same year he murdered a man by the name of James B. Harris; the method of his murdering was always to waylay and to shoot out of the thicket—out of the bushes; he murdered this Harris about the same time and a little after he murdered Barnes; his reason for murdering Harris, as was proved, I think, was this, there was a grudge existing between the two men, and it grew out of

SOME WOMAN THAT BOTH WANTED TO ENJOY;

Harris seemed to be successful and Lowery murdered him for it; I think that was it; I do not think there was any politics in it; I mean that I do not think there were any political or other reasons in the existing condition of the country at that time that caused the murder; besides that James B. Harris was a pretty rough man himself, and had killed two or three of these mulattoes before that time, and was engaged in the killing of the father and brother of Lowery, the chiefs of the band of mulattoes, and escaped federal prisoners, in 1864 and 1865, to which I have heretofore alluded; after about 1866 or 1867 there were in the band George Applewhite, Stephen Lowery, Henry Berry Lowery, Boss Strong and Andrew Strong; Henry Berry Lowery married the sister of Boss and Andrew Strong, and those two brothers are in his band; they form a kind of nucleus there; I do not exactly remember the date of their having been outlawed, but the magistrates of the county being empowered to do so by the laws of the State issued a proclamation of outlawry against those men some three or four years ago; this proclamation of outlawry did not seem to have any effect at all;

IT DID NOT EFFECT THEIR CAPTURE;

as I tell you, they lived there among people of their class, who are in such numbers that any attempt or effort to capture them would always be made known to them before it could be made effectual; Scuffletown is [illegible] eight or ten miles west of Lumberton; this proclamation of outlawry seemed to have no effect; there was a man by the name of Alfred Thomas, who was an agent of the Freedmen's Bureau, and located there on duty; he and the Sheriff of the county on one occasion waited upon Henry Berry Lowery, and he agreed to surrender to the authorities of the law; they brought him into Lumberton and put him in jail; he stayed there some two or three weeks, perhaps; I do not remember the exact time; I understand that he said the agreement had not been carried out in good faith, and he drew a revolver on the jailer one day and told him to open the door, and the jailer had to let him out; he has never been tried.

Q. Do all the men of that class co-operate with Lowery in his outrages? A. Well, sir, I think not; I do not think you can put it exactly in that light, but I think that most of them sympathize with him; I think that if a band of men were to go there for the purpose of arresting him they would

ADVISE HIM OF THAT FACT IN TIME

for him to escape; I do not think they really approve of his conduct.

Q. Still they aid in sheltering him? A. Yes, sir, they shelter him; perhaps it would be well enough for me to describe that country down here, so that you can understand it; I do not know either that my descriptive powers are sufficient to make it intelligible; there is what is known as the Lumber River, which runs right through about the middle of Robeson county; along each side of the river it is almost entirely a [illegible] very [illegible] swamp along the bank of the river; in the upper portion of the county is what is known as Back Swamp, which [illegible] had a [illegible] from the Lumber River and [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

WHICH [illegible]

are; some [illegible] we [illegible] upon [illegible]

[illegible]

try; some will not leave, and

[illegible]

I suppose [illegible]

Q. [illegible]

do they support? To what political party do they adhere? A. I think that Henry Berry Lowery never had much politics; all his relations, all his company, all his kin, all who are associated with him in any way are republicans; he has been in one or two processions of the republican party, but having been under a ban in consequence of warrants for his arrest, I do not think he has ever voted; I do not know how that is, some say he has and some say he has not, but I think myself that he has never voted; I think all the balance of the band have voted the republican ticket; they are of that tone and makes up that party in that section of the State.

Q. And who are the men he has killed or made to quit the country—are they democrats or republicans? A. They are all what are known to us as conservatives; I do not think that any who have quit the country are republicans; he has

KILLED EIGHTEEN OR TWENTY MEN;

this one man has killed that many, and I think that two of them were republicans—men who were impressed to hunt them as part of the posse; about a month ago the Commissioners of that county instructed the Sheriff to get a posse to put down these outlaws, to capture them, to secure their arrest; accordingly he has had about a hundred men for the last month seeking to arrest these outlaws; there are only about seven of the outlaws; the Sheriff has put this posse under the head of a man who was a Confederate officer, noted for his coolness and courage; they had headquarters, and, I think, made some arrangement about it; something like a military arrangement; provisions were provided for this posse, and their headquarters were up about the centre of Scuffletown; I think the Sheriff ordered out about a hundred men, about ten from each township, and there are about ten townships in the county; well, about the first thing they did after they got together there was this:—They concluded to

CAPTURE THE WIVES OF THESE OUTLAWS,

and perhaps their concubines, thinking that it would enable them to get a sight of the outlaws, to find out where they were, so that they could be captured; that in that way they could successfully accomplish their capture; they therefore sent out a guard and brought in their women, and on the way they were waylaid, and three of the guard were killed, among our best men; they were ambushed by the robbers, and three were killed; and then it was concluded to send the women to Lumberton, about ten miles from where the headquarters of this posse was; they were sent down there, and the magistrates issued warrants against them for aiding and abetting the outlaws; they were not put in jail, but they were kept under guard; I think the three men were killed about Friday, as near as I can recollect, and there were four others wounded; there were seven men shot by the robbers, four wounded and

THREE KILLED STRAIGHT OUT DEAD;

there were guards sufficient, though, to keep the women from being retaken by the robbers; the women were sent down to Lumberton, the county seat; two or three days after that Henry Berry Lowery sent a messenger down to the Sheriff of the county demanding the release of these women or threatening that he would cause blood to flow in Robeson county; the Sheriff was unwilling to release them, but there was such a terror among the citizens that they complained that to do it; men were apprehensive that their wives and daughters would be taken in place of the wives and daughters of the robbers who were then under arrest, and they brought such a pressure to bear upon the Sheriff that he could not resist, and he let them go; a few days before I left home they killed two young men, between their homes and the railroad depot, which was about three-quarters of a mile from where they lived; the last two were Murdock McLean and Hugh McLean; and, at the same time, there was a man named McCallum, who was in the same buggy with them, who was wounded, but he made his escape; I have understood that M. McLean had been in the Sheriff's posse two weeks before, and was supposed to have possession of a long-range gun, but it turned out that he did not have it at the time he was killed; he had been

NOTIFIED BY THEM SEVERAL TIMES TO LEAVE THE COUNTRY

or he would be killed; I believe that the politicians who have established in that country the republican party have got all this class of people into that party by instilling into them a hatred toward the white race; I believe they have been taught to hate the white man as one who was endeavoring to keep away from them what are their rights; but, at the same time, I do not believe that the republican party, as an organization down there, would shield those men; I believe that they desire that they should be arrested and punished; if those of their own color, that class of 700 or 800 men I have mentioned to you had desired it, or had made the effort, they could have captured those men, and they are the only men who can do it.

Q. Do the whole of this clan of men, amounting to 700 or 800 men, vote the republican ticket, according to your belief? A. Oh, yes, sir.

Q. Are the county officers of your county all republicans? A. No, sir; our Sheriff is a democrat; a republican was elected Sheriff, but he failed to give bond.

Q. This democratic Sheriff was appointed? A. Yes, sir; by the Commissioners of the county; there has been a posse of the county out now for about a month; they have

FAILED TO CAPTURE OR HURT A SINGLE OUTLAW,

while, on the other hand, five of them have been killed and four of them wounded; we are just in this condition:—if we abandon the hunt it will just be giving up that whole country to the outlaws, just admitting that they are victorious; if we continue it there is not much prospect of its doing any good; we are in a very deplorable condition down there in Robeson county.

Q. Is there any prospect at all of capturing those men? A. None in the world; I know it must sound strange to men for me to say so; but there they have been for four or five years, during which time they have killed eighteen or twenty men, and not one of their own number has been killed; I do not believe in witchcraft, nor in conjuring, nor in anything of that sort, but the fact of the business is that they are not being captured or killed; they are a terror to our country; our people, for the last three or four years, of both colors, complexions and classes, are leaving the county to evade the summons of the Sheriff; they are going to Cumberland and to South Carolina; the men are

SENDING OFF THE FEMALE MEMBERS OF THEIR FAMILIES,

to avoid their being taken by Henry Berry Lowery and his gang as a sort of hostage; it is a terrible condition, gentlemen; it is, there is no doubt about it; I think that Henry Berry Lowery and his gang are reckless; I believe that the posse who are attempting to arrest them are demoralized by them; of course, I cannot say that the whole State of North Carolina could not capture those men; but it has been the duty of the officers of the law, for four years past, to do it, and thus far they have failed; about the first of this month we applied to Governor Caldwell, and he sent down one hundred stands of arms and some ammunition; I do not know that that would do any good, unless we had some men to use them; I do not think there has been any refusal on the part of Governor Caldwell to extend any aid to us that he can; but there is nobody to exercise it, nobody to exert it effectually.

Q. Do you believe, or is it the belief among your people, that it is out of tenderness to those people, on account of their color, and because such an attempt would be unpopular among the black people of your State, thus to make war upon those people? A. I do believe that the existence of this state of affairs in Robeson county is in consequence of the results of the war.

THE STATUS QUO ANTE-BELLUM.

Q. You mean the rebellion? A. Well, yes; I mean the Confederate war.

Q. You mean the late war? A. Yes, sir; I believe that if the laws existed now that existed before the close of the rebellion these troubles could be suppressed.

Q. Do I understand that you mean that because these men have the suffrage, and because a vigorous effort to put down their lawlessness might affect the colored vote of the State, therefore the State authorities decline and refuse to do it? A. Well, I do not think I would like to state it exactly that strong; I do not know exactly how to express it; it is owing to the changed condition of affairs.

Q. Two or three regiments were called out for the counties of Alamance and Caswell, where there was no resistance to the law; the government of the United States has been called upon for all its power, and it has been clothed with very questionable authority, on account of outrages that are rumored and spoken of in other parts of the State; but in the county of Robeson, where so many men have been killed and where resistance to law has been going on for so long a time, no commensurate effort has been made by either the State or national government to put a stop to it? A. I do not believe Governor Caldwell protects these people; I think that the Sheriff of Robeson is anxious to use any effort within his power to arrest them; I believe that the officers of the law, if they could, would discharge their duties; I believe that originally the influence of those men had prevented

A STRICT ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW;

the political influence that those men had prevented the strict enforcement of the law; I do not believe that those considerations exist at present; our Judge there, Daniel L. Russell, I believe, is fully in earnest in his desire to bring to punishment those outlaws that are in his district; I do not think there is any complicity with them on his part; at our last court there was a report of a jury of inquest indicting nine men, who had been out for the purpose of arresting these outlaws; the witnesses were sent before the Grand Jury, and the Grand Jury decided that the evidence was not sufficient to authorize them to find a true bill; Judge Russell had entered upon the minutes of the Court his protest against the action of the Grand Jury.

Q. Do you remember the [illegible] of that man? A. Well, the [illegible] lived in the immediate vicinity of the outlaws, and was supposed to be in complicity with them in their acts; the Sheriff's posse went to arrest the outlaws, and failing to do it [illegible] of them.

[illegible]

I think there is no doubt [illegible] was really a spy [illegible] the outlaws.

[illegible]

Q. [illegible] between the white and negro [illegible]

Q. You do not mean the [illegible] understood in that sense [illegible]

[illegible] a close he was the white and the negro; but they do not exactly partake of

THE CHARACTERISTICS OF SUCH A [illegible]

Q. Do you recollect whether any white man of the county have had any difficulties with Lowery and his gang in regard to some of the women of the families of Lowery's gang? A. I never heard about that; I did hear this that Lowery's mother was arrested about the time her husband and son were shot; I do not think that I heard that she was really punished in any way; but she was under arrest, and perhaps they frightened her; I do not remember to have heard that she was ever punished; I do remember that at the time her husband and son were executed she was under arrest; I recollect hearing about that.

Q. Is there any white blood in that Lowery family? A. I really do not know; I think that the father was Indian; I think the family has about the characteristics of the Cherokees of our State; the mother was named Cumbo, and I think it is likely that there may have been some white blood in the Cumbo family; I do not know that certainly, but I think it is likely.

Q. Was not Henry Berry Lowery

INDUCED TO UNDERTAKE RETALIATION

because of the outrages committed during war times upon the members of his family; is not that the origin of this trouble? A. I cannot undertake to say what he thinks does justify his acts.

Q. I want to get at the fact. A. I state the facts; you know about what really did occur.

Q. You have a right to state what is the general understanding in the community, or what you believe to be the truth. A. His father and brother were killed by the home guards about the close of the war.

Q. Do you recollect whether any houses were burned? A. I do not think there were any houses burned; his father and brother were killed by a company of home guards; he is said to have killed James P. Barnes and James B. Harris during the war.

Q. That was a private feud? A. Well, I do not know; James B. Harris was a home guard officer to take the crowd to the fortifications, and there was a private feud about some woman, but I do not know exactly how much influence that had.

Q. I understood you to say that Lowery and Barnes were after the same woman? A. Barnes got out a search warrant for some beef cattle that he alleged had been stolen from him; and it was said that it was for that reason that he was waylaid by Lowery.

THE ESCAPED FEDERALS.

Q. When these federal prisoners were with them you say they were in the habit of going out and robbing wealthy people in the neighborhood? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did they rob them of anything but provisions? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Of what else? A. Of money, jewelry and clothing.

Q. Did they injure any of the persons they robbed? A. I think that generally there was no resistance to them; there was resistance at Dr. McNair's, and there was firing by both parties, and some of the gang were wounded; there was a United States soldier wounded.

Q. Who lives in Scuffletown besides them? A. The Lowery family is Indian; then there are Locklears, Oxendines, Hunts, Joneses and Graybows; I do not recollect how many other negro names there are; there are a dozen different families there; some of the Lowery and Oxendine families are related by marriage, but Lowery is Indian; the balance of them are not understood to be Indian—they are mulatto; I mean colored people.

Q. Do any white persons live in Scuffletown? A. Yes, sir; but not many now; they are

ABOUT ALL SCARED OFF, ABOUT ALL RUN OUT.

Q. You spoke of Reuben King having been killed by this Lowery gang, and you said that several others were killed? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were all those persons men who had taken an active part against Lowery? A. No, sir; Barnes was about the first one that Henry Berry Lowery killed; the next one was James B. Harris; those were private feuds; then among the first that were killed after the close of the war was Reuben King; he was a man

REPUTED TO BE WEALTHY,

and they went to his house and robbed him; he resisted their efforts to rob him, and they killed him.

Q. What had been the relations existing before between King and those men?

A. I do not think there was any consideration in the world except for the purpose of getting his money; however, he had been Sheriff for some considerable time, and at one time he had this Henry Berry Lowery arrested, and he put him in confinement in Columbus county, the jail of Robeson county having been destroyed before that time; I do not know whether there was any animosity on account of that or not.

Q. Was he the man who went with the Freedmen's Bureau man to get Lowery to give himself up? A. No, sir.

Q. Was Mr. King with the gang that killed the father and brother of Lowery? A. No, sir; he had nothing in the world to do with it; perhaps it would be appropriate for me to say that there is a reward for Henry Berry Lowery and his gang; I think $1,000 reward has been offered for four or five of them.

Q. For each of them? A. Yes, sir, a reward offered by the Governor; that has induced a company of young men of about equal numbers to ambush themselves in that Scuffletown district for the purpose of capturing them.

Q. How long has that been going on? A. I think it has been going on for four or five months; a young man of the name of McCallum was of that company, and he was with the two McLeans when they were murdered; they were in a buggy together; they were halted and immediately fired on; the two McLeans were killed outright, but McCallum seemed to be protected on the off side; he jumped out of the buggy and was shot in two or three places, but escaped; McCallum was one of some seven or eight men who had made up their minds to

CAPTURE THIS GANG, FOR THE REWARD

perhaps, I suppose; and also for the consideration that it was their duty to do so; in addition to that one of the McLeans had a long-range gun that it was understood the Lowreys wanted; they have given notice to all those six or eight men that they must leave the country, or death will be their portion.

Q. Do the colored people there justify it? A. I think not, as a class; I do not think they do; it is just this way—in that immediate section of the country, of about seven or eight miles square, neither a white man nor a colored man must oppose Henry Berry Lowery at all, or he will be shot down.

Q. Shot down by Lowery or his gang? A. Yes, sir; I think that while really they do not like to uphold his conduct there are a great many people there, white as well as colored, who are afraid to house him.

Q. Do you not know that the Governor of the State has gone in person to that county? A. He had not gone there when I left home.

Q. Has he not gone there since? A. I have not seen any account of it if he has; it may be so; there is a terrible state of affairs down there; but he had not gone down there when I left home.

Q. The only trouble you have is that seven or eight men, who have been outlawed, have got into an inaccessible swamp, in which it is dangerous for men to pursue them, and where it is almost impracticable to pursue them? A. Well, that does not state it exactly.

THE GREAT DIFFICULTY.

Q. How is it, then? A. It is just this way:—These men have all forfeited their lives; they are entirely reckless; if you get a squad of men from the country, who have been impressed into that kind of service, when Henry Berry Lowery and his crowd shoot down two or three of them you cannot get the rest to come up well.

Q. To go into the swamp? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is that swamp dense and inaccessible? A. Let me explain to you how that is. There is a dense swamp about half a mile in width and about eight miles long. In that swamp there are a number of islands. Then there are all through that country, perhaps, tracts of fifty, seventy-five or a hundred acres of what we call "bays," just a swamp growth of bay trees. So sometimes there is a little estuary that goes into a creek and drains that swamp, a [illegible] kind of little branch, or "slash," as we call it. Those "bays" are numerous; sometimes they do not cover more than one or two acres, sometimes they cover seventy-five or a hundred acres, but they are all about in that country there. Now, Lumber River runs through about the centre of the county. What we call the Back Swamp has its source in the western part of the county, from one of those "bays" that I have been describing, and it extends parallel with Lumber River for about eight or ten miles, at no point more than two or three miles from the river, and there are "bays" and branches that come in between the river and this swamp. I do not know that I can describe it so as to give you an exact understanding of it.

Q. The growth is a thick jungle? A. In the swamp it is; so on the islands all over the swamps it is the land.

Q. But when you get into the swamp you cannot see a man any considerable distance? A. No; you cannot see a man far.

Q. The difficulty is to get these six or eight desperate men out of that swamp? A. Well,

THE DIFFICULTY IS TO KILL THEM;

that is it.

Q. You have either to get them out or to kill them? A. Yes, sir; to capture them or to kill them; I have really never heard of [illegible] —

Q. Do you know Henry Berry Lowery personally? A. I do not know him; I know all the rest of them; I know his father, his brothers and all the rest of his family.

Q. You say that the Governor procured a full company of United States troops to be sent there six [illegible] ago? A. Yes, sir, and they stayed there [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] A. I think [illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible] posse of 100 [illegible] A. Well, they [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] the proper disposition [illegible]

[illegible] the troops have done any better [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] I think

[illegible] BE MORE EFFICIENT.

[illegible] I think there was any [illegible] on the part of [illegible] who commanded those soldiers?

A. I do not know that the officers disobeyed any command from their superior officers, but I did think that in four or five months a hundred men ought to have been able to capture seven.

Q. What officer was in command of those soldiers? A. Major Thomas; General Morgan is in command of the district, I believe.

Q. Has there been any lack of diligence on the part of the civil officers of the State to pursue and capture those men? A. I think so.

THE RIDICULOUS VIEW.

Q. On the part of what officers? A. I think that it is ridiculous to say that the whole State of North Carolina and the whole force of the army of the United States cannot capture seven men, though they may be in a dense swamp.

Q. Cannot a hundred men capture them as well as two hundred men? A. They have failed to do so in this instance.

Q. Would two hundred men be more efficient than one hundred men in pursuing those seven men? A. They could better accomplish the surrounding of them; it seems to me that a hundred men ought to be sufficient to capture seven, but the more there are the more easily the seven could be surrounded.

Q. When you speak of the whole State of North Carolina and the whole army of the United States, would you have the whole force of the State and the whole army of the United States sent down there to do what a hundred citizens might do as well? A. We had a hundred citizens on duty there for a month, and they have not succeeded in doing anything at all.

Q. Except to get killed, some of them? A. Except that five of them have been killed and four of them wounded; I would have those men captured, whatever may be the proper and necessary method of doing it; that is what I would have.

Q. What officers of the government, State or federal, have been guilty of neglect in this matter, do you think? Have the officers of your county been guilty of laches? A. I think it sometimes happens that warrants are issued by magistrates for the purpose of gratifying those classes, that men are arrested and tried for some offences; I do not know that I could exactly call it persecution; but I think that but for the influence of this band some arrests would not have taken place.

THE TALLY FOR REVENGE.

Q. In these efforts to arrest Lowery and his gang how many have been killed of his friends and those who are supposed to have given him some aid? A. Well, his father and brother were killed during the war; there was a freedman by the name of Bethea killed by the nine men to whom I alluded in connection with Judge Russell, and there was a man killed by the name of Saunders; those are the only men killed that I ever had any knowledge of.

Q. Has not the present posse of the Sheriff killed some of them? A. I have not been informed of that.

Q. Have you heard of the posse which the Sheriff has called out taking some of these colored men, who are presumed to know something of Lowery's whereabouts, and subjecting them to rough treatment, and on some occasions hanging them up by the thumbs or the neck to make them tell? A. I do not know that I ever heard of more than one instance of that sort.

Q. Do you think there has been any laches or dereliction of duty on the part of your county officers to arrest Lowery and his gang of seven men? Have your county officers done their duty in the premises, or have they not? A. (After a pause.) I think that the Sheriff, with the right to call a posse of the county, where there are 3,000 voters, ought to be able to arrest seven men; I believe that there is a terror of these men on account of the certainty with which they aim; they

SELDOM EVER FAIL TO KILL WHENEVER THEY SHOOT;

I believe that that mainly is the reason why they are not captured or killed.

Q. You mean that the people generally are afraid of them? A. The people generally are afraid of them; that is about the truth of it; I do not like to give it a harsher name than that; besides the terror that Lowery and his gang inspire, there is a little of sympathy, too. I think that among his class and color there is a little pride that we have been unable to take them; that he and his men can conquer and whip all who go after them.

Q. Among the eight hundred of his own class? A. Yes, sir; with that class of people.

Q. Would you not express it by saying that they had a little admiration for his bold conduct and his success? A. Yes; well, admiration does not exactly strike it either; but it is just that way; it is a feeling inspired to his benefit.

Q. Do I understand you to mean that that is the feeling on the part of the colored people toward him because he is a man of color? A. I think so.

Q. That is what you mean? A. I think they feel more pride in it than they would if he were a white man.

NO CONNECTION WITH POLITICS.

Q. You do not think it is connected with politics? A. Well, not that; it is just this way—he and all of those men who are of the same complexion, the whole class of them, those seven or eight hundred men I speak of, are republicans, and there is one thing about it, they have not killed any that were republicans, except once by accident; their murders have been of the other party.

Q. Did I not understand you to say that they had killed two republicans? A. Yes, sir; but they were killed by accident; they were expecting the Sheriff along and they waylaid him, and the Sheriff had sent some other men along who were republicans, and they mistook them and killed them; but they have never killed any other republicans; and I think another thing—I honestly believe that they are of the opinion that as long as they do not kill any but democrats the government will not be so hard with them.

STRANGE PROCESSION ELEMENTS.

Q. Have you ever known of Lowery and his gang attempting to influence the votes of men? A. I have very little communication with Lowery's gang; I think they all, including Henry Berry Lowery, have marched in political processions, and that far they have attempted to exercise a political influence; I think all but Henry Berry Lowery have voted.

Q. Have they marched in those processions since they were outlawed? A. I think not.

Q. Does this Lowery gang go in disguise? A. They do when they go to commit a robbery; the evidence upon the trial for the murder of Reuben King was that they were disguised.

Q. Have they ever taken men out of their houses and whipped them? A. I do not recollect any instance of that sort; they just kill whenever they attack; I do not think they bother with slight whipping; they, however, do go and caution both men and women about talking about them, and threaten that if they speak of them in any disrespectful way they will kill them; I do not think they threaten any punishment short of death.

THE KU KLUX KILLINGS.

Q. You stated that the Sheriff's posse on one occasion had killed a colored man; how many of the posse took part in the killing? A. I do not know.

Q. Where was the colored man when he was killed? A. Well, sir, he was in Scuffletown, in that region of the county.

Q. Was he not in his own house? A. I do not know; I think I heard that his body was not found in his house, but found not far from the house.

Q. Had they any authority to kill that man? A. I do not think they had; I think that Henry Berry Lowery killed James P. Barnes about 1864; I think that William Lowery commenced robbing about 1864; he was the captain of a band, and he and his father were killed; after that I suppose they did not hold themselves amenable to law; they did not permit themselves to be arrested after that time.

Q. So these difficulties commenced in your State before the war closed, and before there was any political influence in the State, one way or the other, on the part of the colored people? A. Yes, sir; they were felons evading arrest for their crimes before that time.

THE SHOOTING AFFRAY OVER A GAME OF CARDS.

Ante-Mortem Statement of the Victim—Flight of the Accused—O'Connor as an Accessory.

At two o'clock yesterday morning Coroner Herrman was called to the house of Mr. William G. Barrett, 235 East Thirty-fourth street, to take the ante-mortem statement of Michael Condon, Mr. Barrett's coachman, who was shot in the abdomen by a pistol in the hands of John Newman, while quarrelling over a game of cards, at 452 Fourth avenue, a few hours previous. Condon believes he will die from the effects of the wound.

In his statement Condon says:—Yesterday afternoon, at about half-past five o'clock, I went into the saloon of Patrick Daly, 452 Fourth avenue, where I found John Newman and several other men. Myself, John Newman, Bernard Newman and Andrew O'Connor engaged in a game of cards and played about an hour. At the end of the fourth game we got into a dispute about playing and betting. John Newman showed fight, and I told him that was no place to fight inside the saloon, but if he wanted anything he should come out on the walk. John Newman then drew a pistol and shot three times, one or more of the bullets entering my abdomen. As soon as I saw the pistol I heard the firing. I felt that I was shot and I grabbed the pistol from Newman and handed it to the bartender, whose name is Martin. I made no attempt to shoot him after I got hold of the pistol and never struck him. John Newman then made his escape. [illegible] I walked to Mr. Barrett's, East Thirty-first street, and after an examination was taken in a carriage to the Twenty-first precinct station house and from there home. I was not armed at the time of the shooting; never carry a pistol or any other weapon. John Newman was a stranger to me, and I never knew him before the affray.

The jury rendered a verdict against John Newman, and Coroner Herrman issued a warrant for his arrest.

Yesterday afternoon [illegible] and Ryan [illegible]

[illegible]

Newman and [illegible] for their future appearance to testify.

BROOKLYN'S BOND BOTHER.

That Little Deficiency in the Ex-Comptroller's Office.

What Ex-Mayor Kalbfleisch Says Upon the Subject—Why Were the Bonds Sold Below Par?

The alleged deficiency discovered in the accounts of ex-Comptroller Evan M. Johnson, amounting to $99,160, is still a topic of absorbing interest in political circles in Brooklyn, and has created no small degree of comment in the outside world. The deficiencies which were found by Comptroller Schroder, the present incumbent of the office, exist in the account of sales of the water and sewerage and assessment bonds. Ex-Mayor Kalbfleisch, who was Chief Magistrate of the city during Mr. Johnson's term of office, states that if the ex-Comptroller sold these bonds for less than par he acted in defiance of law, and contrary to his directions. If he was not able to sell them for par he should have given them in payment to the contractors for the moneys due them. That he could have done this is made clear from the fact that he did it on several occasions when disposed. The law said that these bonds should not bear more than seven per cent interest. If he sold them at less than par he practically increased the interest that had to be paid by the city for the loan of the money. Mr. Kalbfleisch, therefore, says that he holds that the ex-Comptroller violated the law. "In February," 1870, the ex-Mayor says, "I found that on some bonds he had received par and the accrued interest on them. He kept the interest on $160,000 in his own hands for several months, and even the principal was not paid over to the Treasurer until several days after it had been received. I did have supervisory power over the office, but the only course open to me in the premises was to communicate with the Common Council, and that I resorted to. As far as the Comptroller himself was concerned, when I undertook to ask him for an order [illegible] Mayor I got insulted. He told me to attend to my own business. He and his bondsmen, he said, were amply responsible to the city. A committee was appointed to investigate the matter, but they never reported. One of the members of that committee, Mr. Whiting, is at present Deputy Comptroller. The matter came up in the form of a resolution requiring the Comptroller to keep a record of the bonds sold, for how much, and to whom sold; but Mr. Johnson utterly disregarded it. I did all in my power to set the matter right, but the Comptroller had absolute power in the premises. In 1870 there was a law passed relating to Park bonds, which gave him the right to sell them at his option, either in public or private, without consulting anybody. I am certain that these bonds could have been bought at par at any time. Although not as desirable investments as the Central bonds, they were still desirable, secured as they were by the city, and bearing interest at seven per cent. I once asked him what bonds were brought, and he replied that he could not tell exactly, but he thought 97½ or 98. I then said that if he had any undisposed of I would give as much as anybody else for them; in fact, I offered to give par, if necessary to obtain them. But I could not get them. His answer was that some of them were issued to take up other bonds that had fallen due, and yet these bonds, according to the treasurer's account, only realized 97½ per cent—a loss to the city, apart from the accrued interest, of 2½ per cent. I have bought some of these bonds below par from contractors who had received them in payment for work done. The conclusion, in my opinion, is inevitable, that he purposely sold them for less than par when he could have easily got par for them in the market. In fact, if there be any doubt about this, I think it will be dispelled by the truth that some of those very bonds, for which the city got only 97½, were disposed of by the brokers at one-half per cent premium. Whether there was any understanding with the brokers or not I cannot tell. There was another occasion when, at a similar loss, bonds that were issued in November or December were paid over to the Treasurer in February, without a cent of accrued interest."

At the time the affairs of ex-Comptroller Johnson's office were scrutinized by the Common Council Committee in 1870, Mr. Johnson made the following written statement to the Committee, in answer to a communication from the Mayor in reference to the sale and issue of bonds, as follows:—

First—A register containing the bonds of the city, giving the number of the bond, amount, &c., has been always kept in the office, the same as was kept by my predecessors for the previous six or eight years.

Second—In regard to the law passed last winter with reference to placing the sale of Park bonds entirely with me, I am not accountable, but I do not see how the city can suffer any detriment from the provision, as I give bonds to the city for the faithful performance of my duty.

Third—As to the numerous other acts of which the Mayor speaks, and which he says invariably provide that bonds shall not be sold for less than par, I beg to differ with him, as there are some five or six where no restriction is placed.

In regard to the city losing the accrued interest for two or three months, I do not deny; but in no case has the city lost the accrued interest for as long as six months, and the more limited time is susceptible of complete explanation. In regard to the sale of bridge bonds, of which the Mayor speaks, when the city lost the accrued interest I would state that it was not the first time that it happened. By reference to my books I find that on the 31st of January, 1870, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, of which the Mayor is one, purchased of me 150 of these bonds for $150,000, as that was all we could get for them. On the 7th of February, 1870, 100 of these bonds were sold for $100,000, and the Mayor was consulted and agreed to the sale. In reply as to why I kept the amount of $1,256.61 from April 4, 1870, to July 7, 1870, I would state that as soon as I made up my accounts the money was deposited with the Treasurer, and besides, I knew of no law compelling me to deposit money with the Treasurer until I had reasonable time to make up my accounts.

In conclusion, I have always done what I thought for the best interest of the city, and all moneys received by me for the sale of bonds have been paid over to the City Treasurer as customary by me as by any other city officer.

The Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen will commence their investigation as to the alleged deficiencies early next week.

IS HE A PROCURER?

Charged with Attempting to Abduct the Daughters of Respectable and Wealthy Parents—The Offender Protests His Innocence.

About two months ago Officer McArthur, of the Nineteenth precinct, arrested a man named John McBride in Fifty-third street, on a charge of indecent exposure of person. McBride was taken to the Yorkville Police Court, where he was committed for trial, and subsequently was sent for two months to the Penitentiary from the Special Sessions. A few days after he had been "sent up"—that is, sent to the Penitentiary—Mr. Whitcomb, of No. 23 West Fiftieth street, went to Captain Gunner, of the Nineteenth precinct, and complained that an unknown man had been in the habit of loitering round his house and offering insults to his daughter, a young girl named Hattie, aged twelve years. The Captain suspected at once that McBride might have been the person meant by Mr. Whitcomb, and proposed to that gentleman that they pay McBride a visit in his new home. They went, carrying Hattie with him, and she no sooner saw McBride than she identified him as the man who endeavored to induce her to leave her parents and go with him to a house where she would have lots of fun and music, besides plenty of dancing. McBride, whose time was up, was taken out of the Penitentiary and yesterday afternoon arraigned at the Yorkville Police Court, where Justice Bixby held him for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

Mrs. Lathrop, of 46 West Forty-ninth street, was in court with the parents of Hattie, who are highly respectable people, and identified McBride as having made the same proposals to her daughter—a very handsome young lady of about sixteen—who accompanied her.

The prisoner denies that he is guilty neither of this nor of the former charge of which he was found guilty and punished, and that he has been mistaken for somebody else. He is a plasterer and belongs to the union of that trade. He is, he says, a stranger in this city, which is the reason he cannot prove his character. He requested that his denial of the charge should be published, and hoped that he would get a fair and full hearing, which was all he wanted, besides time to communicate with his friends. The man certainly has none of the appearance by which characters usually allude to the practices attributed to him are always recognized, and seems only a hard working, intelligent man, as he claims to be. The case will be sent [illegible] to the Court of General Sessions, where he will, of course, be given every opportunity of proving himself guiltless, if he can, of the charge.

THE BOY THIEF.

Last Wednesday Mr. James Harford, of No. 67 Forsyth street, sent his errand boy, Francis McGeough, to [illegible] a quantity of [illegible]

[illegible] and in default of bail was [illegible]

KILLED TO DEATH.

[illegible]

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